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Curley Fails on Judgment; Hitler, Mussolini Confer; Nazis Bomb Manchester

The World's Day—June 2, 1941

New England: Can't Meet Judgment, Curley Says

Former Gov. James M. Curley testified in court he could not immediately pay a $42,735 judgment held by the City of Boston because most of his assets were encumbered, and was given two weeks to try to realize cash on his quicksilver mine in Nevada. [Page 7.]

Between 2,000 and 3,000 more New England men will be mustered in the 14th draft call to be issued in July, it was announced. [Page 6.]

Only three Gloucester vessels, compared to the usual 40, are being fitted out for swordfishing this summer. [Page 6.]

The first of June ushered in the Commencement season. [New England college commencement programs for the next 10 days: Page 6.]

Fifteen American newspapermen were awarded Nieman fellowships for a year's study at Harvard University. [Page 4.]

Boston port officials urged construction of two new State piers in Boston harbor. [Page 1.]

With the Axis: Leaders Agree on 'Situation'

Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini reached an accord on a "political situation" in an unheralded meeting—sixth since war began—at Brenner Pass. The conference, lasting two hours, was attended by the Foreign Ministers and Army Chiefs of Staff of the Axis partners.

Gen. Maxime Weygand arrived in Vichy unexpectedly today by special plane from his command in North Africa to confer with Chief of State Marshal Pétain.

Air and Sea: Manchester Raided by Luftwaffe

Thousands of fire bombs and high explosives were rained by the Nazi Luftwaffe on the British manufacturing center of Manchester, causing heavy property damage and casualties. [Page 8.]

Neutral Eire protested to Germany over dropping of bombs on Dublin May 31, which killed at least 31 persons and were found to have been of German origin.

The liner Britannic arrived in New York June 1 after having reportedly narrowly missed meeting the German battleship Bismarck. It was the 29,943-ton liner's eighth crossing since war began.

Arrival at Lisbon of 119 American survivors of the German-sunk Egyptian liner Zamzam was announced.

In Washington: President Seeks Road Funds

An appropriation of $125,000,000 for special defense highway construction was urged by President Roosevelt in a special message to Congress. [Page 10.]

President Roosevelt at Hyde Park signed a bill under which mandatory priorities may be assigned to an order or contract of any foreign government brought within the terms of the Lend-Lease Act.

The President also signed a bill to permit Canadian vessels to carry ore between American ports on the Great Lakes. Likewise he signed a bill appropriating $943,294,199 for the Post Office Department in the fiscal year beginning July 1.

The Maritime Commission called owners and operators of vessels in Atlantic and Gulf coastwise trade to a conference June 4 to arrange for whatever tonnage is necessary for national defense.

About 2,076,000 aged persons in the United States will receive an average of $20.67 monthly in security payments during the next fiscal year (July to July), Federal Security officials estimated.

A special office on transportation problems has been formed in the Office of Price Administration, Leon Henderson, Administrator, announced. It will be headed by Dr. Lloyd Wilson, University of Pennsylvania economist.

Final figures from the 16th decennial census showed the population of New York City on April 1, 1940 as 7,454,995, an increase of 7.6 per cent over 1930.

Leon Henderson, Federal Price Administrator, imposed a schedule of maximum prices for a variety of scrap and secondary materials containing nickel. The prices, based on the pure nickel content of alloys and other secondary materials, became effective regardless of pre-existing contract, it was said.

The House Appropriations Committee sent an appropriation of $1,191,776,000 for the Labor Department, Federal Security Agency, and related activities to the House. The legislation included national defense training for more than 4,500,000 youths. [Page 11.]

Public hearings on the Federal Communications Commission's investigation of the joint control of newspapers and radio stations will start June 25.

Development of power and navigation resources in the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes basin was sought through legislation filed in the House by Representative Mansfield (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee.

The Supreme Court held constitutional Federal construction of a dam intended to manufacture power for sale as well as to control floods. [Page 10.]

A statement on war policy and peace aims of the Yugoslav Government, now exiled in the Near East, was issued by the Yugoslav Embassy in Washington.

In Europe: Spain Aids France in Palestine

The Spanish Government announced that it had agreed, at France's request, to take charge of French diplomatic, consular and private affairs in British-mandated Palestine.

Russia and Sweden signed an agreement settling their mutual claims in connection with the Baltic States which have been absorbed by the Soviet Union. The settlement involved disposition of Swedish investments in the Soviet States of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia and holdings of those States in Sweden, but the exact terms were not disclosed.

In Africa: Nazis Claim Five Transports Sunk

Five British transport ships were claimed by the German High Command to have been sunk in an Axis dive-bomber attack on the British-held harbor of Tobruk, Libya.

Capt. James Roosevelt and Maj. Gerald Thomas of the United States Marines, left Cairo, Egypt, for home after three weeks as special observers with Britain's forces in the Middle East.

In Crete: Allies Evacuate 15,000 Troops

Successful evacuation of more than 15,000 British and Allied troops out of an estimated 30,000 originally defending the island was announced by the British. [Page 1.]

In Iraq the legal government of Emir Abdulah Illah was re-established following capitulation of the Rashid Ali forces. [Page 1.]

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"And there was a calm" (With Hungarian Translation)

Weather Predictions

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARM RAIN COOL FAIR

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 3

Rearranged Pages; New Daily Columns

To be of greater service to local readers, The Christian Science Monitor has rearranged its pages. The local news pages, hitherto printed at the start of the second section, now begin immediately following the first page of the paper. As before, some local news will also appear on page 1.

As the first page of the second section, a new series of special commentative columns has been inaugurated.

The widely read feature "Intimate Message from Washington," appears daily on this page, and to it are added exclusively and unique dispatchs from the great regional centers of the country, under the heading "The Country Speaks." And a third column, written by our leading women staff writers and called "To Change the Subject," is also being published daily.

The page normally includes an important news-feature article and a cartoon.

State Urged To Build New Boston Piers

Immediate State construction of two new piers on the site of the present New Haven Railroad docks to eliminate "a serious shipping situation" in Boston Harbor was urged today by a large group of port officials and shipping men.

Appearing before the House Committee on Ways and Means, Brig. Gen. Richard K. Hale, State Director of Waterways, revealed that the New Haven Railroad has tentatively agreed to sell the existing property for $1,250,000. An additional $3,575,000 would be necessary to build new one-story superstructures and to complete necessary dredging work.

The State official said no new pier development has been undertaken in Boston during the past 20 years. He told the Committee that the proposed piers are on the 40-foot channel, so that they could accommodate deep-water ships.

More Piers Essential

"It is absolutely essential to get additional deep water piers in Boston Harbor," he said.

The only pier with a 40-foot channel in Boston is the Commonwealth Pier, he said, and this latter property may be taken over by the Federal Government in the present emergency.

General Hale said prospective lessees have agreed to lease the proposed new piers over a 40-year period at a rental sufficient to amortize the State bond issue necessary to finance the construction.

Herman A. MacDonald, State Commissioner of Public Works, said "the time has come when Boston must sink out of sight entirely or step out in advance."

Urging construction of State piers on the New Haven Railroad's dock site, Mr. MacDonald said it is "the most economical and most efficient development to be proposed for development of the harbor.

He asserted that the proposal is not "a defense project," having been suggested originally in 1938.

Charges Port "Lags"

The Public Works Department, he added, also favors taking over of Fiske Pier, near North Station, for State developments.

Frank S. Davis, Chairman of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, insisted that the State should protect its present $23,000,000 investment in the Port of Boston by expanding pier facilities.

He charged that the port is "lagging terribly."

Richard Parkhurst, Vice-Chairman of the Boston Port Authority, stated that "in normal times the capacity of Boston piers has been reached." If the Army Base and the Commonwealth Pier are taken over by the Federal Government, "there would not be a pier in Boston for deep-draft boats," he warned.

John C. Jones and Henry Parkman, Jr., represented organizations interested in leasing the proposed piers upon completion. Mr. Parkman, however, proposed that the land be amortized through a 100-year lease to spread the payments thinner.

Representative John H. Carroll, Democrat, of Boston, also opposed new pier development, claiming it is "just a steal." He further charged that the sponsors are taking this opportunity to get rid of a lot of property not paying a profit now.

Italians Sentenced For Damaging Ship

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 2 (AP)—Capt. Gino Fillini, master of the Italian freighter Clara, was sentenced to serve three years in prison and four members of his crew two years each for violation of a Federal law in damaging the engines of the ship.

Sentence was pronounced by Judge Bascom S. Deaver, presiding in United States District Court, after a jury rendered a guilty verdict.

Captain Fillini testified during the trial that he had received orders from the Italian naval attaché March 28 to damage the ship's machinery.

Mother Church Reports Cover Wide Activity

Directors see main hope for preservation of liberty in democratic form of government.

In a statement fraught with deep significance today, The Christian Science Board of Directors advised the annual meeting of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, that the great need of the hour is for an understanding of God, for thereby may be realized mankind's inalienable rights to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

The Directors noted that current world conditions were such that "we dare not ignore the fact that they are fraught with serious consequences, not alone to one nation, but to all nations, including those which are now being used as convenient tools to further the selfish purposes of their unscrupulous leaders."

In thus taking a resolute position in support of democratic government and the preservation of human rights, the Directors declared that "we are moved not by a desire to voice our own views, but to let the world know that we share with our Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, her confidence in the immortality of the sentiment expressed in the Declaration of Independence.

Church Organized

"It was only sixty-two years ago that a little band of devoted students of Christian Science responded to the call of the revered Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, and under her wise direction organized a church, the declared purpose of which was to 'reinstate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing' (Church Manual, p. 17). The church then organized by this group of earnest workers has since become and is today known and respected throughout the world as The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

"There could hardly be a more impressive illustration of the Biblical statement (Galatians 5:9), 'A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump,' than is furnished by the experience of these early pioneers in their tireless effort to impart to others a demonstrable understanding of divine Principle and its final revelation as set forth in the writings of our beloved Leader. The divine influence which guided them has leavened the thought of thousands, and in the fullness of time is destined to leaven the thought of humanity as a whole. They have earned the homage of every grateful heart, and have set an example in courage, initiative, and faithfulness which we of this day should humbly strive to follow.

Ultimate Defeat Certain

"History plainly teaches that when a nation chooses to ignore God and to make matter the foundation stone of its government, such nation commits its cause to failure, and at the same

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

Unlimited Defense Expansion Speeds U. S. Aid to Britain; Battle of Crete Lost in Air

Success of Germans in taking island attributed to their superiority over RAF.

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 2—The appointment of a new Royal Air Force chief in the Middle East—acting Air Marshal A. W. Tedder—as successor to Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Longmore, coincides with vigorous criticism here of Britain's inability to defend Crete air bases sufficiently to give its land forces there any real prospect of repelling the Nazi invasion.

The British had the autumn, winter, and part of this spring to prepare defenses of Crete airdromes, yet it is pointed out the RAF was withdrawn immediately after the German 12-day blitzkrieg began, leaving the Army to a great extent at the mercy of Nazi bombers operating from bases on the Greek mainland. The British had deemed these same Greek bases inadequate when in a position to use them a month previously.

Surprise also was caused by the fact that Crete air fields were left in a condition that permitted the Germans to land on them. The argument is proffered in rebuttal that air superiority is something that does not depend on maintenance of front-line air bases. It is established back at relatively secure airdromes packed with hundreds of airplanes, defended by fighters and artillery. The very existence of such well-stocked and protected bases postulates an initial air superiority in numbers which still is carrying the Nazis to victory in their successive campaigns.

The seriousness of the situation, which continues while Britain is climbing laboriously toward air parity and retreating before Nazi land forces, at the same time is emphasized by the threat that these air bases around the land-locked Mediterranean offer to the British Navy.

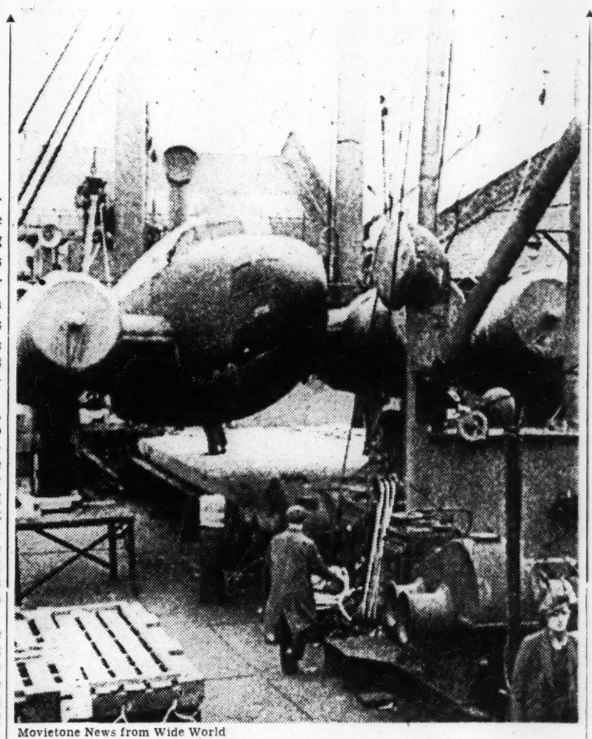
Damage to Fleet

It seems to have escaped observation that during the air assault on Crete, the Germans, with no fleet of their own in the Mediterranean, inflicted heavier losses on the British Fleet than the Royal Navy did on the Italians in the Battle off Cape Matapan in April. The Nazi military policy is to use land forces to secure and hold air bases [preferably through methods of infiltration] and by expanding rings of these to grapple with the British Empire's superior naval strength.

The importance of these air bases is illustrated by what befell the battleship Bismarck last week when she left the protection of them and ventured into water where British sea and air units could hunt together without the Luftwaffe's interference.

The great lesson of Crete is that

Continued on Page 8, Column 1



Movietone News from Wide World

American War Supplies Reach Britain

Bombers built in United States aircraft factories are being unloaded at an English dock from the deck of a cargo ship which has passed through the German submarine blockade. Passed by British censor.

President signs bill putting all industrial production of Nation on wartime basis.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 2—The immediate objective of President Roosevelt's unlimited emergency is literally an unlimited expansion of defense production.

Only by such an expansion, it was declared officially today, can the combined industrial resources of the United States and Great Britain equal and surpass the Axis powers.

All the latest defense developments reflect this purpose:

1. President Roosevelt acted to put all industrial production on a war basis when, at Hyde Park, N. Y., he signed the mandatory priorities bill. This measure puts not only defense plants but all industry under the potential control of the Government and gives the Chief Executive legal authority to subordinate civilian needs to entirely military needs.

2. The Office of Production Management frankly disclosed that the defense program is "not progressing fast enough," that instead of spending $40,000,000,000 during the next two years on armaments the United States must boost quickly its production to $40,000,000,000 annually "to make the defeat of the Axis powers certain."

This defense figure of $40,000,000,000 a year is simply another way of saying that no ceiling whatsoever can be put on the arms bill and that at whatever point consumer production hampers defense production in the least, defense must and will be given mandatory priority.

Larger Work Week

3. An immediate lengthening of the work week all along the line is being sought. It is being sought by defense officials and by industry. It has received the support of the Senate's most respected liberal leader, Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska. In order to meet emergency requirements, longer hours, in industries where there is a shortage of skilled labor, will have to come, he said.

4. The verdict which America is drawing from the British defeat in Crete is that again it is proved that deficiency of equipment—inequality of fighting tools—spells the difference between victory and defeat. The lesson from Crete is that the American arsenal must work harder and longer so that the Nazis' head-start may be the sooner overtaken.

It is this view which is emphasized by Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who said that Britain's loss of Crete should only spur the United States to greater effort to supply Britain with all types of planes, since control of the air played such a decisive part in the Greek island invasion.

Power Survey Begun

5. The House Ways and Means Committee has begun its final draft of the defense tax bill. It isn't growing any smaller. It still looks like $3,600,000,000 and the burden is going to fall on everybody.

6. Defense officials began a survey of both electrical power rationing and gasoline and crude oil price control. Leland Olds, Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, started a personal inspection this week of the main points of the Nation's power generation. He said there was "immediate need for steps" to determine emergency measures that must be taken to insure delivery of power to defense industries. It also was indicated that measures are in prospect to avert any sharp price rises in gasoline, crude oil, and petroleum products generally.

7. Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, Director of the Office of Civilian Defense, begins a tour of Army corps areas to determine at first hand the status of preparations for the protection of civilians and property. His first stop, on Tuesday and Wednesday, will be Boston where he will confer with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, of Massachusetts, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston, Maj. Gen. J. A. Woodruff, Commander of the First Corps Area, and the mayors of the principal cities of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts.

Far-Reaching Powers

The mandatory priorities bill which became law with the President's signature, gives the Government the most effective and far-reaching powers it has thus far received to tell all manufacturers whose work is deemed necessary to national defense, exactly what goods they shall produce and to require their compliance with such schedules. This means, for exam-

Continued on Page 5, Column 3

British Control Iraq, Admit Loss of Crete

By the Associated Press

Monday, June 2

Admitting Germany's conquest of the island of Crete after 12 days of what was described as the heaviest hand-to-hand fighting of the war, Britain announced that more than 15,000 Allied troops—roughly half of the island's defenders—had been successfully evacuated to Egypt.

RAF headquarters at Cairo reported that British bombers have been dropping supplies and food to isolated bodies of troops left on Crete after the major withdrawal.

The British were estimated to have had more than 30,000 troops on the island, and the Germans claimed to have captured 13,000—including Greeks. The British War Office acknowledged "severe" losses.

By contrast, Greek sources in Cairo last week reported 18,000 Germans had been killed in the invasion of Crete, including 5,000 drowned under the guns of the British fleet.

Naval Losses

Besides casualties, the British have admitted that Nazi dive-bombing assaults in the waters around Crete cost Britain three cruisers, four destroyers, and damage to two battleships and several other warcraft.

"It became clear," a British War Office statement said, "that our naval and military forces could not be expected to operate indefinitely in and near Crete without more air support than could be provided from our air bases in Africa."

Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, declared in a speech last night that "off Crete the Navy has been fighting one of the sternest battles of its history against continuous attacks from the air, with the one thought that we could not let the Army down."

Cover Evacuation

Partly to the work of the Navy in the bomb-splattered waters and partly to what support the RAF could give from distant bases was attributed the success in evacuating Empire forces on Crete.

Throughout the week end the RAF stayed in the fight, smashing at German planes on parachutist-captured airdromes of Crete and battling with German and Italian bombers along the South coast of the island.

In Berlin, where the German high command proclaimed today that "the battle for Crete is ended" and declared the only defenders left on the island were 13,000 prisoners of war, the last Allied resistance was said to have been smashed, when German forces occupied the harbor of Sphakion, on the south coast toward the western end of the island, which was the last center of Allied defense.

Last Ditch Fight

To reach Sphakion, a German communiqué said, Nazi mountain forces had to subdue last-ditch British fighters in the mountains north of the city and 3,000 more prisoners were taken there.

These were in addition to about

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

ANKARA, Turkey, June 1 (delayed) (AP)—German motorized infantry was landed by coastal freighters at the Syrian port of Latakia May 29, it was learned today on high authority.

LONDON, June 2 (AP)—An authoritative source said today that the oil pipeline flow from the northern Iraq fields to the British base at Haifa still was cut off and expressed a belief some German forces remained in the petroleum producing region around Kirkuk. RAF warplanes, according to Cairo, raided Aleppo airdrome in Syria.

LONDON, June 2 (AP)—A Berlin radiocast heard here said today that the exiled Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, who attempted to fan a Moslem uprising against Britain during the struggle with Iraq, had arrived at Mosul to reorganize Iraq resistance to the British.

CAIRO, Egypt, June 2 (AP)—Iraq, the land of oil, was at peace today under British patrol.

Regent Emir Abdullah Illah was back at the head of the Government from which he was ousted by Rashid Ali el Gailani in a military coup that led to a month of undeclared war with Britain.

The Arab forces of Rashid Ali, who fled last week from Baghdad laid down their arms under an armistice effective at 8 a. m. yesterday.

There still were conflicting reports of the whereabouts of six-year-old Feisal II, King of the Iraqi. First he had been reported carried off to neighboring Iran (Persia) by Rashiid Ali. Later it was said he was safe in the Iraq capital.

British dispatches said it was understood that the new Iraq Government would permit unrestricted transit of British troops.

Rashid Ali's refusal to grant such permission after he seized power April 4 led to the outbreak of fighting May 2. Under the terms of the armistice the British pledged to "abstain from any infringement of Iraq independence, to afford his Royal Highness, the Regent, every assistance in re-establishing a legal government, and to assist the Iraq Nation to resume a normal and prosperous existence."

Dispatches from Baghdad disclosed that the United States Minister, Paul Knabenshue, gave refuge to 160 persons in the United States Legation in Baghdad throughout the fighting and once rejected a threat-backed demand to turn some of them, including Britons, over to the Iraqis.

The end of fighting in the ancient land of the Tigris and Euphrates was expected to clear the way for quick dispatch of additional British forces through Iraq for possible duty along the Syrian frontier to block and further German thrust in that direction.

Tiptoeing Through the Iris

By a Staff Photographer

Blooms Now on Exhibit at Horticultural Hall, Boston

Penny Newhall, left, and Beverly Granville, right, admire rare specimens in the garden of Harold T. Bent of Framingham Center. Many of these lovely blossoms from Mr. Bent's collection are on display today and tomorrow at the Iris Exhibition of the American Iris Society, New England Region, Horticultural Hall Iris Show: Page 2.

Reports to Annual Meeting of The Mother Church Cover Wide Activities

Continued from Page 1

time provides the means for its ultimate defeat and undoing.

"Reason cannot defend a government thus founded, and neither can mechanized forces maintain it against the march of Christian civilization."

The Directors' declaration of policy toward conditions rampant in the world today followed their résumé of the progress of the Christian Science movement.

In summing up the success thus far attained by The Mother Church in fulfilling its stated purpose, the Board declared: "There is still a great task before us, and we are ready and unafraid to face it. That task consists of achieving for the Church its sublime mission; and it will not be fulfilled until evil is abolished, the human race unified, and the whole of Christendom comes to see, as Jesus saw, the concord and perfection of being where its discordant and imperfect opposite claims to be."

Officers elected for The Mother Church were announced as follows:

President: John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., of Boston, Mass.

First Reader: George Channing, C. S. B., of San Francisco, Calif.

Second Reader: Miss Margaret Crawford, C. S., of Seattle, Wash.

Treasurer: Edward L. Ripley, of Brookline, Mass.

Clerk: Ezra W. Palmer, of Marshfield, Mass.

New President

John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., of Boston, and Centerville, Cape Cod, Mass., is a son of James Randall Dunn, long identified with the United States Immigration Service in various cities in the United States. His mother, Mrs. Caroline R., was an accomplished singer and pianist and in her later years a successful Christian Science practitioner. Mr. Dunn, a native of Massillon, Ohio, received his schooling in Massillon and San Francisco, and from private tutors. For a few years as a young man he was in the Government Service in San Francisco; but witnessing Christian Science healing in his family, he resolved to resign his post and give his life to this healing ministry. He entered the practice of Christian Science in St. Louis, Missouri, and later on served First Church of Christ, Scientist, of that city as First Reader, and at another period as Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

After some years in the practice he was appointed a member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church. Later he received Normal class instruction in the Board of Education, and became an authorized teacher of Christian Science. In 1920 he was called to serve as First Reader in The Mother Church. At the conclusion of this term of service he was again elected to the Board of Lectureship, and has continued a member thereof up to 1940, at which time, in accordance with established policy, he retired for a two-year period of study and practice. While serving on the Board of Lectureship he has carried the healing message of Christian Science to all parts of the United States and Canada, to the United Kingdom and Ireland, to Continental Europe, South Africa, the Antipodes, the Orient, the Philippines, Hawaii, Alaska, Mexico, the West Indies, and South America.

First Reader

George Channing, C. S. B., of San Francisco, Calif., was educated in the public schools of Providence, Rhode Island, his native state, and at Brown University from which he received the degree of A. B. He studied law for one year at Boston University and one year at Yale.

He entered newspaper work, serving in the editorial department of various newspapers for some ten years which was interrupted by service in France during the World War as a Corporal. Near the close of the war, he was graduated from Samur Artillery School as First Lieutenant, Reserve, C. A. C., U. S. A.

Mr. Channing was City Editor of the Seattle (Washington) Star when, in 1921, he joined a branch of The Mother Church. In 1923 he joined The Mother Church and became San Francisco Advertising Representative of The Christian Science Monitor. In 1926 he was elected First Reader of Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, San Francisco. At the close of his three-year term, he served that church as President for one year.

Mr. Channing received Primary class instruction in Christian Science in 1926, and entered public practice in that year. He was appointed Christian Science Committee on Publication for Northern California in 1932, and served for six years. He became a teacher of Christian Science in 1934, after attending the Normal class of the Christian Science Board of Education in that year.

Mr. Channing was appointed in 1938 by the Christian Science Board of Directors to membership on The Christian Science Board of Lectureship and has been serving in that capacity up to the present time.

Second Reader

Miss Margaret Crawford, C. S., of Seattle, Washington, is a native of Canada, and received her public school education in that country. Coming to the United States with the expectation of preparing for medical missionary work, she became a student in Columbia University. While there she experienced the healing power of Christian Science and caught the vision of its world mission. She changed her course of education and took her Master of Arts degree specializing in speech and the oral study of literature.

In 1923 her teaching activities took her to Seattle, where she accepted an Assistant Professorship in the University of Washington. She became a member of Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, Seattle, serving as Assistant Superintendent of the Sunday school, and on the Board of Directors. In 1928 she was elected to the office of Second Reader of Fourth Church, and shortly before the completion of her three-year term she decided to discontinue teaching in the University to devote all her time to the healing practice of Christian Science.

Miss Crawford has been a member of The Mother Church since 1921, and had class instruction in 1922. She has had membership in two branch churches in New York City, and since joining the Christian Science Society of Columbia University, where she served as Reader during a Summer Session, she has been continuously active in Christian Science work.

Hymns

Hymns sung during the course of the meeting were numbers 300, 169, 371 and the Doxology. Readings from the desk by the retiring President included the following passages from Exodus 19:3, 4, 6 (to period). . . . Revelation, 12:1, 5, 7, 8, 14, 17. . . . Science and Health, 568:5-7; 565:13; 566:29-6; 567:10.

Outgoing President

Mrs. Margaret Matters stated in substance that in the understanding given by Christian Science of the allness of God, good, the high demands of the spiritual status are met, "for evil has never had a victory here, nor has it invaded good.

"Neither has hatred dominated love, nor man been made a helpless victim. This spiritual status demands that we love our enemies. This loving does not place one at the mercy of those who seem to be enemies, but places them under the judgment of Truth and Love, where envy, hatred, fear and animality are adjudged to be neither cause nor effect, neither presence nor power.

"Today, divine Truth and Love, represented by the manhood and womanhood of God, go forth to fight and win the battle of the Lord. With them go the hosts of God's ideas, — the stars in the heaven of Love, the angels of His presence,—revealing the glorious truth that 'The Lord God omnipotent reigneth.' "

Incoming President

The incoming President stated that the Founder and Discoverer of Christian Science foresaw the "terrific collisions of mortal thought" prevalent in the world today, "when the healing Christ, Truth, would again come to earth to overturn and overturn and prepare human consciousness for the reign of the Prince of Peace."

What Mrs. Eddy saw, he stated, was not the breaking up of Christian civilization or the plunging of humanity into chaotic darkness, but she envisaged "the breaking up of material beliefs" or as the speaker said the "bringing to the surface and breaking up of individual and national sin, selfishness, tyranny, self-will, self-love and greed."

Through the microscope of spiritual intuition, Christian Scientists can see the destruction of the beliefs of the carnal mind, he added, enabling them to look out upon a world of chaos with calmness and assurance in the ultimate triumph of light over darkness.

John Randall Dunn

Incoming President of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

"What does the Revelator of Christian Science tell us of the problems which confront us at this troublous hour?" the incoming President asked. And he answered: "Fifty years ago, with marvelous prophetic vision, she wrote: 'This material world is even now becoming the arena for conflicting forces. On one side there will be discord and dismay; on the other side there will be Science and peace. The breaking up of material beliefs may seem to be famine and pestilence, want and woe, sin, sickness, and death, which assume new phases until their nothingness appears' (Science and Health, Page 96)."

Treasurer's Report

The report of the Treasurer for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1941, evidenced that, as heretofore, the finances of The Mother Church were in sound condition. As all bills are paid promptly and full cash discounts taken, there was no indebtedness to report, except for taxes on property owned in the vicinity of the Church edifices accrued from Jan. 1 and payable Oct. 31. The report showed that a substantial sum was paid during the year for war relief and for emergency and other relief, in addition to maintaining the three charitable institutions.

Clerk's Report

The Clerk's report stated that: "Despite the restrictions imposed by the nations limiting mail and transportation, which to some degree have hindered the free flow of applications for membership, the number of new members accepted has been encouraging. This steady addition of new members each year into The Mother Church is striking evidence of the continuous leavening influence of Christian Science in the consciousness of men and women.

"Why do these men, women, and children seek membership in the Christian Science church? The answer is not difficult to find. They come because they find in Christian Science health, harmony, a priceless sense of God's ever-presence and power, and relief from every ill that may beset mortals.

"Naturally people healed and comforted seek fellowship in the church that guided them into freedom."

The report indicated that as of May 9 some 450,000 garments had been sent to England by the War Relief Committee of The Mother Church, in addition to 10,000 garments to Finland.

Trustees Under the Will Of Mary Baker Eddy

The report of the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, said in part:

Members of The Mother Church who are also members of branch churches will be interested to learn that since the Trust was established in 1913 under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, for the purpose of carrying out her desire to promote and extend the religion founded by her, there have been expended more than six million dollars toward Christian Science church activities throughout the world.

During this past year the Trustees have expended approximately $162,000 in assisting churches and societies to erect, purchase, and remodel church buildings; in paying for Christian Science literature distributed free of charge; in paying for first lectures given by new organizations; in paying part of the traveling expenses of lecturers who have gone to distant fields; and also in providing books for public and Christian Science lending libraries.

The printed card containing Mrs. Eddy's well-known poem, "The United States to Great Britain," was so well received that a second printing was needed within two weeks of its initial appearance, it was reported.

Committees on Publication

The report of the Manager of Committees on Publication, read by Herbert W. Beck, Manager, called attention to the importance of this branch of The Mother Church activities, pointed to its work of protecting the movement by correcting false impressions of Christian Science printed in various publications, and noted with gratitude the increasing public recognition of the rights of Christian Scientists to practice spiritual healing.

Particular emphasis was placed by Mr. Beck upon the fact that no legislation which would curtail the practice of Christian Science healing has been passed in the United States or in the British Commonwealth since "our last annual meeting." While difficulties were noted in the free right to practice this healing in Europe, "our people are carrying on with high fortitude," the report stated.

With a notable decrease observed in printed attacks against Christian Science in the last year, Mr. Beck pointed out that his department has been able to concentrate more effectively upon the expansion of Christian Science activities through the press and over the radio. A Radio Program Committee is now functioning as "an important part of the activities of the Committee on Publication in Boston."

Board of Lectureship

The Board of Lectureship report read by Paul A. Harsch, chairman, revealed that the war had interrupted somewhat the regular course of lecture work in Great Britain and Ireland and deprived continental Europe and the Far East of their usual lectures. But effective service was given, according to the Board, to Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the Hawaiian Islands, Alaska, the Canal Zone, the Caribbean area, Canada, the British Isles and the United States this year, it was announced.

Under incredibly difficult conditions, many notable lectures were given in the United Kingdom.

Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society

Summarizing the progress of Christian Science publications and periodicals, the Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society reported that some of this literature is still being received in German-occupied countries of Europe and in the British Isles, that The Christian Science Monitor has just completed its best fiscal year since 1931 due chiefly to planned economies, and that substantial gains in local Monitor advertising are overcoming to a large extent the decrease in advertising from abroad.

The report, read by A. Warren Norton, Manager of the Christian Science Publishing Society described modern additions being made to the mechanical equipment of the Publishing Society, including the acquisition of a new magazine press and equipment for printing a new small size Christian Science Sentinel which will appear, it is hoped, in the fall.

Receipt of a sufficient number of Quarterlies abroad, the report stated, is enabling branch churches to keep on with their regular church services. It was also pointed out that the list of publications of The Christian Science Publishing Society during the past 12 months has been extended to include a small booklet containing 45 hymns from the Christian Science Hymnal, a pamphlet in Spanish, and three new pamphlets in English. The booklet of hymns and vest pocket pamphlets are issued primarily for men in military service. Plans were announced for publication in the fall of "Historical and Biographical Papers" by Clifford P. Smith, in a cloth-bound volume.

Department of Branches And Practitioners

The international conflict may interfere with human activities, but the report of the Department of Branches and Practitioners indicated that the urge for spiritual refreshment and regeneration goes on. As evidence of this growth, 37 new branches of The Mother Church were reported as organized during the last year, seven in England, one in Switzerland, one in Africa and one each in British West Indies and British Guiana.

Twenty societies were reported to have taken the title of church and five new university organizations were formed and qualified for cards in the Journal. These and other evidences of progress were alluded to in the report as showing that "there is a reaching out today for a Christianity which will bring service to humanity."

Benevolent Associations And Pleasant View Home

The Trustees of The Christian Science Benevolent Associations and The Christian Science Pleasant View Home report, read by William W. Davis, Executive Supervisor, stated in part:

"This year has brought to the Home an unusual activity. Residents and associates have joined in making tufted quilts, sweaters, hose, helmets, and other garments —including children's dresses. These were forwarded to Finland during the first part of the year; and, in recent months, large quantities of similar articles have been and are being sent to our own War Relief Committee. This expression of loving good will to those in need has given great joy to the participants.

"Our Sanatoriums and the Pleasant View Home are not institutional in character or atmosphere, standing as earthly examples of 'sure dwellings, and . . . quiet resting places.' "

Sentinel and Journal To Print Reports

Full texts of the statement from The Christian Science Board of Directors and extracts from the other reports and proceedings of the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will appear in the Christian Science Sentinel for June 21. The July issue of The Christian Science Journal will carry the details of the meeting in full.

Horticultural Hall Iris Show Draws Nearly 150 Exhibitors

The Iris Exhibition of the American Iris Society, New England Region, is drawing not only nearly 150 exhibitors to Horticultural Hall today and tomorrow, but hundreds of amateur and professional garden growers as well.

For the first time, the common, ordinary garden variety of iris is having a part in the show. In fact, this exhibit of the less expensive specimens is occupying a place of honor at the end of the hall.

It was the thought of Harold T. Bent, Show Manager, that this would give people an opportunity to come in and identify their own garden flowers and compare them with the other varieties.

More than 150 exhibitors are represented in the amateur classes of beardless and bearded irises. The beardless is the rarer variety. Among local iris growers exhibiting are Mr. Bent, Framingham Center; Albert E. Peck, Framingham Center, and L. Merton Gage of Natick.

Several classifications of iris arrangements in shadow boxes drew visitors to the balcony, where garden clubs from all over the State were represented by unusual and artistic displays.

A collection of double and single tree peonies were exhibited by Mrs. A. C. Wilson of Osterville, and one room was devoted entirely to botanical paintings. "We consider flower art on canvas just as important as the shadow box," Mr. Bent said.

Among those exhibiting paintings were, Miss Lisse Bell Walker of Boston and New York, and Mrs. Geneva Mercer of Boston, sculptor and artist.

Judges for the flower arrangements included: Mrs. Edwin Leonard of Chestnut Hill, Miss Daisy Lane of Melrose, and Mrs. Mitchell of Hingham.

Judging the specimen classes were: Mrs. Walter Tobie of Portland, Maine, Harold Knowlton, Auburndale, L. Merton Gage, Natick, Mrs. Thomas Nesmith of Lowell, and W. J. McKee of Worcester.

The show is open today until 9 p. m., and tomorrow from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Picture on Page 1

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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ALERT — White kid open-toe elasticized pump. Also blue or black. 10.50.

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Walsh Shoes stand first of all for comfort—but don't overlook their superb styling. Consider the shoes above. Here are shoes that will contribute to your poise, grace of carriage and freedom. They flatter your feet, too. These Walsh Arch Relief Shoes are so artfully designed that they actually MAKE YOUR FEET LOOK SMALLER. Walsh Shoes are priced $8.75 up

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Lovely, Cool, Crisp Prints, Whites, Pastels in
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Board of Lectureship for Coming Year Is Announced at Annual Meeting

Members of Board of Lectureship

The Christian Science Board of Directors today announced the members of the Board of Lectureship for the coming year as follows:

Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
Frank Bell, C. S. B., New York City.
Peter B. Biggins, C. S. B., Seattle, Washington.
Mrs. Louise Knight Wheatley Cook, C. S. B., Kansas City, Missouri.
Miss Lucia C. Coulson, C. S. B., London, England.
Richard J. Davis, C. S. B., San Jose, California.
Dr. Hendrik J. de Lange, C. S. B., New York City.
Colin Rücker Eddison, C. S., London, England.
Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., Chicago, Illinois.
Adair Hickman, C. S. B., New York City.
Thomas E. Hurley, C. S. B., Louisville, Kentucky.
Miss Violet Ker Seymer, C. S. B., Boston, Massachusetts.
Earl McCloud, C. S. B., San Antonio, Texas.
Miss Florence Middaugh, C. S., Los Angeles, California.
Miss Margaret Morrison, C. S., Chicago, Illinois.
Oscar Graham Peeke, C. S. B., Kansas City, Missouri.
Peter V. Ross, C. S. B., San Francisco, California.
James G. Rowell, C. S. B., Kansas City, Missouri.
Ralph B. Scholfield, C. S. B., London, England.
Paul Stark Seeley, C. S. B., Portland, Oregon.
Mrs. Elizabeth McArthur Thomson, C. S. B., St. Louis, Missouri.
Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., Kansas City, Missouri.

Oscar Graham Peeke received his education at a well-known English boarding school, and passed the Oxford local examination. He chose the theatrical profession for a career, came to this country to pursue it, and became a citizen of the United States. Mr. Peeke played with a well-known Shakespearean star for three years, after which he wrote and produced his own plays. While thus engaged he received a healing in Christian Science. This occurred while reading "'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy. Thereafter the study of Christian Science absorbed his attention.

Mr. Peeke was admitted to membership in The Mother Church in 1913 and received primary class instruction the following year. Shortly after this he gave up all other professional work to devote his entire time to the public practice of Christian Science healing.

As a member of Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Kansas City, Mr. Peeke served on the Board of Trustees, also as First Reader. He later became a charter member of Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, of that city, of which he is still a member.

During the World War, Mr. Peeke served as a Christian Science Welfare worker, and from 1928 to 1931 he acted as Christian Science Committee on Publication for Missouri. In 1928, Mr. Peeke received instruction in the Normal class in the Board of Education, and became an authorized teacher of Christian Science.

Earl McCloud was born near Greenville, Ohio, and attended the public schools of Celina and Piqua, Ohio. After graduation from High School in the last-named city, he engaged in reportorial and editorial work on newspapers in Piqua, Wellsville, and Canton, Ohio; St. Louis, Mo., and San Antonio.

Mr. McCloud became interested in Christian Science in 1911 and joined First Church of Christ, Scientist, of San Antonio in January, 1914. He became a member of The Mother Church in November, 1915, and received Primary class instruction in 1918.

Mr. McCloud was one of those early called into the Christian Science War Relief and Camp Welfare Work in 1918-19, serving under the Texas, New York and Ohio Committees. Upon the completion of this service in 1919, he entered the public practice of Christian Science in San Antonio, in which he has been engaged ever since.

He served as First Reader, member and Chairman of the Board of Directors of First Church of Christ, Scientist, in that city; also as Assistant Committee on Publication.

In 1928, Mr. McCloud was a member of the Normal class of the Board of Education, and became an authorized teacher of Christian Science.

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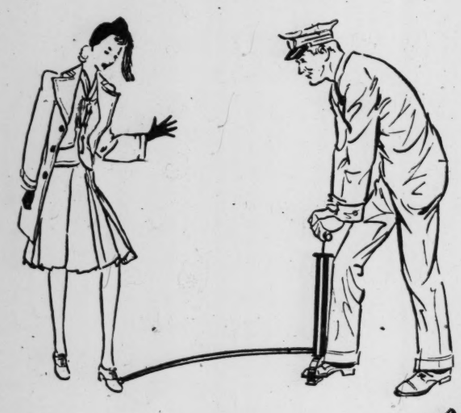

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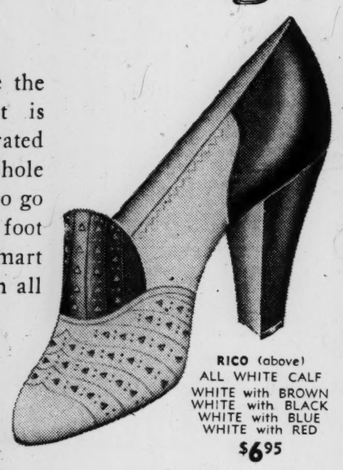

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Ancients Mark 303rd Anniversary With Ceremonies

Members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company today marked the 303rd anniversary of that historical organization. The picturesque and traditional ceremonies opened last night with the Captain's Dinner at the Copley-Plaza, and were followed this morning by the church parade, and by the drumhead election on Boston Common this afternoon. Tonight, the Company will parade to the Copley-Plaza for a reception at 7:00, and annual banquet at 7:30.

Capt. Albert E. Roberts of Braintree, retiring commanding officer of the Ancients, was the host at the informal dinner last evening. For years it has been customary for the retiring Captain to entertain his predecessors and a few guests, and 15 of the 17 living past commanders of the Company gathered at the Copley for this event.

Reveille was sounded at 8:00 o'clock this morning in front of the Copley-Plaza, and at the same time at the Ancients' Armory.

Following breakfast, the officers and past commanders visited King's Chapel burying ground, where Captain Roberts placed a wreath on the tomb of Capt. Robert Keayne, who founded the Company in 1638, and was its first commanding officer.

Luncheon was served at the Armory, and at noon the annual parade formed, with 17 of the oldest military organizations in the United States in line. The column marched to the State House by way of School Street, being reviewed at the City Hall by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, a member of the Company, joined the command at the State House, and the group proceeded to the Old South Church for the annual services. These were conducted by Major Raymond Bang, of Newton, Headquarters Chaplain at Camp Edwards.

Following this service, the Company will march to Boston Common, where it will be reviewed by the Governor, and the traditional drumhead election will be held.

Welcome To Boston
Our city is yours . . . and when your stay is over, we hope you will take away with you the memory of a very happy visit.
~and why not take away a gift, too, for yourself or someone at home?
You'll find these fine things in our stores
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as well as an extensive assortment of nationally-known Sportswear
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MEN'S WEAR and HATTERS
232 Massachusetts Avenue and in the North Station

Relief Group Makes an Appeal

"One shoe off, the other shoe on, deedle, deedle, dumpling"—and that is as far as the rhyme fits because it's not "my son John" this time, but Eleanor Smith of Wellesley Hills. She's appealing on behalf of the British War Relief Society at 27 State Street, Boston, for "gum boots" for English children and grown-ups. During the last two months the Society has shipped 460 pairs of rubber boots valued at $1,500 and donated by individuals and dealers.

Things Visitors to N. E. See

Exploring the News

By the Staff

Things the visitor to New England never forgets: the small size of Plymouth Rock . . . narrow-winged shore birds sailing over sand dunes at Cape Cod . . . eating crisp fried clams served in pine containers at a roadside stand . . . a walk in the White Mountains among blooming purple azaleas, dainty pink lady slippers and trailing arbutus . . . the song of the bobolink . . . the roar of waves breaking over Maine's craggy coast . . . the white-trimmed red brick buildings of Harvard viewed across the Charles River . . . the first taste of wild plum jelly . . . "notch" used as the word for a mountain pass . . . "piazza" used as the word for porch . . . pecan pronounced as it is spelled and not as pecon . . . the fun of climbing the tower of the Old North Church . . . the tame pigeons in Boston Common . . . eating maple sugar candy under the tree from which the sap was drawn . . . the amazing spiel of the young guides who greet the visitor at Bunker Hill Monument . . . pedestrians flooding the narrow streets of Boston . . . the Old Man of the Mountain in New Hampshire . . . people going down to Maine and up to Vermont . . . the friendliness of everyone.

* * *

We are glad to accept Governor Saltonstall's invitation to join this week in observance of National Noise Abatement Week. A number of noises occur to us that we could do very well without; the raucous clang of our 98-cent alarm clock that disturbs us along about 5:30 every morning; the full-volume radio of our neighbor across the way who sits up late nights listening to swing bands; the persistent rivet-machine-like tapping of a flicker who breaks the early morning stillness by drumming on our birdhouse roof; and the droning mosquito who buzzes around our head these summer nights.

* * *

Flowering dogwood is gradually invading New England from the South, and this year its white flower-like leaves may be seen dotting the forests and gardens of Massachusetts and Connecticut more than ever before. Although comparatively new to the woods of the Bay State, the dogwood has been a much admired tree and flower in the Arnold Arboretum in Boston, for 60 years, according to Dr. Donald Wyman, Arboretum Horticulturist. Dr. Wyman says that the dogwood gives forth its full bloom during two seasons, Spring and Fall. In the Spring the true yellow flower is the center of the white modified leaves that so strongly resemble petals; while in the Fall the entire blossom changes to a brilliant scarlet. The dogwood is an easy tree to raise if care is taken not to plant it too deeply. In the South its graceful, drooping branches reach a height of 30 or more feet. New England welcomes this floral ambassador which has voluntarily brought its southern charm to grace her woods.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER
↑ TONIGHT
TOMORROW ↓
WARM RAIN COOL FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued quite cool tonight with the lowest temperature about 56 degrees; Tuesday fair with moderate temperature; moderate northerly winds diminishing tonight and becoming gentle easterly on Tuesday.

All New England States: Fair and continued cool tonight; Tuesday fair with moderate temperatures.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Moderate northerly winds diminishing tonight, becoming gentle and variable on Tuesday, weather fair tonight and Tuesday.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Moderate to fresh northeast or east winds over north and central portions and moderate shifting becoming easterly over extreme south portion; weather overcast tonight and Tuesday with showers over south and central portions.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	56	62	New Orleans	73	86
Chicago	60	71	New York	61	61
Denver	50	72	Norfolk	75	87
Kansas City	69	81	Philadelphia	61	69
Los Angeles	58	78	St. Louis	60	71
Miami	73	86	San Francisco	56	63
Minneapolis	54	76	Washington	65	82

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., June 2.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 5:38 p. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Tuesday, 5:57 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:45 p. m.

40-Cent Rate For Jewelry Work Sought

Flat rate of 40 cents an hour for 35,000 jewelry workers, most of whom work in New England or New York establishments, will be discussed at a public hearing June 24 in Washington, Robert P. Dolan, acting regional director of the Wage-Hour Division, announced today.

The jewelry industry is the only one in which the recommendation of an industrial committee for a wage level has been disapproved by Wage-Hour Administrator Brig.-Gen. Philip B. Fleming. The Administrator ruled that a proposal for 40 cents an hour for workers on precious metals and 35 cents an hour for others contained inconsistencies that could not be solved.

Adoption of the 40-cent level is expected to erase competitive disadvantages suffered by Massachusetts manufacturers because of the State minimum wage for women and minors. "Massachusetts and New Jersey have been higher (in wage levels) than the balance of the country," according to La Rue Brown, one of the public members of the national jewelry industry committee.

Also under consideration at the hearing will be the question of "what if any prohibition, restriction or regulation of home work" in the jewelry industry is necessary to safeguard a projected minimum wage order, Mr. Dolan said.

Notices of intention to appear must be filed with the Administrator not later than June 18. Henry Hunt, principal hearings examiner of the division, will preside at the hearing.

Fort Devens Unit Delayed in Sailing

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June (*AP*)—Departure of the First Division from Fort Devens for the Caribbean area for maneuvers has been "delayed about 10 days because of changes in training schedules," Sixth Army Corps Headquarters announced here today.

No definite date has been set for the sailing of the division, originally scheduled to leave today for Puerto Rico, it was said. The delay in sailing was prompted by revisions being made in training schedules for various units of the First Army.

Explosion Investigated

DOVER, N. H., June 2 (*AP*)—An explosion in the engine room of the American Woolen Company plant, engaged in filling Army and Navy orders, today injured one man and forced 300 employees to quit work. State police and FBI agents from Boston were called to investigate.

Bring out the beauty of your hair

A new Permanent Wave now will make you comfortable and happy for your summer activities. All other branches of beauty culture.

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Welcome
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Junior Misses Fashion—Fourth Floor

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TREMONT AT TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Iris Show at Horticultural Hall under the auspices of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. An interesting display of Irises, numbering all the colors of the rainbow, has been arranged in a colorful and entertaining exhibit. The show will be open to the public until 9 this evening and tomorrow from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Tuesday

Annual Homemakers' Day at Lexington. The morning program features a "Pageant of Light" exhibit, a film of Massachusetts flower gardens, and a wide display of flowers taken from the gardens of the various county homemakers. During the afternoon there will be a discourse by Mrs. Clifton Johnston, on Africa, from where she has just returned, and a style review staged by members of the 4-H club. At the Cary Memorial Hall, Lexington, at 10 a. m.

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff will lecture on "English Rooms." Open to the public at 11 a. m.

Milton Red Cross Review. All phases of the work being done by the local chapter of the Red Cross will be depicted in short dramatic sketches. Following the review, there will be a series of dances of the nations by various groups wearing colorful native costumes. Still another feature of the afternoon will be a fashion show of the many types of garments made in the Red Cross workrooms by volunteers. The Review will be held in the Governor Hutchinson garden at 195 Adams Street, Milton, at 4 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 18
Radio Timetable: Page 16

'Peach-less' Georgia Tags

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—As an economy measure, the peach will be eliminated next year from Georgia's automobile license tag, according to Gov. Eugene Talmage. It will mean, the Governor said, a saving of 12 cents a tag, or about $60,000 a year, in the cost of production.

WINSHIP Luggage
Est. 1776 Est. 1776
LEATHER GOODS MAKE IDEAL GIFTS
JEWEL CASES, TIE CASES, BILL FOLDS, TOILET CASES, FITTED OVERNITES, BAGS

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At Moderate Prices

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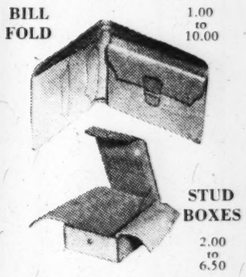
British Tan Hide
Gladstone 26.00
Suitcase 18.50
Club Bag 15.00

For the Bridesmaids

PHOTO FRAMES 1.00 to 8.00
JEWEL CASES 4.00 to 20.00

For the Ushers



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372 Boylston Street, Boston

Hodgson Kennard
AND COMPANY
The name alone implies the finest in
STERLING regardless
of the lavish expenditure or lack of it! Its Sterling silver hollow-ware is literally a connoisseur's collection. Its flat silver, while offering a choice of fifty-and-more patterns, many exclusive with this house, embraces only those qualities and patterns which have traditional value and significance. You might think you'd have to pay more here, but you don't . . . and included is the most highly skilled engraving done by our experts.

Cream and sugar bowl, reproduction of Paul Revere. The two pieces $25

Cider jug water pitcher. Reproduction of Paul Revere, $65
Matching tray obtainable, $15

Syrup pitcher and tray. Reproduction of Paul Revere-Circa 1770 ..... $32.50

Sauce boat. Reproduction of John Burt, Circa 1735 ..... $30

Jewelers In The Truer Sense
DIAMONDS—WATCHES—SILVER
15 ARLINGTON STREET BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Soon to Have Fast Traffic Way Into Downtown Area From the West

Huntington Avenue Changes Forecast Fast Traffic Artery

Before many moons have passed Huntington Avenue, that much be-cluttered thoroughfare where excavations and sidewalk superintendents are still a familiar sight, will be a broad, smooth traffic artery leading to the center of downtown Boston.

Trees will line its sidewalks. City-bound traffic will dip swiftly under Massachusetts Avenue at the new underpass, reaching the surface next to the Park which lies in front of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist.

Already the street cars have disappeared, and where the old trolley reservation used to be, workmen are installing the granite edgestones for a six-foot dividing reservation to separate inbound and outbound traffic.

Removal of the car tracks—a step made possible by completion last February of the new $8,000,000 WPA-built Huntington Avenue subway—has cleared the way for the new vehicular underpass to carry Huntington Avenue traffic under Massachusetts Avenue. With the excavation for the underpass now mostly completed, and a fine white slab of pavement already laid on the downtown side, traffic should be turned into the new sluiceway some time in August.

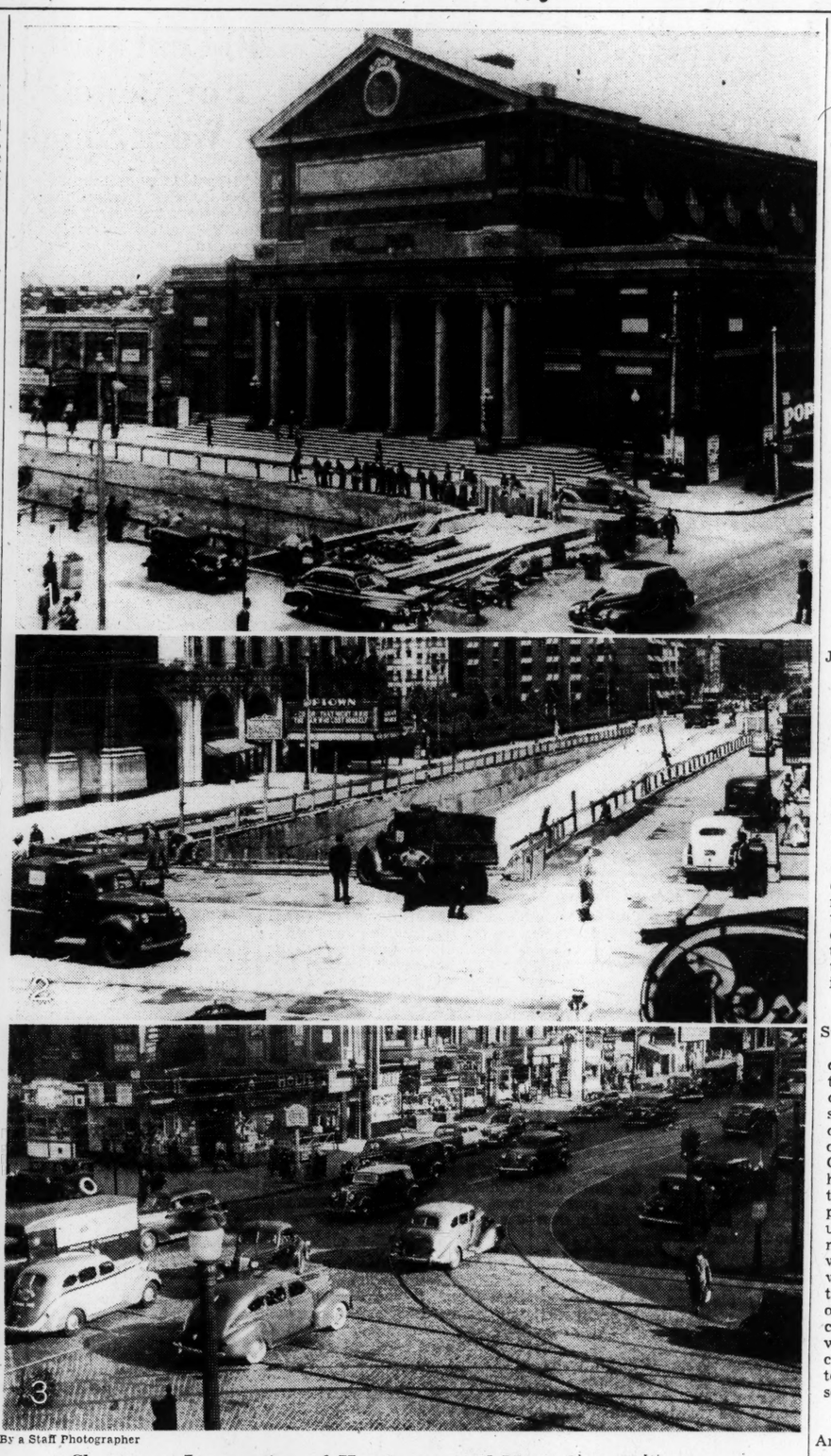
The new subway, second-largest WPA project in the United States, was of course a big improvement to the Boston Elevated Railway system. But the chief reason for it, a reason well impressed upon Bostonians by ten years of debate and countless traffic jams at the corner of Huntington and Massachusetts Avenue next to Symphony Hall, was to clear Huntington Avenue of obstructions, i.e., street cars, so it could be turned into a much-needed fast highway to the center of Boston.

Connecting the heart of Boston with the Worcester turnpike, major highway to central Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York, the traffic factor was of outstanding importance.

The fact that two subway stations, one at Mechanics Building and the other at Massachusetts Avenue within a stone's throw of Symphony Hall, Horticultural Hall, Boston Arena and The Mother Church, replace the old block-by-block stops on the Huntington Avenue car line, means that commuters in the area are saving 5 to 30 minutes a day and riding in more comfort.

With a neat highway, tree-lined and with ornamental street-lights along the central reservation, replacing the old roadway with its noise and traffic jams, property owners of the district hope that property values along Huntington Avenue will be noticeably increased. From all indications the big improvement will result in a higher tone for the whole district.

Construction began at the Copley Square subway station in 1937, and the subway to Opera Place was completed about Feb. 15. That was the biggest job.



By a Staff Photographer

Changes at Intersection of Huntington and Massachusetts Avenues

1. The new underpass to carry Huntington Avenue traffic under Massachusetts Avenue will eliminate the traffic jams, with which every Bostonian is familiar, at the Hub's famous Symphony Hall. The view is looking across Huntington Avenue. Note the "sidewalk superintendents" watching construction along the railing to make sure the workmen are scooping out the underpass in proper fashion.

2. Huntington Avenue will be transformed into a fast traffic artery linking the main New York route with the center of Boston, as result of removal of the car tracks and building of the underpass. This view is looking down Huntington Avenue toward the City. In the upper center is part of the park next to The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist. The church edifice is on Falmouth Street, one block to the left of Huntington Avenue. Symphony Station is thus only a block distant from The Mother Church.

3. The intersection as it used to be. This particular view was not taken during a rush period, or when there was a street car or two navigating the crossing, so you can imagine how busy the intersection used to be—especially just after a concert at Symphony Hall or at 5 p. m., when outbound traffic was heavy. The view is from a corner of Symphony Hall, looking south on Massachusetts Avenue.

From the Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons given in Greater Boston follow:

The Rev. Dr. Harold John Ockenga, Park Street Church:

Love becomes the law of our conduct. Knowledge puffeth up but love edifieth and our actions must be based on the principle of edifying our brother. Any one who allows his liberty to become a stumbling block to others is not living in love. He is really setting a trap for others that they may fall into sin.

The highest rule of Christian conduct is given in the following words, "Whether therefore ye eat or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God." The commonest, most trivial thing in life may be done with a high, Christian spirit and purpose, namely, the glory of our God. Those who act so will be the kindest, most generous and helpful of men toward their brethren. The Christian standard is to forever please others and to forego one's own liberties. When men seek the glory of God, self-seeking is ended and social good begins.

Rabbi Chaim Goldin, Adath Jeshurun Congregation, Roxbury:

In this struggle of the spirit of the Book versus the might of the sword, represented by the clash now raging between the democracies and dictatorships, American Israel turns to the tablets of the Ten Commandments.

Many attempts have been made in the course of human history to break the tablets of God and reduce them to debris. However, they stood the test of time. Shattered may be the building of civilization, ruin and destruction may be the share of the structures of freedom, but the spirit of light and the ideals of liberty that they have symbolized from the dawn of history, will remain intact.

The Rev. Dr. Russell Henry Stafford, Old South Church:

We miss a great deal by recalling yesterday and forecasting tomorrow at the expense of today and what it offers. To be sure, this may not be one of the days on which we shall most closely and brightly perceive God's presence. But on the other hand it may be. For He is always there. To find Him does not depend upon His approach but upon our receptiveness. That may not be a matter wholly within our control. But at least we should not put in its way the obstacles of our indifference, or of that false modesty, unbecoming in any child of God, which deprecates and by deprecating adjourns any revelation to so humble and unworthy a soul.

The Rev. Dana McLean Greeley Arlington Street Church:

There is no pastime which is as cheap and as base as that of debunking the heroes and saints and the high standards of the world. And there is no author whose results are as unrealistic and as remote from the deepest truth as are the results of the so-called "realistic writer." We don't know a human being unless we know the longings of his heart that lift him out of his own weaknesses, and the love and the piety by which he transcends his little self. The person who sees only that which is ugly would better not see at all.

The Rev. Dr. Phillips Endecott Osgood, in Emmanuel Church:

There are some who learn from experience. They seem able to find advice for the future out of their past. I have small use for the customary phrase about a person "with a past." We all have a past. The question is whether our past has us. The saying should not be confined to those with a shady past; it is pertinent to us all.

The ideal is that we should make that past a fingerpost, pointing out the wiser, more rewarding future. We should find that we are ourselves richer in philosophy, in understanding the humanities.

It takes courage to acknowledge to ourselves where we have been wrong, to analyze ourselves and see what our failures really are.

Life is a bigger, deeper, nobler affair than any petty individual's. The universal struggle is involved—each of us is a part of it. We see it in the large in the world's struggle. We feel it in epitome in our own.

Nieman Fellowships for 15

Fifteen American newspapermen, now scattered from Boston to Portland, Ore., will study together at Harvard next year on Nieman fellowships, it was announced today.

The Nieman awards, carrying stipends equal to the salary each recipient would earn on his regular newspaper beat, were made this year for the fourth time.

Using $1,000,000 donated by Mrs. Agnes Wahl Nieman, widow of the founder of the Milwaukee Journal, to "promote and elevate the standards of journalism," Harvard accepts some 10-15 newspapermen annually and gives them the freedom of the University. Since they are not working for a degree, the selected group has time for the special dinners, "bull sessions" with the faculty, and seminars arranged for them.

The award winners are: Stanley Allen, reporter, New Haven, Conn., Evening Register; Harry S. Ashmore, political writer, Greenville, S. C., News; Don Burke, editorial associate and writer, Life Magazine, New York; James E. Colvin, reporter, Chicago Daily News; Sanford L. Cooper, cable editor, Pittsburgh Press; Neil O. Davis, editor and publisher, Lee County Bulletin, Auburn, Ala.; Robert E. Dickson, cable and telegraph editor, New York World-Telegram; Donald Grant, reporter, Des Moines Register and Tribune; Henning Heldt, reporter, Jacksonville, Fla., Journal; Everett R. Holles, cable editor, United Press, New York; Victor O. Jones, sports editor and assistant managing editor, Boston Globe; Robert Lasch, foreign news editor and editorial writer, Omaha World-Herald; Edward M. Miller, Sunday and feature editor, Portland Oregonian; Thomas Sancton, reporter, Associated Press, New York, and Kenneth N. Stewart, national news editor, the newspaper PM, New York.

Education Earned With High Marks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., June 2—You can earn a college education today without hurting your marks a bit, says Dr. George N. Bauer, Professor of Statistics at the University of New Hampshire—and he can prove it.

During the past year he has studied the marks of 563 N. H. U. frosh, 149 of whom had done outside work and earned more than $75 during the college year. The average marks of the boys earning their expenses, he reports, is nearly four points higher than that of the boys who get their checks from dad.

wooden salad sets with silver trimming

Salad bowl set of Adirondack birch with sterling silver base on bowl and sterling silver handles on fork and spoon. Silver, street floor.

with bowl 9 by 3¾ $7.50

with bowl 9 by 4¾ $10.00

with bowl 10½ by 4¾ $12.50

Stearns BOSTON

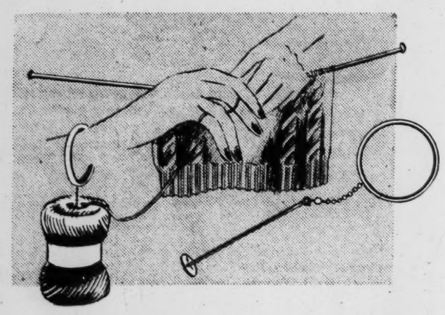
pond lily pottery

dessert service for eight

$12 set

Hand-made craft-type pottery in subtle colorings that double the appeal of summer berries, desserts, and salads. May also be used as finger bowls or ramekins. Lily pad plates, 8 inches in diameter, are a soft blue-green. Lily bowls are assorted: wine, blue, rose, yellow, pink, white, gold, and lavender. Exclusive with us. Seventh floor.

Stearns BOSTON



knitting bracelet

to hold your ball of yarn

Knitting for the soldiers? Then you'll want one of these tricky little bracelets that will hold your ball of yarn securely while you knit. A rod with a flat disc is inserted through the center of the ball and snapped on to the bracelet chain. On sale, jewelry section, street floor.

gold-color metal, $1.00 and $3.00
silver-color metal, $1.00
sterling silver, $6.95

Stearns BOSTON

hand-braided sisal bags

from Haiti

Hand-braided native Haitian bags made of sisal hemp, a strong fibre from the leaves of a West Indian plant. Vivid multicolor combinations, pastel shades, ombre effects, and "natural" combined with red, navy or black. Envelopes, top-handles and shoulder straps. Smart complement for street and sports costumes. Street floor.

$2 $2.50 $3

Harmonizing Belts, $1

Stearns BOSTON

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Shirts of Imported Madras
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COPLEY PLAZA HABERDASHER BOSTON
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AMERICAN THOROUGHBREDS . . all Doubly Guaranteed . . by Hamilton and Stowell. All latest 1941 styles — for men and women. 17-jewels or more—railroad accuracy movements. Every Hamilton watch encased in precious metal.

LUETTA—17 jewels, 14k yellow or coral gold, round dial $55
PAIGE—19 jewels, 14k gold-filled, black zone gilt dial $55
DORIS—17 jewels, 14k yellow gold-filled, dome crystal $45
EMERSON—17 jewels, 10k gold-filled; 18k gold numerals $45

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Coronada cotton slack suit with fitted longer jacket . . admirably cut slacks 10.95

prepare for a grand summer

three-piece chintz beach ensemble . . midriff sea suit and matching terry-lined jacket 10.95

visit our CABANA SHOP and see

striped chambray in muted colors makes a cool town suit . . the fitted jacket covers a nicely tailored dress . . 22.95

our gay sun and fun fashions..

full-skirted white and navy linen dinner dress with red and white band trim 29.95

. . . . in Providence and Wellesley, too

Annapolis 'Color Girl'

Wide World

Miss Fay Ann Albrecht

Resident of Columbus, Wis., who participated in the presentation of the colors ceremony which took place at the Naval Academy, May 28. She was selected by Midshipman William Edward Heronemus, commander of the First Company.

Mediation in Ecuador Case Finds Peruvian Public Cool

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—Although Peru has accepted the mediation of Argentina, Brazil and the United States in its frontier problem with Ecuador, there is an obvious lack of enthusiasm here about the procedure. Insistence on the reservation covering the three provinces of Tumbes, Jaen and Maynas, it is admitted, may affect the attitude of the other party to the territorial dispute.

The Government of President Manuel Prado, seconded by popular opinion, has affirmed its fervent desire for continental peace, to which it sees no threat so long as the status quo is maintained. There are protests against allegedly deliberate maintenance of "excitement and violence" in Ecuador over the frontier issue.

It is true there has been no corresponding agitation in Peru, but it is sometimes forgotten here there is no reason to be. Relatively speaking, this country is the "satisfied power" and has more to lose, in square miles of territory, by arbitration of the frontier dispute. It is well to remember, however, that there are reasonable grounds for the reservation in acepting the tripartite intervention.

Unfair Challenge

The majority of Peruvians feel it would be unfair to question their sovereignty in Tumbes, Jaen and Maynas, provinces which figured in the Peruvian independence movement of 1821 and have been represented in national government ever since. There are large Peruvian settlements there, though it cannot be denied there are Ecuadorean inhabitants also. The three provinces, too, represent a substantial portion of the boundary wealth at stake.

Peru insists that frontier incidents could easily be avoided if Ecuador respects the status quo, overlooking, of course, that Ecuador's primary point is that the status quo should not be perpetuated. Apart from this, there has been Peruvian resentment against the procedure and wording of the mediation proposal. But, withal, care has been taken to emphasize that this country wants a "just settlement." There is no disposition to nullify the hopes raised in Pan-American chanceries by the tripartite offer and some genuine fear that Peru would be blamed for a possible failure.

The procedure objected to, it appears, was that Peru was not fully consulted in the negotiations for mediation. There is a feeling that it was "cornered." As to the wording of the proposal, there is objection to the tripartite suggestion of dangerous possibilities in the existing situation.

Ecuador Unprepared

The Lima daily newspaper La Prensa argues that, as Ecuador is neither militarily nor economically equipped for a "bellicose adventure," that country can only constitute a "danger to American harmony" if other nations approve and encourage its "aggressive attitude."

Another newspaper, El Comercio, developing the same theme, refers critically to the American supply to Ecuador of two Coast Guard cutters for coastal and Galapagos Islands patrol. "It is impossible to reconcile an offer of good offices to two nations having a pending problem with the supply of arms to one of them."

The semiofficial voice of Universal is raised editorially to assure American neighbors that Peru will never place continental peace in jeopardy, although it "would not shrink from defending national integrity." It protests against an "unjustified and virulent Ecudorean campaign against Peruvian prestige and dignity." Press and radio stations have used "corrosive language," it protests.

Two-Way Radio Controls Turnpike

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 2 (AP)—A two-way radio communications system which officials believe will make possible the blocking of every exit within five minutes of an alarm soon will be in operation on Pennsylvania's high-speed turnpike.

The new system also will provide a constant check on driving conditions, fog and sudden emergencies through connection with the 21 white patrol cars, the 11 interchanges, exits of seven tunnels and the offices on the 70-mile-an-hour limit toll road which cuts 160 miles through the Allegheny Mountains between Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.

Unlimited Defense Output Speeds U. S. Aid to Britain

Continued from Page 1

ple, that the Government can reduce at will the number of private automobiles or refrigerators which are being produced, and put that productive capacity into armaments.

The Government already possesses this authority over persons and corporations holding Army and Navy contracts. The new law permits the Government to exercise the same authority over all industries, even though without defense contracts, and to inspect the plants of all manufacturers to see if the Government's priorities are being complied with.

Senator Norris was outspoken in his advocacy of a work-week commensurate with the emergency which confronts the Nation.

"It seems this Nation has not reached the point where it realizes that everyone has got to sacrifice something," he said. "In times like these no one can get 100 per cent what he wants, even if his claim is just."

Both Sides Blamed

Senator Norris suggested that longer work weeks than the present 40-hour week might be permitted in industries where labor shortage is felt.

"Relations between capital and organized labor are far from satisfactory, as everybody knows," he said. "I think that in the San Francisco shipbuilding strike labor is to blame, probably 100 per cent. The real leaders of labor are patriotic and are not behind that strike.

"There are other cases where capital is to blame. There is no doubt in my mind that capital, either directly or indirectly, in some cases has urged disreputable labor leaders to agitate strikes because it hates the Wagner Act and the Wages and Hours Act."

The disclosure by the Office of Production Management that a $40,000,000,000 a year defense program would be necessary to encompass the Axis defeat officially confirms the report published in The Christian Science Monitor on April 30 to the effect that defense officials were even then doing some rapid and radical upward revising, that instead of $40,000,000,000 a program of $80,000,000,000 was being readied, that orders were being prepared for twice as many planes, twice as many ships and twice as many tanks.

Stacy Statement

The new OPM statement—the most significant and revealing which it has issued in many weeks—comes from Stacy May, the chief of its Bureau of Research and Statistics and an economist formerly associated with the Rockefeller Foundation.

"Either we mean to do a job or we don't mean to in any serious fashion," Mr. May said bluntly in a radiocast speech June 1. "If we do, then it behooves us to face the dimensions of that job squarely and to do what is necessary."

In this spirit, Mr. May pointed out that while an annual $40,000,000,000 arms program would mean a virtually doubling of present efforts, such a program would be no greater proportionately than that which Canada or England or Germany already is making.

Even to meet present schedules, he declared, "greater effort and greater sacrifice" than has thus far been put forward will be required.

"By the most conservative of estimates, Germany, before we entered seriously into war preparation, had accumulated military reserves substantially larger than those which will result from war scheduled production plans for 1941 and 1942 combined. Since then she has seized formidable stores of military equipment from the countries which she has conquered."

"There seems to be little doubt that she will produce in 1941 and 1942 substantially more military equipment than is called for in our present plans for the United States.

"But the most important comparison, of course, is the total armament production of the Axis Powers against that of the British Empire and the United States combined. Let us look at these estimates in broad totals.

"During 1941 we are scheduled to spend $17,000,000,000. Great Britain something like $15,000,000,000—total $37,000,000,000—for defense and war.

"In 1941, Germany will spend the equivalent of $20,000,000,000 to $25,000,000,000 upon arms. We do not know how much she is able to extract by force draft from occupied areas, but certainly the higher figure of $25,000,000,000 is conservative if the latter be included. Italy's war expenditures may amount to $2,000,000,000 and Japan's to $3,500,000,000.

"Thus the Axis expenditures will total at least $30,000,000,000."

More Speed Required

This outlook, he explained, is "not wholly gloomy." Unless the Axis powers' production is greatly underestimated.

"It is clear that we must move faster," he concluded. "This, so far as we may learn from the experience to date, is a war of equipment and material rather than of brute man power.

"If we were to double our load for defense, if we were to develop an intelligent armament program calling for $40,000,000,000 worth of production a year, the balance of superiority would be clear and the time when it would be achieved sufficiently close to make the defeat of the Axis powers certain."

Hitherto Isolationist News Publisher Pledges Full Support to President

DETROIT, June 2 (AP)—John S. Knight, publisher of the Detroit Free Press, the Akron, O., Beacon-Journal, and the Miami, Fla., Herald, in a front-page editorial in Sunday editions asserted, "We are in this war" and pledged his support to President Roosevelt.

Hitherto his papers, he pointed out, have "opposed every step leading toward involvement in a war which was not of our making."

Mr. Knight said his change in policy was based on Mr. Roosevelt's radio speech last Tuesday and "in this memorable address, he made one thing quite clear. He told us in the most direct language that we are embarked upon an undeclared war against the Axis Powers. Only a wilfully stupid or pathetically misguided person could construe his remarks to mean anything else."

The signed editorial reviewed the pledges of aid to England made by the President in his radio speech and observed:

"Nothing could be more sweeping than that. President Roosevelt has defined our foreign policy in words of unmistakable meaning. His hands control the ship of state. He alone is the master of our destiny. . . .

"But NOW the die is cast. We are in this war quite as though our Congress had made a formal declaration of hostilities.

"There is no turning back!

"To that end, the Free Press pledges its complete support to President Roosevelt as our Commander-in-Chief."

Executives of the Free Press said identically worded editorials appeared in the Akron and Miami papers.

Do YOU know about our Women's Dresses priced at 16.95

Because so many smart women seem to prefer to pay around 16.95 for their dresses, Chandler's features fashions at this price! In the first place—they're smart whether they're very young styles or the more conservative type. Then—they represent Chandler Quality—fine fabrics, careful workmanship, attention to details. Finally—they include sports dresses, afternoon styles, city fashioned, dinner dresses, resort clothes!

Regular and half sizes—Fourth Floor

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Abbreviated suits and slim, bare midriffs are all very well but--

These SWIM SUITS are designed in women's sizes

Shoulders covered just enough . . . pretty and slenderizing vee necklines . . . graceful skirts in precisely the right length! We sketch a suit at 6.95 that is just one of a collection of equally attractive styles. This one is of printed cotton lined with a solid colored all wool jersey. Others come in solid color rayon sharkskin. 5.98 to 10.95. Cape sketched—3.00.

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BOSTON, MASS.

For Summer Freedom

a simple coiffure and a simple PERMANENT JAMAL machineless $6.50

Chandler's

Skyline Salon, Ninth Floor
Telephone HANcock 7500
for appointment

Three, four and seven threads

One of America's biggest selling silk stockings because (1) Gotham Gold Stripes are so beautiful—clear, sheer and flattering! (2) the colors are selected by a stylist to blend with costume shades, (3) the wearability is remarkable and (4) the price is so moderate! Three and four-threads—all silk. Seven-thread with lisle tops and soles. Street floor.

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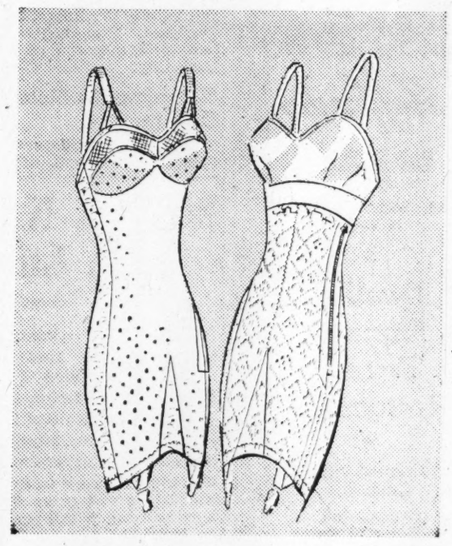
Chandler's BOSTON



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These light, lacy Lastique girdles and foundations by Flexees are well named Coolaire! You'll be simply amazed that anything so cool and free feeling can do so much for your figure! We suggest a girdle for your sports type clothes . . . a foundation for dress occasions.

Sixth floor

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Chandler's exclusive resort fashion that goes everywhere!

The FULLY LINED, ALL WOOL, SUEDE FINISHED BASKETWEAVE COAT

WHITE
AQUA
NAVY
BLUE
PINK
YELLOW
LIPSTICK
EGGSHELL

9.95

The coat of a hundred occasions! The coat that looks young and slender on every one! Equally smart over slacks, afternoon clothes, summer dresses. Remember—only at Chandler's in Boston do you find "Vacationer" fully lined with rayon crepe and tailored with infinite care.

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Sizes 12—14—16—18—20—36—38—40—42 and 44

Mail this order blank to Chandler's, Tremont and West Streets, Boston

Kindly allow us one week to fill mail orders.

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Cooling . . . refreshing

DOROTHY GRAY HOT WEATHER COLOGNE

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Usually $2.00

• Keep cool and collected throughout sticky hot weather, active sports, travel! Swish Dorothy Gray Hot Weather Cologne on temples, wrists, nape of neck, all over you after shower. Wonderfully refreshing! Makes a delightful light summer perfume, body-rub. CHOICE OF 5 FRAGRANCES: Jasmin Bouquet, Rose Geranium Bouquet, Natural, Sweet Spice, and the NEW June Bouquet. Mail and telephone orders filled. Street floor.

Chandler's BOSTON

Month of Commencements Opens Throughout N. E. Schools and Colleges

Young Graduates Ready for Test of Hour

It's Commencement time again. The doors of New England's colleges and universities open to pour forth thousands of young graduates. There'll be Class Days, Baccalaureate Sermons, and graduation ceremonies—even alumni reunions for older grads. The traditional caps, gowns, and beribboned sheepskins will all play their brief roles.

Then—a new horizon looms ahead. The classes of '41 face a future such as never has been duplicated, except perhaps in 1917. Job opportunities are at a high peak. But, for most of this year's graduates, the die has been cast. A gigantic program of national defense and of all-out aid for Britain has been set in motion. Students have always entered a crisis with determination and energy. This year's grads are no exception.

However, the July draft enters the picture. So, for the most part, jobs will be found in Uncle Sam's Army, Navy, and Flying Corps. The Flying Cadets, the Marines, and the Officers' Training Corps will call many students. And there'll be places in the auxiliary motor units for women graduates; places for them, too, in the Red Cross and in civilian relief and welfare organizations.

But—right now, it's Commencement time. And today The Christian Science Monitor lists a number of the New England Colleges and Universities which are holding their graduation programs during the coming week. A later list will follow.

Rhode Island State College:

Class Day was held yesterday at Kingston, R. I. The baccalaureate will be given next Sunday, June 8, and Monday, June 9, will be observed as Commencement Day.

University of Connecticut:

At Storrs, Conn., the President's Reception will take place on June 5; Class Day, June 6; Alumni Day and Annual Meeting, June 7; Baccalaureate and Commencement, June 8.

Mount Holyoke College:

The traditional Step and Ivy exercises will take place at South Hadley on June 6. The Alumnae Meeting will be held June 7. The baccalaureate and the alumnae garden party will take place on June 8, and Commencement will be on June 9.

University of Maine:

Class Day at Orono, Me., June 6; Alumni Day, June 7; Baccalaureate, June 8; and Commencement, June 9.

Northfield Schools:

Commencement programs for the Northfield Seminary and the Mount Hermon School will begin on Friday, June 6, and reach their climax on Monday, June 9. Baccalaureate sermons will be delivered on Sunday.

Simmons College:

Commencement Week opens with the meeting of the Alumnae Council on Saturday, June 7, at 9 a. m. The annual meeting of the Alumnae Association will take place in the College Building that afternoon. Class Day Exercises will be held on the Brookline Avenue Campus at 3:30 p. m., followed by the Class Day Dance at the Commonwealth Country Club in Newton that night.

Baccalaureate Service in the Auditorium, Sunday, June 8, at 3 p. m., followed by President's Reception.

Commencement Exercises, Monday, June 9, in Symphony Hall, Boston.

Endicott College:

Open House will be held at the College on Saturday, June 7, with Collegiate Sports Program and Coronation Pageant, Campus, Pride's Crossing, Mass.

Boston University:

Senior Week activities will begin today and extend through Monday, June 9, in connection with the University's 68th Annual Commencement. A feature will be the 10th annual Moonlight Sail on Wednesday evening, June 4.

General traditional events will include Alumni Day, June 7, at Charles River Campus, afternoon and evening; Baccalaureate Services, Sunday, June 8, at 4 p. m., in the Boston Arena, President Marsh speaking; Commencement, Monday morning, June 12, at Boston Arena, with Dr. Odell Shepard, Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut, giving the Commencement address. The graduating class will number approximately 1,300.

Class banquets, picnics, and luncheons will take place during the week, climaxing with Boston University Night at the Pops concert on Monday, June 9, at Symphony Hall.

Northeastern University:

June 7 will be observed as Alumni Day, with the annual dinner and meeting at the Chamber of Commerce, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, speaker.

The Baccalaureate Sermon will be delivered on Sunday, June 15, at the Old South Church, Boston, by Dr. Carl Stephens Ell, President of the University.

Commencement exercises will be held at 8 p. m., Monday, June 16, at the Boston Arena. Address by Dr. Harold G. Moulton, President of Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C.

Massachusetts Institute Of Technology:

The Baccalaureate will be delivered Sunday, June 8, at the Walker Memorial, M. I. T., Cambridge. Class Day and Alumni Day will be a combined feature on Monday, June 9. Graduation exercises will take place on Tuesday, June 10, at Symphony Hall, with address by Dr. Robert E. Wilson, President, Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Company, New York City.

Massachusetts State College:

The 71st Commencement will open Friday, June 6, with the annual spring Horse Show and Flint Oratorical Contest. Saturday, June 7, will be observed as Alumni Day, featuring the Varsity Baseball Game with Amherst on the Alumni Field. On Sunday, June 8, the baccalaureate address will be delivered, followed by concert and reception. Commencement exercises will be held on Monday, June 9, at the Physical Education Building, Amherst.

Clark University:

Class Day and Alumni Luncheon at Worcester on June 7. The baccalaureate address and Commencement will take place on Sunday, June 8.

Boston College:

Baccalaureate exercises will take place on Sunday, June 8; Baseball game between Boston College and Holy Cross at Alumni Field, June 9; Class Day exercises, Tuesday, June 10; Conferring of degrees and address to graduates, Wednesday, June 11.

Holy Cross College:

Baccalaureate address, June 8; Alumni Day, June 10; and Commencement Day, June 11, at Worcester, Mass.

Norwich University:

At Northfield, Vt., Baccalaureate, June 8; Commencement and cadet promotions, June 9.

Worcester Polytechnic Institute:

The 71st Commencement program opens with Class Banquet, June 10; Baccalaureate June 11; Class Day, June 12; Commencement, June 13; Alumni meeting and dinner, June 14.

University of New Hampshire Winners

Katherine Hitchcock, of Meredith, N. H. (left), selected as most-poised and best-postured co-ed on the University of New Hampshire campus, with her closest rival, Aline Walsh, of Dracut, Mass. Both girls were selected after a month of observation by a committee of faculty and student leaders.

N. E. to Get 14th Draft Call in July

New England's 14th draft call, to muster between 2,000 and 3,000 men, will be issued in July, it was announced today by Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, commanding officer of the First Corps Area.

The men will be sent to Fort Bragg, N. C., Camp Lee, Va., and other southern replacement training centers, for 13-week grooming courses, after which they will be assigned to regular military units in New England. They will replace selectees called last October and November, and scheduled for dismissal from active service this coming autumn.

Zero hour—Induction of some 1,600 selectees mustered in the last draft call began at New England army centers today, and is expected to continue for about two weeks. These men, said army officials, will be assigned to New England's four army bases—Manchester, N. H., Westover Field, Mass., Bangor, Maine, and Windsor Locks, Conn.—and some to Camp Blanding, Fla., where New England's 43rd division is stationed.

More Jobs — Construction will begin immediately on a $650,000 storehouse at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., the War Department announced.

Construction of facilities costing $449,200 has also been authorized by the War Department for quartermaster light and heavy maintenance companies at Camp Edwards, Mass., Lieut. Col. Paul Murray, camp commander, announced today.

Heavy maintenance company facilities costing $209,800 include three shops, a grease and inspection rack, an oil house and a 10-car wash rack. Light facilities call for two shops, a grease and inspection rack, an oil house and a 10-car wash rack. The work is part of an $8,774,630 program of repair shops construction in Army camps throughout the country.

Authorization for construction of another barracks at the 7th station hospital also was announced.

Chaplains—A conference of chaplains of the Sixth Army Corps and the First Corps Area will be held for two days in Boston beginning tomorrow, General Woodruff has announced. The purpose of the conference, the general said today, is to more fully inform the chaplains, many of whom are relatively new, with their duties.

Flying Cadets Enlist—Forty-five Massachusetts boys who have left college to become America's future bomber and fighter pilots were enlisted at the State headquarters in Boston today. This month's quota of volunteers is slightly larger than the average, swelled by four selectees and two members of the National Guard who were allowed to transfer to the Air Corps.

The boys were given the Army man's oath of "true faith and allegiance" by Capt. Joseph J. Benoit, Assistant Recruiting Officer. They will entrain today for aviation training schools in Illinois, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Louisiana, and after seven months of classes will don the helmet and goggles for three years of service in Uncle Sam's air force.

Contracts — The War Department announced these contracts: O. Ahlberg and Sons, Inc., Cranston, R. I., water supply and sewage connections to five barracks at Camp Edwards, Mass., $2,800; same firm, extension of electric distribution system at Camp Edwards, Mass., $810.

Winsor Manufacturing Company, Inc., Woonsocket, R. I., 500,000 cotton handkerchiefs, $23,900.

Joseph E. Bennett Company, Boston, construction of five barracks at Camp Edwards, $52,692; same firm, construction of ordnance shop and boiler house at Camp Edwards, $22,383.

Marshall Sportwear, Inc., Worcester, 35,000 herringbone twill jackets, $26,250.

Swordfishing Finds Few Craft Preparing for Opening Season

New England fishermen are finding profits in the groundfish and mackerel fisheries sufficiently attractive to hold them in those branches of the industry rather than incur the expense of fitting out their vessels for the short swordfishing season, fishing officials declared today.

Three vessels are being fitted out for swordfishing and are expected to sail within a week, but as far as the Boston Fish Bureau has been able to find out, no others are planning to go swordfishing as yet. The season usually lasts from June to September, and the "beefsteak of the sea" brings high prices nowadays, compared to the returns received by the fishermen for their work a few years ago.

But demand for groundfish is reported good, and prices paid fishermen tend to keep them aboard the trawlers and draggers, where they do all their work from the decks of the vessel rather than in dories. The plan of the Government to serve fish at two meals a week in the army training camps has stimulated demand considerably, it is pointed out.

In swordfishing, the men leave the larger vessels in dories and go out to bring in each fish, frequently getting an exciting "Nantucket Sleighride" of several miles, when the fish tows the dory at great speed.

In several previous years there have been close to 50 sail engaging in swordfishing out of Boston and Gloucester, and last year about 35 to 40 were fitted out for that branch of fishing. Authorities in the Boston industry forecast today that less than 10 will be in that branch of service this year.

Meantime, Japanese swordfish continues to come to Boston in quantities, frozen solid, and carried in refrigerated holds of Japanese ships. During 1940 there were 1,147,195 pounds of Japanese swordfish brought to Boston, according to the Boston office of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

Local fishermen appear less disturbed at the influx than they were a few years ago—as much as 5,126,192 pounds having come to the United States from Japan in 1937—possibly because they are busy in the well-paying ground fisheries without the expense of fitting out for swordfishing and the risks of that branch of the fisheries.

Receipts of ground fish at Boston from Jan. 1 to May 29, this year, total 117,059,600 pounds, compared with 88,464,600 pounds in the corresponding period a year ago, according to the Fish Bureau.

Maine's New Cigarette Tax Is in Effect for Old-Age Aid

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, June 2 — One of the main factors of Maine's new tax program aimed to provide additional revenue, largely for old-age assistance expansion, became effective this week when the law, enacted as emergency legislation, levying a tax of two cents a pack on cigarettes was applied. Maine thus has joined the other New England States which already have this form of taxation. Net proceeds of the cigarette tax, estimated at $1,300,000 a year, are to go for old-age assistance.

Not all the gross income from the two-cent tax accrues to the State, however, for the law provides that 7 per cent is returned to the distributor as payment for affixing the stamps to the packages.

The cigarette law also requires licenses at the rate of $25 a year for each distributor, $1 a year for dealers and $1 a year for each vending machine. Violations of the act may result in revocation of license by the State Tax Assessor whose office is charged with administration of the act.

Economy Plans

Plans for non-partisan study of the State Government for the purpose of ascertaining where economies can be made and what, if any, duplication can be eliminated in the administration of the government were outlined, this week, at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Merchants' Association.

Formation of a Taxpayers Association made up of representatives of various organizations in the State was suggested. The association would sponsor a thorough study of the workings of the government, seeking, as it was explained, to bring a definite meaning to the word "economy." The association would keep the public informed as to its findings.

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These treasures were ordered from the finest rug weaving centers of the Orient by London importers. Suddenly the orders were cancelled. Our agent in Basra was offered the entire collection at sacrifice prices. We cabled "Buy at once!" It took months to get the rugs here, due to shipping difficulties, but they were worth waiting for. You'll be enthralled by the variety of weaves, the designs, and colors. We urge your immediate inspection, for who knows when you'll see a sale like this again.

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3.3 x 5.5	40.00	29.50
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Negligees and lingerie in Boston only
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Birth Control Bill Is Rejected

After lengthy debate, the House of Representatives today rejected an initiative petition for legislation to allow physicians to disseminate birth-control information to married couples. The roll call vote was 77 to 133.

Representative Leslie B. Cutler (R), Needham, one of four women members in the House, one of the proponents of the bill, pointed out that only Massachusetts and Connecticut do not permit contraceptive care.

The measure must now be voted on by the Senate. The sponsors of the initiative petition may then force a referendum at the November, 1942, State election by filing 5,000 additional voters' signatures.

Peanuts By Another Name

Peanuts are called "groundnuts" in Africa.

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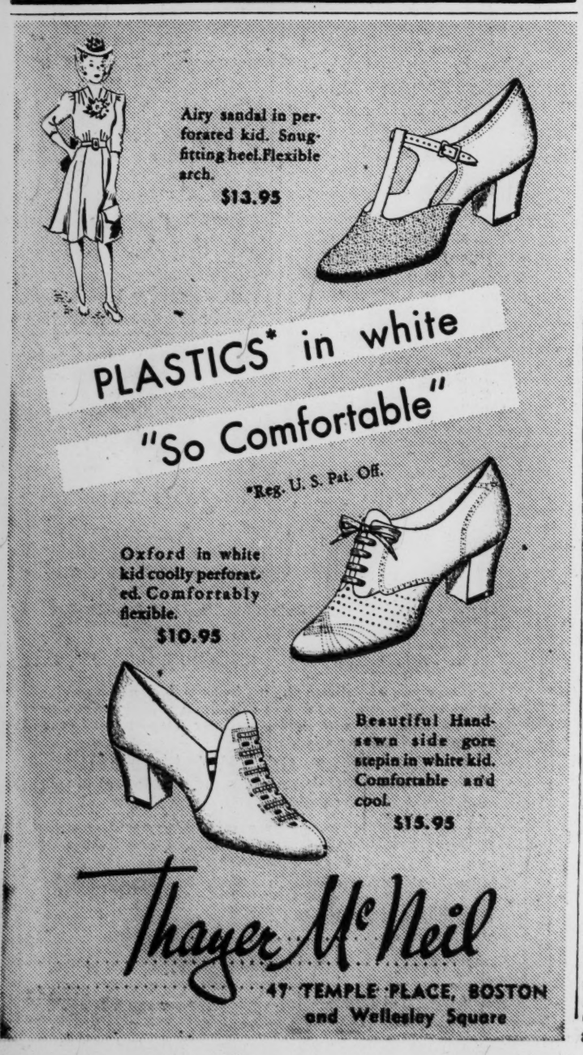
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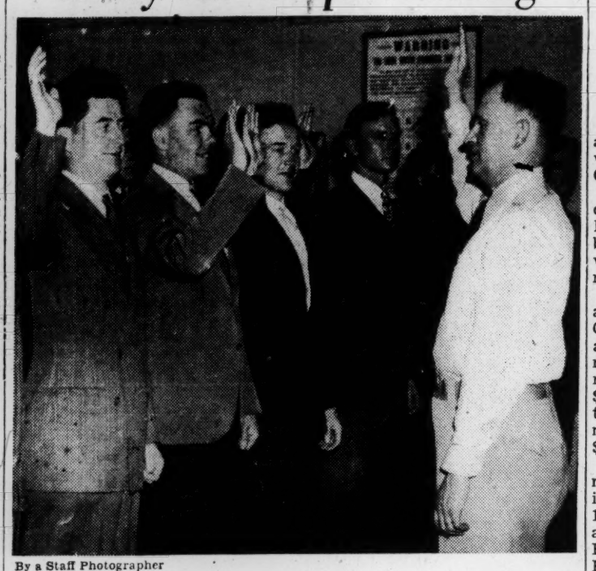
Army Air Corps Growing



By a Staff Photographer

Capt. Joseph J. Benoit Swears In Group

Captain Benoit is shown with a portion of the 45 Massachusetts men who today enlisted in the Army Air Corps. These men will head south and west to several different schools for seven months of training before taking to the air for Uncle Sam.

40 Years a Political Boss: Curley 'Can't' Pay $42,735

In a dim and dingy West Roxbury courtroom, James M. Curley, thrice Mayor of Boston, once Governor of the Commonwealth, testified today that after 40 years of being a political "boss" he is unable to immediately pay the $42,000 which the Supreme Judicial Court of the State says he owes the City of Boston as "improper profits" on an insurance settlement he made while Mayor.

A colorful story of a Jamaicaway mansion filled with art treasures, and mortgaged to the hilt, of odd bits of real estate, of a $125,000 quicksilver mine, "20 miles beyond Midas in the County of Ivanhoe in Nevada; and an amazing story of a $125,000 life insurance policy the procedes of which were to compound for 100 years after his passing to the accumulated funds might be used to pay worthy poor families an annual stipend of $2,000 was unrolled before Judge Bert Holland and a courtroom of astonished spectators in West Roxbury District Court.

Mr. Curley later said that this insurance scheme had been abandoned, following his series of defeats at the polls; he said he had subsequently borrowed "the limit" on the policy.

He was given two weeks to develop sale of the mine to satisfy the judgment.

Mr. Curley, very dapper in a dark blue suit, white shirt, blue tie, was haled into court on a poor debtor's plea filed by Edward F. McClennen, special counsel for the City in the equity suit that grew out of an insurance settlement made as a result of damage to property of the General Equipment Company when the Kenmore Square subway was built.

Money Not Forthcoming

Mr. McClennen explained that the Supreme Court had issued an order of execution requiring Mr. Curley to return the money to the City, and he told the Court that the money had not been forthcoming.

Wendell Murray, counsel for the former Governor, sought a continuance on the basis that an accounting of Mr. Curley's fiscal affairs would extend over a period of 40 years of public office holding and involve vast sums. He asked that the matter be threshed out between counsel.

Mr. Murray also asserted that the City's case against Mr. Curley had been used as a part of the defense of the Boston Herald against Mr. Curley's suit for libel against that newspaper.

Mr. McClennen argued that this City's case had no connection with the suit against the Herald.

Judge Holland then ordered the case to proceed and Mr. McClennen began his examination of Mr. Curley who stood in the witness box, answered questions suavely and in resonant voice, repeatedly emphasizing that public impressions of his wealth were erroneous.

A portion of the questioning began when Mr. McClennen asked:

"What property have you at the present time, either in your own name or the name of anyone else, inclusive of real estate, physical personal property, securities and any obligations due you?"

Mr. Curley: "I will give it to you as it occurs to me, and, incidentally, I am pleased to do so. There has been an impression for a long time that Curley is a multi-millionaire.'

"I have an interest," continued Mr. Curley, "in a quicksilver mine in Nevada representing an investment of $125,000. I have a reasonable prospect of selling it in the next ten days at a profit, provided there is not too much publicity given it. If there were a postponement for two weeks, there is a possibility that payments to the City might be forthcoming, if you are sincere in wanting the City to get this money." (This last was addressed directly to Mr. McLennan.)

"So far," continued Mr. Curley, "as my ability to pay is concerned, there is not a chance in the world."

He listed as assets his Jamaicaway house, on which he said there is outstanding a $30,000 mortgage; 165 shares of a New Hampshire brewery stock with a par value of $100; a number of life insurance policies in his own name and the names of his children and wife.

"But," said Mr. Curley, "I have borrowed all that can be borrowed on these assets to keep the mine going. I think that is the extent of my assets."

Mr. McClennen: "You left out nothing?"

Mr. Curley: "A few household effects."

Mr. McClennen: "Of much value?"

Mr. Curley: "Only such as might appeal to an artistic mind, like yours or mine."

Mr. McClennen: "Does it include a really valuable art collection?"

Mr. Curley: "Yes."

Mr. McClennen: "In terms of cost, at what do you rate the contents of your house?"

Mr. Curley: "That is rather hard to determine. The art treasures might be valued at about $1,000,000,000 (one billion dollars); but a forced sale might bring only ten cents on a dollar. Their intrinsic value in good times would be between $30,000 and $40,000."

Mr. McClennen: "Do you have any connection with Radio Station WMEX?"

Mr. Curley: "No interest whatsoever."

Mr. McClennen: "Any interest in the C. J. Maney Co.?"

Mr. Curley: "No interest at all, and I did not make $1,000,000 in getting the Devens contract for Coleman Company. I just did a favor to a friend. If Coleman gets out whole-skinned he will be lucky."

Mr. McClennen: "Have you any money in any bank?"

Mr. Curley: "About $1,000 to $1,500. . . . And they say I have $3,000,000 buried in Canada. I haven't a penny. I wish I had.

Mr. McClennen: "You never deposited any money in any Canadian bank?"

Mr. Curley: "Never."

Mr. McClennen: "Were you associated at any time with Sportsmans Park in Dighton?"

Mr. Curley: "I wish you would associate me with a little higher men. I never had any connection with Mr. Bottomley, or Mr. Hayes, or any of the Republicans who control the dog tracks, and never want to."

Mr. McClennen: "Did you ever have any interest in Suffolk Downs?"

Mr. Curley (Laughing heartily): "I don't know anybody who ever got a dollar out of Charlie Adams or Bruce Wetmore."

Mr. McClennen: "You spoke of some insurance policies?"

Mr. Curley: "I have a straight life policy for $125,000, on which I have borrowed the limit, about $60,000 or $70,000. It was taken out seven or eight years ago with a view to letting it lie for 125 years after my death so as to provide a $2,000 income for thousands of poor families. I changed the policy after I got licked."

Boost Urged In Minimum School Pay

An increase of $100 in the $750 annual minimum pay for teachers was urged today before the House Committee on Ways and Means.

Representatives of the Massachusetts Teachers Federation and legislators urged passage of the bill, which has been reported favorably by the Legislative Committee on Education.

Representative J. Philip Howard, (R) of Westminster, told the Committee that the measure would affect 81 teachers, of whom 36 are now receiving the present $750 minimum and 45 are receiving $800 a year each. He added that the total cost to the State and municipalities would approximate $7,000 a year.

Most of the teachers affected are now teaching in communities having a population of fewer than 10,000 each, including such towns as Boylston, Franklin, Hardwick, Hopedale, Spencer, Paxton, West Boylston, West Brookfield, and Templeton.

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Table Service — No Tipping
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Accessible Accessories
. . . an entire floorful of them—from bags to buttons—to turn one costume into several with all the quick-change acts you'll start planning the moment you see our STREET FLOOR
Gift Shop Treasure
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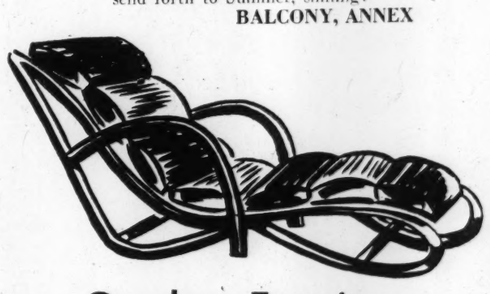
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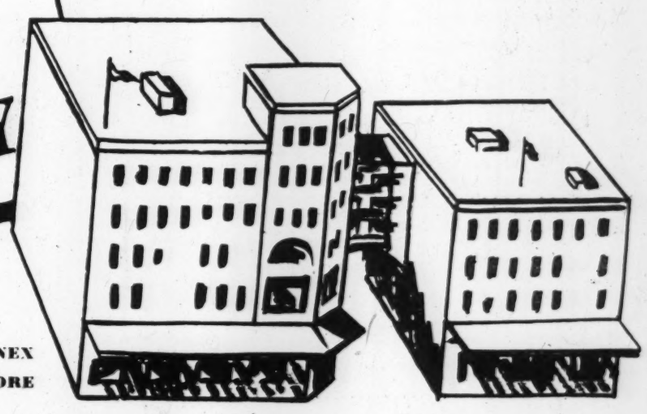

4-Stores-in-One — THE MAIN STORE — ANNEX STORE FOR MEN — THE GREAT BASEMENT STORE
Washington Street — from Summer through Avon to Bedford Street

Air Power Held Key to Land or Sea Victory

Continued from Page 1

while air power can contend with either sea power or land power, neither of these is much good without it. The only effective answer to air power is air power. By that medium aircraft not only can be diverted from their targets and tackled, but air bases can be bombed, machine-gunned, and the essential framework of organization can be dislocated.

Lessons of the Crete campaign are being studied in military circles here both as to how they affect other British Mediterranean interests and in application to a reassessment of Britain's prospects of successfully withstanding an invasion of the British Isles without undertaking which sooner or later it is agreed that the Nazis cannot win the war.

Reassuring View

On the whole and bearing in mind the vitally important fact that the Germans in Crete virtually were unopposed in the air, events of the 12 days of grim fighting prior to the British evacuation are construed as reassuring. For a significant delay was imposed upon the Germans in Crete and a heavy toll was taken there of specialized Nazi troops by Maj. Gen. Freyberg's hard-pressed men even though the garrison had so little defense from the air.

As Nazi airborne troops, in the absence of British RAF fighters, established bridgeheads by sheer weight of numbers, poured in reinforcements of men, arms, ammunition, and other supplies in a way that reflected the characteristically efficient German staff work, consolidated fluid forces into assault lines, and compelled the defenders to retire they demonstrated two things clearly. They proved their personal courage and collective efficiency on the small mountainous island that from above looks like an array of upraised prongs and they proved their ability—again in the absence of fighter aircraft—to initiate, develop, sustain and carry to a triumphant conclusion an invasion without substantial support by sea.

With the Royal Navy on guard around Crete, as it is around Britain, the Nazis' one concern was that reinforcements should arrive by air faster than the British could dispense of those parachutists and successive detachments from air transports that had already landed. At the same time German air power was again decisive when Stuka dive bombers and ordinary bombers flying low laid a heavy barrage ahead of them to provide close support for infantry attacks.

What a different story the Battle of Crete might have yielded if the Luftwaffe had been effectively countered, is indicated by an experience which befell one party of 200 Nazis armed with automatic weapons who landed close to where some Greek recruits were training under New Zealand officers. The rookies had only rifles and seven bullets each and never had seen action before, yet they accounted for every German who landed.

Nazis Used Barrage

Airborne troops are most vulnerable before they establish positions on the ground. But in Crete the Nazis had the benefit of a covering barrage from aircraft at this time and the British were unable to counterattack until the Germans were already in position. Even then, British bombers had to come from bases nearly three times as distant as the Nazis were from their nearest bases and had to give most of their attention to German aircraft on the ground.

Although Berlin has seen Crete as a test case for invasion of Britain, a very different situation would arise if the Germans tried to invade Britain from the air. Aerial transports are big, slow-moving craft, and hundreds of speedy maneuverable planes from fighter command stations dotted all over England could be relied upon to disrupt airborne transport before troops were landed.

The outstanding lesson of Crete is that to achieve invasion of Great Britain, the Nazis first must establish air superiority over this country by daylight—a task which they tried to do at the end of last summer but failed in absolutely. This task, a far harder task now than it was then, despite Britain's obligatory dispersal of a proportion of its resources overseas, is one that will grow even more difficult so long as Britain's supply lines from the United States aircraft and munition factories across the Atlantic remain in operation.

For an attack on Britain, the Germans obviously have to send far heavier infantry forces by air than they dispatched to Crete and plans doubtless would be based on the assumption of heavier initial losses. But with efficient, ample antiaircraft defenses operating on the ground and swarms of fighters challenging them aloft, a magnification of the target offered would be an undertaking imposing its own limitations.

Organized Defense

Assuming that the Germans could stand substantial forces in Britain, they would meet defenses organized on very different lines from those on Crete. Every area that would be advantageous to the Nazis is garrisoned by mechanized troops of the regular Home Army numbering millions—which means tanks, artillery and mobile supports—and by the Home Guard now progressing toward full equipment for its 1,750,000 members.

These forces, especially the best trained and best armed units in zones most liable to attack, have no illusion as to the ordeal that may be theirs. But they are ready for it as is the British civilian public which has just been furnished with a circular carrying a fresh pronouncement of Prime Minister Winston Churchill on the necessity of being prepared for an invasion at any moment and outlining a course of personal conduct to be followed if the enemy lands.

Military authorities fully expect an invasion attempt on Britain sonner or later. But the campaign on Crete has strengthened the conviction that it is extremely unlikely to succeed unless it comes as a sequel to an effective reduction of Britain's powers of resistance by sea, by blockade, and by aerial bombardment.

This leads to the view that an invasion of Britain may be attempted by the Nazis only as their last aggressive move, after extensive operations against the British Empire in other fields.

By a Staff Artist — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Air Marshal A. W. Tedder

Appointed commander of the Royal Air Force in the Middle East as successor to Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Longmore.

Press Critical

LONDON, June 2 (AP)—The British press generally voiced sharp criticism of events which led to the British defeat on Crete.

The Evening Standard said "a grievous miscalculation" had been made and an Evening News editorial said the "brutal truth is that we were driven out of Crete by a well-planned and determined attack on lines which found us, with our minds still dwelling on methods of the last war, inadequately prepared.

"We were prepared for the obvious. The improbable happened. We were not prepared for that and the lack of foresight brought defeat."

The Standard asked:

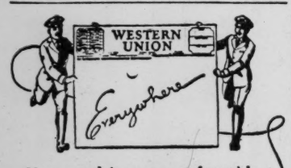
"Why were the Germans able to use bases in Greece which we found inadequate a month earlier?"

And then reiterated an answer:

"The change from winter to spring, says a military spokesman, together with a more ruthless German labor policy.

"The second part of the military spokesman's argument may be valid but hardly excusable. The first part is untenable," the Standard went on.

"Did we know before we swore to defend Crete that the Navy and Army would have to operate without the Air Force? Or did we believe that the air bases would be successfully held against German attack? In either case, it seems a grievous miscalculation was made."



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Recreational Camp In Each Army Area

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—The Army announced May 31 its intention to construct recreational camps for soldiers in every training area of the country.

Seven week-end cities are now operating in Gulf States, five new sites have been chosen tentatively in Southern States, and the War Department said others were in "the preliminary planning stage" and would be constructed as soon as funds became available.

The camps are designed to provide soldiers on leave with inexpensive recreational facilities, food and sleeping quarters near large cities. Meals range from 15 cents for breakfast to 30 cents for dinner.

Each camp has athletic equipment and a recreation tent with magazines, books, and games.

Panama Pier Areas In 'Forbidden Zones'

BALBOA, Panama Canal Zone (AP)—United States Army Headquarters issued a blanket order May 31 barring all unauthorized persons from pier areas at Panama Canal terminals here and at Cristobal.

Officials said the move was not linked directly with the sabotage vigil in the United States, but conceded it was part of a "general tightening up." Fuel storage depots previously had been made forbidden zones.

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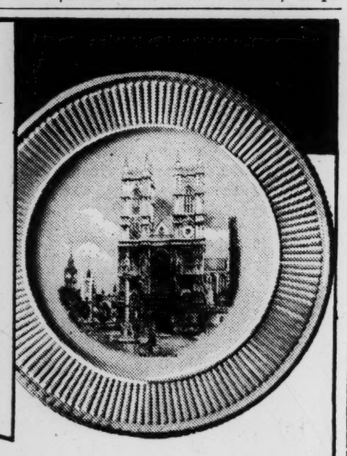

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One of Reasons Why Britain's Courage Is Undimmed

During these arduous days of warfare Britain's Queen Elizabeth and her husband, King George VI, are everywhere to be seen, cheering, encouraging, and otherwise serving their subjects. This picture was snapped while Her Majesty was inspecting the members of the war auxiliary services, called "wrens" in England's war parlance.

British Admit Loss of Crete—15,000 Evacuated

Continued from Page 1

10,000 Britons and Greeks claimed yesterday by the German High Command as captured.

German dive-bombers were said to have concentrated on remnants of British-Greek defense forces trying, in the final stages of the battle, to escape from Crete's rocky southern shore where German and Italian drives met from opposite ends of the island.

The Berlin war bulletin said a British destroyer, presumably covering British attempts at sea flight from the island, was destroyed "with three full hits" while working with a unit of Britain's Eastern Mediterranean fleet.

Rome's version of the Cretan campaign was voiced by Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist Editor, who estimated today that Britain lost 45,000 men killed or captured in the Battle of Crete.

Signor Gayda asserted that British claims to have withdrawn 15,000 men by sea were false because, he said, Britain lacked ships and freedom of action to transport so many.

His figure of 45,000, based on an estimate of 75 per cent losses in an original British strength of 60,000, however, did not account for the other 15,000 men.

Empire Link Cut

LONDON, June 2 (AP)—War developments of the past week, notably the fall of Crete and Vice-Premier Admiral Darlan's alignment of France with the Axis, have virtually eliminated the Mediterranean as a link between Britain and the Middle East, qualified observers said today.

Yet Britain, counting on United States help, must dispatch vast tonnage in munitions to the Middle East to bolster the defenses of the Suez Canal, they said. Suez has become primarily an outlet for British ships in the Eastern Mediterranean.

To reach Suez now, they went on, British shipping, to the virtual exclusion of the Mediterranean route, must go around Africa's Cape of Good Hope. This route has been used more and more in recent times as the Battle of the Mediterranean developed.

Even fast warships, observers said, likely are to find transit of the 1,900-mile length of the inland sea hazardous. There are two dangerous bottlenecks in the middle.

Both of these danger zones, the 200-mile wide stretch between Crete and Libya and the 100-mile expanse between Sicily and Tunisia, clearly are vulnerable to attacks from swarms of Axis planes, particularly the German dive-bombers.

Two Ends Still Controlled

Britain retains control only of the extreme east and west ends of the Mediterranean, with the lonely island outpost of Malta in the middle. There was some speculation that Malta itself might be the target of the same type of aerial attack that caused the fall of Crete.

Furthermore, observers here said Axis occupation of Crete and all the Greek Aegean islands closed the sea route to the Dardanelles, gateway to the Black Sea, for the moment at least, to all except those who play the Axis Balkan game.

The whole west end of Turkey now is exposed to the Germans and if Herr Hitler decided to attack there Britain would be unable to help this ally except by air and the few rail routes crossing Turkey.

Cyprus Under Threat

There were predictions here that Germany would make a quick demand upon Turkey to join the Axis or permit the passage of Nazi armored divisions. Predictions also were heard that Herr Hitler might follow up his Crete conquest with an attempt to invade Britain's Eastern Mediterranean island stronghold of Cyprus.

The Axis air threat in the Mediterranean bottlenecks leaves the route around Africa linking Britain with its Middle East and Far East empire, but it is thousands of miles longer.

Furthermore, the Germans claim a portion of that route off Northwest Africa and Spain has been one of the most fruitful hunting grounds for their surface raiders.

British Troops Lay Defeat To Nazi Air Superiority

CAIRO, Egypt, June 2 (AP) — British and Greek survivors of the lost fight for Crete declare they were beaten by the German Air Force, not by the parachute troops showered onto the island.

"The parachutists were nothing," one soldier summed it up, "but dive bombing all day long and continual machine-fun fire was terrible. We hardly ever saw any of our own air fighters. If we had had a few squadrons of them it would have been different."

Thousands of British and Imperial soldiers, along with many of their Greek allies, have poured into Egypt, after hand-to-hand fighting and flight over mountains 8,000 feet high.

Many Troops Escaped

By May 31, 10,000 had been landed—British, Australian, New Zealanders and Greeks. Others, bombed all the way from Crete, have trickled in since aboard small boats.

Practically all British troops in the Candia area got away safely, but those near Suda Bay did not fare so well. Many escaped, however, by faling back along the coast to Candia and others made their way over the rugged mountains to islands off the wild south coast.

They disclosed that the decision to give up Crete was reached May 29. It had become apparent by then, it was said, that the Nazi command of the air over the island, from which the RAF was forced to withdraw for lack of adequate bases, would enable the Nazis to land as many troops as they required and prevent the British from bringing up reinforcements.

Parachutists employed some new tricks in Crete.

"We saw one batch of parachutists coming down and we opened fire on them heavily and thought we killed them," one soldier related. "But when they landed we found they were dummies to attract our attention while real parachutists were coming down near by. We went after the real ones and cleaned them up."

Soldiers said the Germans don't cry "kamerad" now as their fathers did when they surrendered in the World War. Now, it was related, the Nazis have learned enough English to surrender by asking for "mercy."

Many of the Nazis were said to have produced diaries hastily to prove they were Austrians.

Air Bases Essential

A high RAF spokesman estimated that the Germans hurled 1,000 planes into the fight for Crete but said the air supremacy which carried the Nazi forces through the Balkans and onto Crete ended at that Mediterranean island.

"The essence of air operations, as in naval operations, is to secure bases," he said. "German bases and the ranges they had explain why we could not put an air cover on Crete. As the Germans advanced they spread out, obtaining a semicircle of bases around Crete and within a short distance of it. We were pushed back on a corner of the triangle."

The spokesman said that American-built planes arriving now in larger numbers are proving to be "very nice aircraft—but like all good babies are having their teething troubles." He said British fliers had some trouble with them because they did not mount enough guns, but that additional armament was being put on.

Basic Rights of the Individual Stressed by Pope in Radiocast

VATICAN CITY, June 2 (AP)—Pope Pius XII, outlining his views on how the "fundamental values" of social and economic life should share in "that new order which the world expects and hopes" will emerge from the war, emphasized safeguarding of the rights of the individual.

In a Sunday radiocast commemorating the 50th anniversary of Pope Leo XIII's social encyclical, the Pontiff said he wished to give "some further directive moral principles" on the three fundamental values: the use of material goods, labor and the family.

He cautioned against too extensive state interference in the rights and duties of individuals and families and upheld man's right to freedom in his "physical, spiritual, religious and moral movements."

On the use of material goods, he said:

"Undoubtedly the natural order deriving from God demands . . . private property and the free reciprocal commerce of goods by interchange and gift as well as the function of the state as a control over both these institutions. . . .

"To safeguard the inviolable sphere of the rights of the human person and to facilitate the fulfillment of his duties should be the essential office of every public authority. . . . The care of such a common good does not imply a power so extensive over the members of the community that in virtue of it the public authority can . . . decide on the beginning or the ending of human life, determine at will the manner of his physical, spiritual, religious and moral movements in opposition to the personal duties or rights of man and to this end abolish or deprive of efficacy his natural rights to material goods."

On labor:

". . . The duty and the right to organize the labor of the people belongs, above all, to the people immediately interested: the employers and the workers.

". . . Every legitimate and beneficial interference of the state in the field of labor should be such as to safeguard and respect its personal character both in the broad outlines and as far as possible in what concerns its execution; and this will happen if the the norms of the state do not abolish or render impossible the exercise of other rights and duties equally personal; such as the right to give God his due worship; the right to marry; the right of husband and wife, of father and mother to lead a married domestic life; the right to reasonable liberty in the choice of a state of life and the fulfillment of a true vocation. . . ."

On the family:

"A so-called civil progress would . . . be unnatural which—either through the excessive burdens imposed or through exaggerated direct interference—were to render private property void of significance, practically taking from the family and its head the freedom to follow the scope set by God for the perfection of family life."

Pope Pius also suggested the opening of "habitable regions and vital spaces now abandoned to wild natural vegetation and well-suited to be cultivated by man" to immigrants from other lands as a means of contributing both "to the increased welfare of man and the progress of human culture"

Lawyers Guild Urges More Aid for Draftees

DETROIT, Mich. (AP)—The National Lawyers Guild concluded its annual convention June 2, reelecting Robert W. Kenny of California, President. The only new officers elected were George Staff of Washington, D. C., Treasurer, and Harold W. Sawyer of California, a Vice-President.

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British Superbombs Wreck Industrial Area in Hamburg

LONDON, June 2 (AP)—Photographic reconnaissance over Hamburg, Germany's first seaport, has shown 36 "very large" industrial buildings demolished or seriously damaged by Britain's powerful new superbombs in May, the Air Ministry news service announced.

"The German people are having the war brought home to them in Hamburg, Kiel, and Wilhelmshaven," said the announcement. "There is no concealing the latest damage and from these centers of devastation rumors run their course throughout Germany."

Recounting the damage done in Hamburg alone by the new super-explosives, the Ministry's account said:

"One of these new bombs fell into the Steinwerder industrial area. Industrial buildings covering a space of 20,000 square yards were demolished.

"Over a space of 75,000 square yards there was severe damage from the blast and at two points more than 11,000 feet the effects of the blast were very obvious.

A Tragic Picture

"Reports from within Germany describe Hamburg as a tragic picture. It is said that there scarcely is any district in the city—the second largest in Germany—which has not suffered.

"In one of the principal firms producing copper, the Sinnwerke Wilhelmsburg, a large building with three or four wings was destroyed, others damaged by fire."

Telling of further damage in this biggest seaport in Continental Europe, the statement said "wreckage was caused to shipbuilding yards, oil refineries, oil tanks, and the town gas works.

"A barracks building has been gutted, a large merchant ship hit, many barges beached and others waterlogged.

"There was a bad fire in the main building of a factory which makes pistons for aero engines. Among houses near important industrial objectives there has been widespread destruction."

Heavy Damage at Mannheim

At Mannheim, the oft-bombed Rhineland city, the news service said, "it was equally impossible to conceal the damage."

"Though after the attack on May 5," it added, "the great chemical works in the industrial suburb of Ludwigshaven was cordoned off by the Army, ambulances were seen to leave the works throughout the day.

"Docks at Mannheim were another focus of attack and there is no doubt that damage in this area was substantial.

"Sixteen wings of warehousing on both banks of Verbindung's Canal have been entirely gutted. This area of complete devastation covers 4½ acres.

"At the southeast corner of Neckarstadt an area of 26,000 square yards has been badly damaged. Nearly 30,000 square feet of a huge, three-wing building were demolished. Many other factories and warehouses among docks are down or badly damaged.

Warehouses Demolished

"Twelve cargo boats were destroyed in these attacks in the Neckarstadt area.

"Elsewhere in the town and in warehouses beside the Rhine complete destruction was caused by fire."

One warehouse was seen smouldering when reconnaissance flights were made several days after the last attack on the town, the Ministry asserted.

"The east span of a new two-span bridge across the river has been demolished and has fallen into the water," the statement added. "It now is obstructing river traffic."

Manchester Is Main Target Of New German Fire Raid

MANCHESTER, England, June 2 (AP)—German planes poured thousands of incendiaries and high-explosive bombs on this manufacturing city early today.

Rescue crews were handicapped by a heavy pall of smoke as they searched under the wreckage, but, although several fires were started by the bombs, none got out of control.

Two hospitals were damaged and other areas and three churches and several shelters were hit, in addition to numerous homes. Considerable damage was done to business property during the two-hour attack, the worst the city had undergone in months.

London had a brief alert, the first in three weeks, but there was little action over the capital.

Two raiders were said to have been shot down during the night, while three others were reported destroyed in attacks on the night of May 31.

Eire Asks Damages

DUBLIN, June 2 (AP)—With 30 known fatalities and 31 still missing after the May 31 bombing of Dublin, the Government of neutral Eire declared officially today the bombs "were of German origin" and demanded reparations from Berlin. Approximately 80 were injured.

The Government instructed the Eire Chargé a'Affaires in Berlin to protest against "violation of Irish territory" and to demand reparations.

An announcement that "in all probability final fatalities will be 61" followed earlier estimates by the Government Bureau of Information that "at least 27" were fatalities.

"Considerable damage to property was caused by a further bomb dropped near Aklow, in County Wicklow, early Sunday morning. No fatalities resulted, but there was some damage to property."

Three hundred homeless were being cared for in schools, hostels and convents as a result of the demolishing of 20 houses and damage to 55 others.

Floyd Bennett Field Now Naval Station

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 2—Floyd Bennett Field changed its name today to the Naval Air Station at ceremonies transferring the $15,000,000 municipal airport to the United States Government.

The ceremonies were attended by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy; Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia and Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews, commandant of the Third Naval District and commanding the North Atlantic naval coastal frontier. They featured an air show under the direction of Lieut. Commander Leonard Kirby, executive officer of the station, in which a Coast Guard unit, pursuit planes, dirigibles, and other aircraft took part. There were addresses by Secretary Knox and Mayor La Guardia.

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Britain Puts Clothes on War Ration

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 2—Rationing of clothes is the universal topic of conversation in Britain this Whitsuntide holiday, for this new wartime measure has far-reaching significance, both in the effect it will have on the everyday life of the people and from an economic standpoint.

One of the best-kept wartime secrets, the British Government's decision to enforce strict rationing of clothing and footwear from June 1, took the public, shopkeepers, and tailors completely unawares.

Secrecy was essential to prevent a run on shops before rationing came into force, but people in all sections of society are readily admitting today that they have tricky wardrobe problems ahead, more especially since no one tipped them off to a flying start.

Part of War Effort

But whatever may be the personal feelings of the man who was going to order a new suit next Tuesday, or of the woman who has had her eye on that shop-window frock for the past week, there is general recognition that the Government has set in motion an important new contribution to the Nation's war effort.

Moreover, the British people are fully ready to make new sacrifices in their personal appearance provided they are satisfied that those sacrifices will speed the war machinery and that they are equitably distributed among the population.

This, it is claimed, will be achieved by Mr. Oliver Lyttelton's scheme which will cause more visions to fade in London's West End than in humble East End homes. Moreover, small clothing stores are expected to find that they have some advantage over larger concerns.

Made of Good Materials

In assessing how far 66 coupons will meet the annual needs of each person, newspapers here point out that the British scheme compares favorably both quantitatively and qualitatively with the German counterpart which has been in operation since 1939.

British clothes will be no ersatz products, but will continue to be made of good materials.

Nevertheless, those who have promptly carried out a wardrobe checkup have realized that 66 coupons will not go far.

Rationing had to be introduced because production of all kinds of apparel has been greatly reduced since the war. Existing stocks have fallen so that only a sudden and rigid system of rationing could ensure a fair share of garments all round.

Premium on Quality

It is estimated that all those earning more than £3 weekly have been hitherto spending above the new ration scale, so they obviously will be the ones to make the biggest cut in clothes purchases.

On the other hand, since there is no limit to the amount they spend on each article there will be an incentive to get the best and longest wearing.

Quality will earn a new premium, but the authorities will also have to ensure a sufficient quantity of inexpensive clothes to meet the demands of slender purses.

Some observers, however, see the decision to ration clothing without controlling prices as an inflationary movement. They link it with recent decision to increase miners' wages in a new drive to speed up coal production.

Despite all of the Government's attempts to check inflation these observers contend that it is gradually spreading each time the people's spending power is increased, while prices of a large number of commodities remain uncontrolled.

Close Check on Stores

Many points remain to be cleared up in enforcing clothes rationing. For instance, the exemption of second-hand clothes calls for the closest scrutiny to prevent too easy transformation of new garments into old.

Already in Sunday trading in London's famous Petticoat Lane market infringements of the new law were observed which authorities will have to take immediate steps to end.

But firms which want to maintain business will have to be extremely careful, since their restocking will be dependent on the coupons they have received. There will have to be close scrutiny to prevent the illegal transfer of coupons, as has been prevalent with petrol coupons.

While the full impact of the new rationing can hardly be gauged until a year's wear and tear have had their effect on present well-stocked British wardrobes, people here can enjoy jests over prospective rationing quandaries such as might arise from the regulation that families can be considered as one unit and that therefore a wife can use her husband's coupons or vice versa!

Reich Puts Meat Under New Ration

By the Associated Press

Berlin, June 2

Germany slashed the meat rations for restaurants again May 30 with a decree forbidding any meal to contain more than 100 grams (3.53 ounces) of meat.

The order, effective June 4, reduces the former ration by one third.

66 Clothes Coupons Allowed To British for Year's Supply

LONDON, June 2 (AP)—Britain's new clothing ration system applies to all apparel with the exception of hats and infants' clothing. It also covers cloth, footwear, and knitting wool.

The plan is accompanied by a complicated system of coupons. Everyone is authorized 66 coupons a year.

Regardless of the price of any article specified, the precious coupons are required for its purchase. For instance, the most costly gown from an exclusive West End salon calls for the same number of coupons as the cheapest frock from the most humble East End shop.

Eleven Coupons for Dress

For a new dress, a woman must part with 11 of her 66 yearly coupons. To obtain a shirt a man has to produce eight coupons. To get a complete suit he must present 26 coupons.

At the most, therefore, a woman will be able to buy no more than six dresses annually and to do this she'd have to forgo all other items of clothing or shoes.

A man can buy two suits, one shirt, five collars and a necktie. If he wants shoes, socks, and underwear he'll have to forgo one suit.

A man wanting a nightshirt or pajamas will have to relinquish eight coupons. The same purchase for a child, however, requires only six coupons.

All on Equal Footing

Other sample items with the number of coupons required: slacks, eight; an apron, three; a pair of stockings, two; galoshes, for adults, four, for a child, two; dressing gown, eight; bathing suit, for an adult four, for a child, three.

Garters and suspenders are exempted, also boiler suits and workmen's bibs.

The rationing will not actually be in force until Tuesday, but stores were closed before the order was published and are not open today because of the Whitsuntide holiday.

Personal tailors and dressmakers come under the restrictions, as well as stores, and coupons must be surrendered for such purchases, even if ordered before June 1.

One of the chief objectives of the plan, the Board of Trade said, is to overcome bad distribution brought about by changes in the population due to evacuation. It explained further that rationing also prevents hoarding and places every one on an equal footing.

Sir Hugh Walpole

LONDON, June 2 (AP)—Sir Hugh Walpole, the British novelist who passed on June 1, had written almost a book a year for more than 30 years.

He was known in the States not only by his "Jeremy" books and his "Herries" saga, but for frequent lectures, visits and a stay on the West Coast.

One of his main contributions was to the regular book review section of a London newspaper. It was an example of his dislike for inactivity and his joy in literary labor which he found comparatively easy.

"I write as I breathe," he once remarked. And again, "I never had any impulse but one, to put people down in words as I see them."

Outwardly the most placid and composed of men, he was actually a person of great exuberance. But he was meager of gesture and avoided pose. He liked to converse from a deep armchair, his soothing, resonant voice giving the impression of extraordinary repose.

Some of his comment on writing: "What I'm sure of now is that unless you have got the impulse very definitely I don't think taking up the profession of writing should be encouraged. . . .

"My supreme piece of good fortune was in being completely fascinated by the work I was doing. I adore writing. If you can be absorbed in something you're doing, find enough in it to live on, then I think you're inevitably a happy man. . . ."

'Old Fighters' Aided Hess?

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—The British Radio, in a German-language broadcast heard here by CBS, said that "some of the old fighters" of the early days of the Nazi movement are now suspected of having aided Rudolf Hess to fly to England.

The most prominent "old fighter" mentioned was Kurt Schmalz, a member of Herr Hess' personal staff, Former Leader of the German Youth Movement and Former Vice-Gauleiter of the Province of South Hanover-Brunswick. The radio said he last was seen in public early in May.

Last winter when Education Minister Bernard Rust resigned his post as Gauleiter of South Hanover-Brunswick, and Viktor Lutz, Chief of Staff of the Brown Shirts, resigned as Commander-in-Chief of Hanover, it was thought that Herr Schmalz, Herr Hess' favorite, would get the vacant posts, the radio announcer said.

Instead, the leader of the Hitler Youth, Hartmann Lauterbacher, was nominated, the narrator said, "as the result of intrigues by a group inside the party" led by Minister of the Interior Frick.

"Hess made a short speech when Lauterbacher was set up by Frick. In this speech Hess spoke, with an undercurrent of bitter disappointment, of the all-mighty will of the party which rules all and everybody," the radio said. "Schmalz refused to stay in office under Lauterbacher and shortly afterward was added to Hess' personal staff. Then he was sent as Vice-Gauleiter to the Province of Warthegau. He was last seen in public at the beginning of May."

Signs of Dissent

LONDON, June 2 (AP)—Norwegian sources in London said May 31 that a German Admiral Bohn, described as Nazi naval Commander-in-Chief in Norway, and a friend of Rudolf Hess, recently committed suicide in Oslo after a visit from the Gestapo Chief, Heinrich Himmler.

These circles said reliable information from Norway was to the effect that Admiral Bohn's friendship with Adolf Hitler's Deputy Führer, who flew to Scotland May 10, figured in the Admiral's talks with Herr Himmler.

[The British radio said today that reports reaching London confirmed the arrest of Dr. Karl E. F. Haushofer, Herr Hitler's No. 1 "brain truster" and close friend of Herr Hess.

A lecture by the 72-year-old Munich professor of Geography, the B. B. C. said, was scheduled for May 24 at Strasbourg, but it was called off that same day.

The broadcast, heard here by C. B. S., said that in the March and April issues of the Zeitschrift Für Geopolitik, Dr. Haushofer, its editor, "made veiled references to the dangers which are threatening Germany in the east."

It added that Herr Hess shared "Haushofer's fears of the future of Germany."

The Germans have denied that Dr. Haushofer was arrested.]

1,696 Axis Planes Wrecked, British Say

By the Associated Press

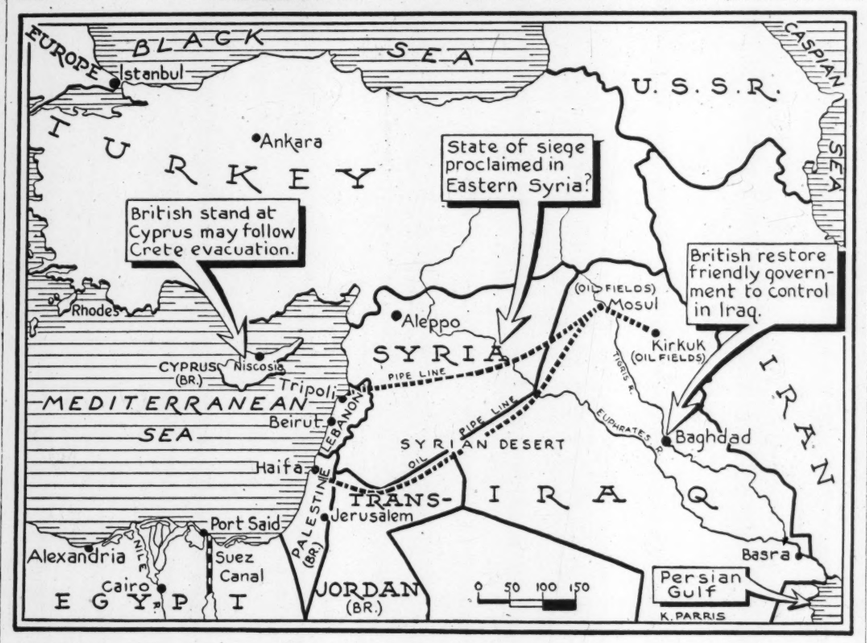
London, June 2

The British have officially announced that they had destroyed 1,696 Axis planes on all Middle East fronts since operations began there last June 11, the day after Italy entered the war. British losses were set at 260 aircraft.

The Axis Middle East losses were probably higher, the British said, since the figure did not include many aircraft "known to have been damaged or destroyed on the ground."

The British also said that they had brought down 156 German night bombers in May for a new record.

Arabs Aid British in Iraq



Wide World

Guarding a British Airport

Above: Members of the famed Arab Legion of the Amir of Trans-Jordan serve as guards at a Royal Air Force Station at the Iraq frontier. British planes were based at such stations during the successful campaign at Iraq. Below: Strategic areas in the Eastern Mediterranean.

British Aid Urged By Morgenthau, Sr.

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—Calling for full aid to Great Britain, Henry Morgenthau, Sr., declared today that "one valiant small island stands between the continuance of our civilization and a new dark age in which the Nazis expect to be the masters and hope to make us the slaves."

Mr. Morgenthau, former U. S. Ambassador to Turkey and father of the present Secretary of the Treasury, spoke on an "I'm an American" program over the blue network of the National Broadcasting Company.

"We must not let Britain down," he said. "We cannot let her down because a sound instinct of self-preservation compels us to her support. It is our country which will be given the opportunity to prove, in the last resort, the strength and vitality of western civilization."

Questioning whether the United States had undertaken "seriously enough the training period that confronts us," he asserted that the emergency required the "putting into use every ounce of the intelligence, the efficiency and the industrial resources of which this huge, rich country is capable."

Food Plan Backers Active in Senate

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—Backers of Herbert Hoover's plan to send American food to subjugated European countries are working actively to obtain Senate approval of the plan, it was reported reliably today.

They already have obtained promises of support from approximately 40 Senators, it was said.

Sponsors of the plan said they would introduce early this week a resolution calling on the State Department to devise some method of sending food to Belgium, Norway, the Netherlands and other invaded countries.

Jersey City Fire Loss $25,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 2—Fire fighters from Jersey City and New York continued today to pour tons of water on the embers of what was described as "the worst fire in Jersey City's history" that started on the waterfront here Saturday evening doing damage estimated at $25,000,000.

The blaze destroyed the huge mid-Hudson warehouse in which millions of dollars' worth of commodities were stored; the plant of the Jersey City Stock Yards Company, a huge grain elevator, nine barges, 16 freight cars and two automobiles and did extensive damage to six Erie Railroad ferry slips and a covered railroad spur.

Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Jersey City detectives and Fire Department heads continued today to investigate the cause of the fire. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, told the Associated Press in Omaha, Neb., that sabotage could be ruled out, a statement which was confirmed by Frank Ertle, Jersey City fire chief.

Britain Recalls Another Day And Another Would-Be Invader

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Present-day Britain threatened by invasion naturally turns back to a former threat of 137 years ago which seemed even more terrible to the people of that day than that which may have to be faced today. Napoleon was then the dictator of Europe, and it seemed only a matter of hours or days before his all-powerful armies would have crossed the English Channel and over-run the ill-prepared native defenders.

As history has shown this attempted invasion never took place, but the threat inspired some 4,000 bankers, shipowners and merchants gathered at the Royal Exchange on July 26, 1803, to adopt unanimously a declaration which both in spirit and content might well be taken as an indication of the determined hopes of Britons today.

"We, the Merchants, Bankers, Traders, and other inhabitants of London and its neighborhood," the declaration begins, "deem it our bounden duty at the present momentous period, to make public our unanimous determination to stand or fall with our King and country. The independence and existence of the British Empire—the safety, the liberty, the life of every man in the Kingdom—are at stake. The events, perhaps of a few months, certainly of a few years, are to determine whether we and our children are to continue freemen. . . .

"We look on this crisis without dismay," the declaration goes on; "we have the most firm reliance on the spirit and virtue of the people of this country; we believe that there exists a firmer as well as nobler courage than any which rapine can inspire; and we cannot entertain such gloomy and unworthy apprehensions of the moral order of the world as to think that so admirable a quality can be the exclusive attribute of freebooters or slaves.

"We fight for our laws and liberties; to defend the dearest hopes of our children; to maintain the unspotted glory which we have inherited from our ancestors . . . we fight to preserve the whole earth from the barbarous yoke of military despotism! We fight for the independence of all nations even of those who are the most indifferent to our fate, or the most blindly jealous of our prosperity!

"In so glorious a cause in the defense of these dear and sacred objects we trust that the God of our fathers will inspire us with a valour which will be more than equal to the daring ferocity of those who are lured by the hope of plunder to fight the battles of ambition. . . . For the attainment of these great ends it is necessary that they should not only be a unanimous, but a zealous, an ardent, an unconquerable people. . . . That every man should deem the sacrifice of his fortune and his life to his country as nothing more than his duty. . . . Upon our efforts will depend the triumph of Liberty over Despotism, of national independence over projects of universal empire and finally of civilization itself over barbarism."

Jews to Combat German Gem Sales

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 2—Formation of a committee to combat Nazi diamond sales in the United States through the boycott and denunciation of firms found dealing in stones marketed by German agents was announced by Dr. Joseph Tenenbaum, Chairman of the Joint Boycott Council of the American Jewish Congress and the Jewish Labor Committee, here today.

The new organization, to be known as the "Diamond Industry Protective Committee," and headed by Henry Jacobson of 551 Fifth Avenue, will keep the diamond industry here under strict watch. According to Dr. Tanenbaum, the United States is now being flooded with diamonds and other precious and semi-precious stones brought into the country by German agents and marketed by American concerns "controlled or subsidized by the Reich."

The gems, he said, were taken by the Nazis from Belgium, the Netherlands, France and other occupied nations, and are being sold to replenish Germany's dollar exchange.

Belbenoit in Jail

EDINBURG, Texas, June 2 (AP)—Julius Rene Lucien Belbenoit, who escaped Devils Island, French penal colony off South America, and wrote the book, "Dry Guillotine," is in jail in lieu of $10,000 bond on Federal immigration charges.

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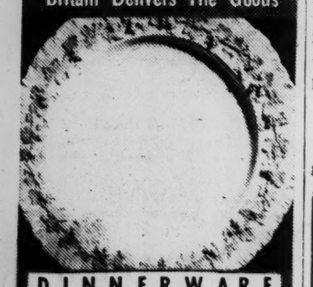
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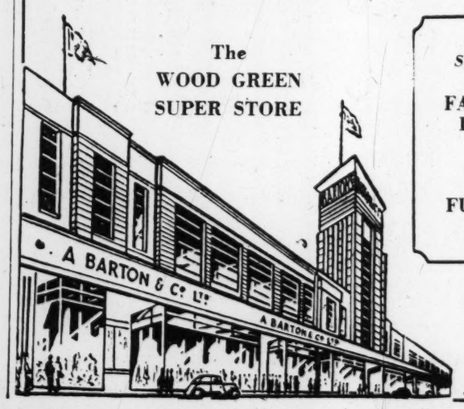

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San Francisco Freight Strike Called

By the Associated Press

A strike of freight handlers and warehousemen was called in the San Francisco Bay area today, Pittsburgh was hit by a walkout of truck drivers and helpers, and the first promise of a break appeared in the disputes which have crippled lumber protection in the Pacific Northwest.

San Francisco—Some 4,500 Congress of Industrial Organizations warehousemen halted work in an effort to enforce demands for a 10 cents an hour wage increase for women workers who now receive 50 and 55 cents.

Union and Association officials had agreed on other wage increase issues, but deadlocked on the 10 cents women's raise. The Association offered 5 cents more an hour, but the union rejected this as "discriminatory" and "a union splitting" tactic.

Pittsburgh—The strike of 2,200 truck drivers and helpers working for 179 concerns, as estimated by the Teamsters' Union of the American Federation of Labor, at once restricted truck shipments of a wide variety of defense materials. Union and management officials said the curtailed shipments would affect not only the great armament production area around Pittsburgh but also the flow of materials to Eastern States.

Detroit—A milestone in the history of the Ford Motor Company's labor relations was marked today when representatives of the company began contract negotiations with a labor union as bargaining agent for Ford employees.

The union is the C. I. O.'s United Automobile Workers, winner of a recent National Labor Relations Board election for bargaining rights for more than 80,000 hourly-rated employees in the Ford Rouge and Lincoln plants here. The conferences begin in advance of formal NLRB certification of the U. A. W.-C. I. O. as election winner.

Seattle—Some C. I. O. lumber workers—the boom men—offered to go back to work if employers would give them 7½ cents more per hour, making the daily minimum $8.15, and make it retroactive to April 1. They made this contingent upon the submission to arbitrators of their demands for a one-week annual vacation with pay, adjustment of overtime pay, and a settlement of the call-time issue. Although the boom men's union has only 87 members, the strike tied up mills employing 4,000.

Washington—The National Defense Mediation Board called a conference tomorrow (Tuesday) at the Capital in an effort to iron out difficulties in another Pacific Northwest lumber dispute between the Woodworkers of America and employers of the C. I. O. union's 12,000 members. The union struck for a 7½ cents per hour wage increase to 75 cents, a week's annual vacation with pay, a union shop and hiring provisions, and guarantees against piecework rates.

San Francisco Bay Area—Officials of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company and the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council agreed to resume negotiations over contract differences which were a main issue in a C. I. O.-A. F. of L. machinists' strike against 11 shipyards and repair shops.

The machinists have demanded that Bethlehem accept a union shop clause. They also want all of the yards to pay $1.15 an hour and double overtime pay instead of $1.12 and pay and a half as provided in a "master" contract which the yards have accepted. The machinists used to get $1 an hour and double overtime pay.

Inglewood, Calif.—The C. I. O. United Auto Workers, Aircraft Division, cancelled its strike deadline at the North American Aviation Corporation plant.

The union, claiming 11,000 members at North American, first had fixed May 28 as the deadline, then set it back to June 4. Today it set no new date, but gave the negotiating committee, headed by Lew Michener, Regional Director, power to call a walkout.

Mr. Michener and three aides will fly to Washington, D. C., to resume negotiations before the National Defense Mediation Board.

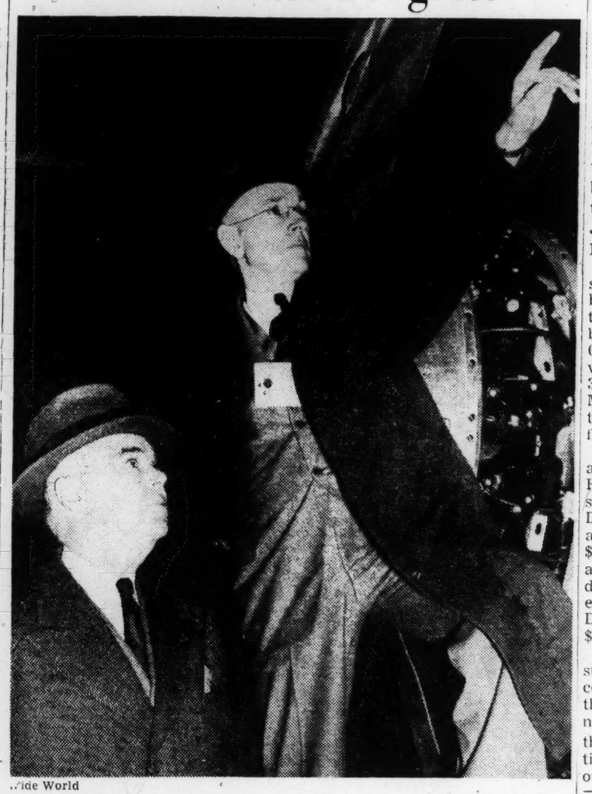
New York—The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America said that 75,000 shirt workers would receive general 10 per cent wage increases, totaling $10,000,000, and vacation funds by July 1, as a result of negotiations between the union and shirt manufacturers. Present wage scales, covering more than 100 classifications of workers, range from $14 to $45 a week.

Vichy Ban Strikes At Workers' Lineage

VICHY, Unoccupied France, June 2 (AP)—Citizens who are not at least first-generation Frenchmen will be dismissed from all public positions under a decree issued today—unless they are war veterans or were naturalized under exceptional circumstances.

The decree covers jobs "in public institutions, state or local administrations, or in the management of state public utilities."

See Defense Progress



Wide World

C. M. Chester
Chairman, General Foods Corporation.

Walter D. Fuller
President, Curtis Publishing Company.

They are inspecting a bomber at the plant of the Boeing Company at Seattle. Mr. Chester is chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers' public relations committee, and Mr. Fuller is President of the Association.

$125,000,000 for Army Roads Urged in Roosevelt Program

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—President Roosevelt recommended to Congress today additional appropriations of $125,000,000 for special defense highway construction.

In a message to Congress, the President proposed that $100,000,000 be authorized specifically for assisting in the development of access roads and $25,000,000 to strengthen bridges and widen services in key areas.

The message said that the Federal Works Administrator soon would submit a draft of a bill authorizing the appropriations "and it is hoped that this matter may have early consideration."

The President's recommendations were based upon a survey by the Federal Works Administrator of highway facilities from the viewpoint of national defense.

Stronger Bridges Needed

This survey related particularly "to the adequacy of ingress to and egress from urban centers, the servicing of existing and proposed army, naval, and air bases and the possible necessity for the strengthening of bridges and the widening of roads in strategic areas."

The survey, the President said, "indicated that there were 204 areas in which access roads and highway bridges in military, naval and industrial areas were of the utmost importance."

Since the survey was completed, he estimated that 100 additional areas had become involved and that "the over-all cost of providing these facilities will now reach a figure of $350,000,000."

Mr. Roosevelt said that the work thus far provided had been financed by the Work Projects Administration, by Federal-aid highway funds, and by contributions of counties or states and that it was hoped that readjustments in highway programs might release additional funds for meeting in part the new requirements.

Present Funds Inadequate

The President said, however, that it was clearly evident that the financial requirements for community facilities and access roads were greatly in excess of local resources and present available Federal funds "and that additional funds will be required immediately to relieve the existing traffic congestion in important areas."

In many instances, the President said, it may be necessary for the Federal Government to bear the entire expense of these facilities "but local participation should be encouraged to the fullest possible extent."

He said that the Federal Works Agency had estimated that $458,000,000 would be required as a minimum for strengthening the entire strategic network of highways of more than 75,000 miles but that he believed "that no necessity exists for undertaking such an extensive program now."

There was a need for immediate attention, he said, "to strengthening bridges in key areas where existing structures are inadequate to accommodate rolling equipment of the Army" and that it might also be necessary to consider widening the surface of some highways in these key areas.

Convoys Outmoded, Navy Expert Says

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr., U. S. Navy, Retired, asserted May 31 "the convoy system has been outmoded," and suggested the inauguration of shipping lanes "often changed, in which numerous warships and airplane patrols are maintained from America clear over to the ports of Britain."

He spoke at the 23rd annual dinner of the survivors of the torpedoed U. S. S. President Lincoln which was sunk by a German submarine off the coast of France on May 31, 1918.

Admiral Stirling, who said "the airplane has made convoys a hindrance rather than a help," said "in addition to land base air patrols and regular carriers, numerous merchant ships might be converted into auxiliary airplane carriers carrying fighting planes to combat the enemy bombing planes."

$250,000,000 Waste Charged in Army Camps

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 2 — The United States Army has already wasted at least $250,000,000 of its $800,000,000 cantonment construction program through letting contracts on the cost-plus-fixed-fee basis instead of through competitive bidding, Representative Albert J. Engel (R) of Michigan told the House of Representatives today.

Proof of this, Mr. Engel held, is shown in the fact that a 63-man barrack at Fort Dix, N. J., built through competitive bidding, cost but $9,822 as compared with $15,000 at Fort Devens and Camp Edwards in Massachusetts and $17,364 at Fort George G. Meade in Maryland. Construction at the latter three were on a cost-plus-fixed-fee basis.

The low cost at Fort Dix was all the more surprising, he told the House, because the highest wage scales were paid there. At Fort Dix carpenters were paid $1.37½ an hour, whereas the rate was $1.25 at Forts Meade and Devens and $1.17½ at Camp Edwards. The discrepancy in the wages of plumbers was even greater, those at Fort Dix receiving $1.75 an hour against $1 an hour at Camp Edwards.

Mr. Engel attributed Fort Dix's superior record to the fact that the contractor, interested in keeping the cost as low as possible, eliminated inefficiency, overstaffing and the payment of premiums for overtime. He pointed out that while overtime at Fort Dix totaled $233,946, it came to $1,000,000 at Camp Edwards, $1,350,000 at Fort Devens and to $1,808,320 at Fort Meade.

Excessive Costs Cited

"It is my candid opinion that not less than 30 per cent or approximately $250,000,000 of the $800,000,000 Army cantonment construction program was excessive cost and wasted," he said. "I base this first upon the excessive cost brought about because of the cost plus fixed fee method of letting jobs. We had the areas and grounds where 4,000,000 men were trained during the World War. There is no reason why we should not have had plans as to these sites. We actually had blue prints and plans as far back as 1938 for every building erected at Camp Dix.

"There is no reason why we could not have let the construction of cantonment buildings at other camps on a competitive basis in the same way as we let contracts at Fort Dix. The comparative table I have shows that Fort Dix was built for 60 to 65 per cent of what it cost to build Meade, Edwards and Devens. I base this statement further upon the estimate of the Walsh Construction Company which estimated that Camp Edwards could have been built for $19,000,000 when it actually cost $29,000,000 on a fixed fee basis.

"I am very much opposed to letting further construction contracts upon a cost plus fixed fee basis. It is costing the taxpayers millions of dollars. What is true of Army cantonment construction is undoubtedly true of other Army construction. The contractor who must pay overtime out of his lump sum bid is not apt to have much overtime. He is not going to be as easily persuaded that wage rates ought to be increased unreasonably. He is going to hold his force down in numbers to a point where he obtains the greatest efficiency and will refuse to load the pay roll down with excessive help which means inefficiency if he himself has to pay it out of a lump sum and if he himself has to pay the price of inefficiency.

Care in Selection

"The selection of sites should be carefully made as a few days spent in examining a site may, as in the case of Blanding, save weeks of work repairing unfit sites, not to mention the excessive cost and waste."

Mr. Engel charged that the allegedly excessive overtime paid at Forts Meade and Devens and at Camp Edwards could be laid to the fact that the Government had to foot this overtime bill, whereas the contractor had to do so at Fort Dix.

"It is further noted that while the actual increase in the cost at Dix over the original estimate was 36 per cent, Meade was increased 150 per cent, Devens 100 per cent and Edwards over 300 per cent. While part of the increase of Meade, Devens and Edward was due to increased facilities, attention is called to the fact that every lump sum contract was carried through at its original bid at Dix and that the 36 per cent increase in the cost of Dix, I am informed, represented a 36 per cent increase in the facilities provided at Dix," Mr. Engel declared.

Competitive Bidding Is Urged for Army

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 2

Representative Albert J. Engel of Michigan, reporting to the House of Representatives on his investigation into the construction of Army camps strongly opposed letting further construction contracts upon a cost plus fixed fee basis.

"It is my recommendation that all construction contracts hereafter be advertised and let on a competitive bid system," Engel said, "giving the job to the lowest qualified bidder. I am firmly convinced that every cantonment project could have been let on a competitive bid basis with a loss of very little, if any, time at a saving of millions of dollars to the taxpayers."

Federal Dam on Red River Held Legal by High Court

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP) — The Supreme Court held constitutional today Federal construction of a dam intended to manufacture power for sale as well as to control floods.

Associate Justice William O. Douglas delivered the decision, applying specifically to the $54,000,000 Denison Dam across Red River in Texas and Oklahoma. No dissent was announced.

Construction of the Denison Dam was challenged by Gov. Leon C. Phillips of Oklahoma on the ground that it violated state rights, would inundate approximately 100,000 acres of Oklahoma land, and destroy highways and bridges.

Counsel for the Governor conceded that a purely flood-control project would be constitutional, but they contended that the "entirely unrelated" power production made the entire program invalid.

The Justice Department contended the construction was constitutional because the dam would aid navigation and flood control and "promote the general welfare."

Basically Flood Control

Mr. Justice Douglas said that the project was "basically one for flood control" and that "there is no indication that but for flood control it would have been projected."

"It originated," he said, "as part of a comprehensive program for flood control."

"We are of the view," the opinion stated, "that the Denison Dam and reservoir project is a valid exercise of the commerce power by Congress."

The Court also ordered reargument next Oct. 13 on long pending litigation involving contempt of court convictions of Harry Bridges, West Coast labor leader, and of the Los Angeles Times.

Whether publication of comment on court cases prior to a final settlement constituted contempt of court was the issue presented by the separate controversies.

No explanation of its action was given by the Court. Arguments were first heard by the tribunal last October. It is unusual for cases to remain undecided this long.

Ten other cases previously had been ordered reargued next October, eight of them owing to evenly divided 4 to 4 decisions. This was on account of the retirement last Feb. 1 of Associate Justice James C. McReynolds.

Ruling on Market

In further action the Supreme Court held that "the giving of any cash, rental credit, free or reduced rents to induce leasing of space" in a new produce market in Kansas City, Kan., violated Federal legislation.

Associate Justice Stanley F. Reed delivered the 4 to 3 decision on a controversy between Kansas City, Mo., and a group of produce merchants and railroads on one side and Kansas City, Kan., and the Union Pacific Railroad on the other.

Mr. Justice Reed said that the legislation which would be violated by such concessions was the Elkins Act which prohibits debates or concessions in connection with railroad transportation.

The Justice Department contended that the Kansas municipality and the Union Pacific attempted to lure produce merchants away from an established market in Kansas City, Mo., by offering them free or reduced rentals or cash payments.

The Union Pacific was said to be the only railroad reaching the Kansas market.

Among other action, before beginning a four-month summer recess, the Court:

Refused to review a decision holding that an employer complied with the Wage-Hour Law by paying Red Caps the difference between the tips they collected and the required legal wage. Red Caps at Dallas, Texas, and the Wage-Hour Administration had joined in challenging the ruling. Wage-Hour attorneys said the litigation also indirectly affected 888,500 workers, mostly waiters, who receive all or part of their remuneration in tips.

Agreed to review the case of Clyde Hysler, sentenced to the electric chair at the Florida State Penitentiary for the 1937 slaying of Mrs. Mayme Elizabeth Surrency at Jacksonville, Fla.

Series of Three Fires Damage Norfolk Plants

NORFOLK, Va., June 2 (AP)—Three fires, declared by Fire Chief E. J. Cannon to have been of incendiary origin, kept all available city fire apparatus busy for two hours last night and caused requests for assistance to be sent to the Norfolk Navy Yard and naval operating base.

Damage of approximately $75,000 was caused at the M. T. Blassingham Lumber Company, it was estimated by A. B. Lacey, Vice-President. The plant is filling orders in connection with defense projects.

A fire occurring shortly afterward at the Hurst Oil Company, wholesalers, destroyed 1,000 gallons of oil, a truck, and other equipment. Damage was estimated at about $15,000.

Lesser damage was caused at the plant of the Dr. Pepper Bottling Works in the first of the three blazes, which was discovered at 7:14 p. m.

Fireside Chat Brings Thousands Of Messages to President Roosevelt

HYDE PARK, N. Y., June 2 (AP)—President Roosevelt who is returning to Washington Tuesday has been spending considerable time over Memorial Day weekend studying the thousands of telegrams and letters sent him as a result of his fireside chat.

The volume has established a record, and Secretary William D. Hassett said that "they run about 95 per cent approval." The remaining 5 per cent, he said, did not entirely disapprove, since some raised other issues or suggested other remedies.

Mr. Hassett said it was curious that the 95 per cent rate had been maintained, and that "it has rather surprised everybody that it was so great."

Later Mr. Hassett released a statement in which Mr. Roosevelt expressed his gratitude to all those who had sent him letters and telegrams.

The statement said:

"The President would very much like to thank in person all those who have sent him letters and telegrams after the Tuesday night speech. But with his relatively small staff, they would have to abandon everything else for a week or two in order to prepare the letters, in view of the thousands and thousands of messages which have come from every part of the nation, and from other continents.

"Therefore, the President wants it known that all these messages are very welcome, that he has read them, and that he has personally been made very happy by them."

Food Prices Rise 1½ P. C. in Month

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 2

Retail food prices increased 1½ per cent in the month ended May 13, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The Bureau said all food prices increased with major changes in dairy products, fresh fruits and vegetables, pork, and lamb. "These advances," the Bureau reported, "reflect increased consumer demand, Government purchases, and seasonal price increases for certain domestic commodities and an increasingly tight shipping situation for imported commodities."

An uninterrupted advance in food prices during the last six months also was reported by the Bureau which said prices had gone up 6.5 per cent since November, 1940, and were 5.3 per cent above the level for last May.

Fire Levels Building Of Boeing in Canada

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, June 2 (CP)—Fire destroyed the administration building of the Boeing Aircraft Company of Canada, Ltd., eight miles south of here, yesterday.

Damage was estimated at $60,000 to $70,000 by Stanley Burke, President of the Boeing Company. Damage to the nearby main factory was about $5,000.

Mr. Burke said the blaze would not interfere with production of planes.

The fire started on the second floor of the office building from an undetermined cause.

Movies Rise in Favor In Birmingham Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Moving pictures are being put to increased use for educational purposes by the Birmingham City Schools. According to T. R. Wright, principal of the Barker School and chairman of the visual education committee, 12 elementary schools and six high schools now have sound and movie equipment.

11,870 Taxis in N. Y.

New York had 11,870 registered taxis at the end of 1940.

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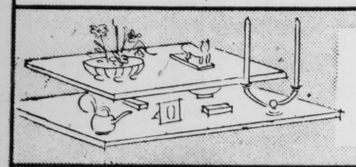
Our Personal Service Bureau on the Balcony will be very glad to give you any information about tours, places to go, or will get your theatre tickets for you.

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Appropriation Bill Cut Below President's Request

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—An appropriation of $1,191,776,000 for the Labor Department, Federal Security Agency and related activities was sent to the House today by its Appropriations Committee. The legislation also provided for national defense training of more than 4,500,000 youths.

The total was about $36,000,000 more than the present appropriations by $31,000,000 less than President Roosevelt had recommended in his budget message.

The committee, noting that rising employment had caused a shortage in recruits for the Civilian Conservation Corps, cut $23,000,000 from the budget estimates of $270,000,000 for that agency. The CCC and the National Youth Administration were among the agencies which Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., suggested Congress might "look at" in connection with his proposal that nondefense expenditures be reduced $1,000,000,000.

Transfer of Funds

The Committee made an apparent $10,000,000 reduction in NYA's budget request for $161,000,000, but the reduction actually was only a transfer of funds. That sum was switched from the NYA to the Office of Education for youth training.

The committee's report showed that the Labor Department's apprentice training program would be extended to about 500,000 youths. The NYA would train 1,500,000 more and the Office of Education would train 2,616,000.

The report stated that $181,145,000 of the big total could be charged to the defense program.

Major Appropriation

The bill carried these six major appropriations (with budget estimates in parenthesis):

Labor Department $24,200,000, ($25,884,280); Federal Security Agency, $1,014,749,200, ($1,043,976,545); Employees Compensation Commission, $5,498,000, ($5,499,367); National Labor Relations Board, $2,953,100, ($3,081,160); National Mediation Board, $375,500, ($383,900); Railroad Retirement Board, $144,000,000, ($144,019,770).

The committee said the CCC appropriation would provide 1,236 camps and 235,000 enrollees, compared with the present total of about 1,500 camps and 270,000 enrollees.

Social Security

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP) — Chairman Arthur J. Altmeyer of the Social Security Board believes Congress should study changes of the social security law with a view to relieving "a terrific amount of unemployment" which he said may follow slackening of the defense program.

Mr. Altmeyer recommended to a House Appropriations Subcommittee, in testimony made public today, that "a reinsurance fund of some kind" be set up in event the Federal Government should decide to assist States whose unemployment compensation funds are likely to be depleted by the load imposed by cessation of defense work.

In that connection, he suggested that the Federal Government take a larger share of the 3 per cent pay roll tax in order to build up the reinsurance fund.

Defense Training

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—Defense training officials estimate that if all defense industries were operated on a 24-hour basis, it would add 6,000,000 workers to their pay rolls.

Lieut. Col. Frank J. McSherry, Federal Security Agency defense training director, told a House Appropriations Subcommittee, in testimony made public today, that such a step would require a pre-employment training program for 3,000,000 trainees because 76 per cent of the additional workers would have to be skilled or semi-skilled.

Colonel McSherry said the Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that a total of about 2,092,000 additional workers will be required during the current calendar year in defense industries and military manufacturing and maintenance establishments. Of that number, about 1,080,000 will need pre-employment training. He said that on Feb. 1 defense industries employed 4,308,000.

Labor Conciliation

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—The Labor Department Conciliation Service, faced with a mounting case load, expects the number of labor controversies and strikes to increase in the next year.

John R. Steelman, Director of the Service, asked the House Appropriations Committee in testimony made public today to authorize him to increase his staff of commissioners from 110 to 128.

Strike statistics submitted to the committee by Mr. Steelman and Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins:

1. Threatened strikes from July 1 to April 1 increased 400 per cent over the same period the preceding year, with the number of man-days of idleness totalling 5,000,000 for the 1940-41 period. For the nine-month period ending April 1, there were about 2,100 strikes, compared with 1,700 in the previous period.

2. In 11 industries closely related to the defense program, there were 33 strikes involving 26,401 workers with a total loss of 346,740 man days of work in January. In February the totals were up to 41 strikes, 33,700 workers and 379,508 man days.

Youth Program

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—Congress heard today from Aubrey Williams, the National Youth Administrator, that upwards of 3,500,000 young people now are "sitting around going to waste," and 2,800,000 still will be idle during the coming year despite conscription and industrial expansion.

Mr. Williams also declared in testimony made public by a House appropriations subcommittee that there is need for training 1,500,000 youths, outside apprenticeships in industry, to meet the industrial requirements of the defense program.

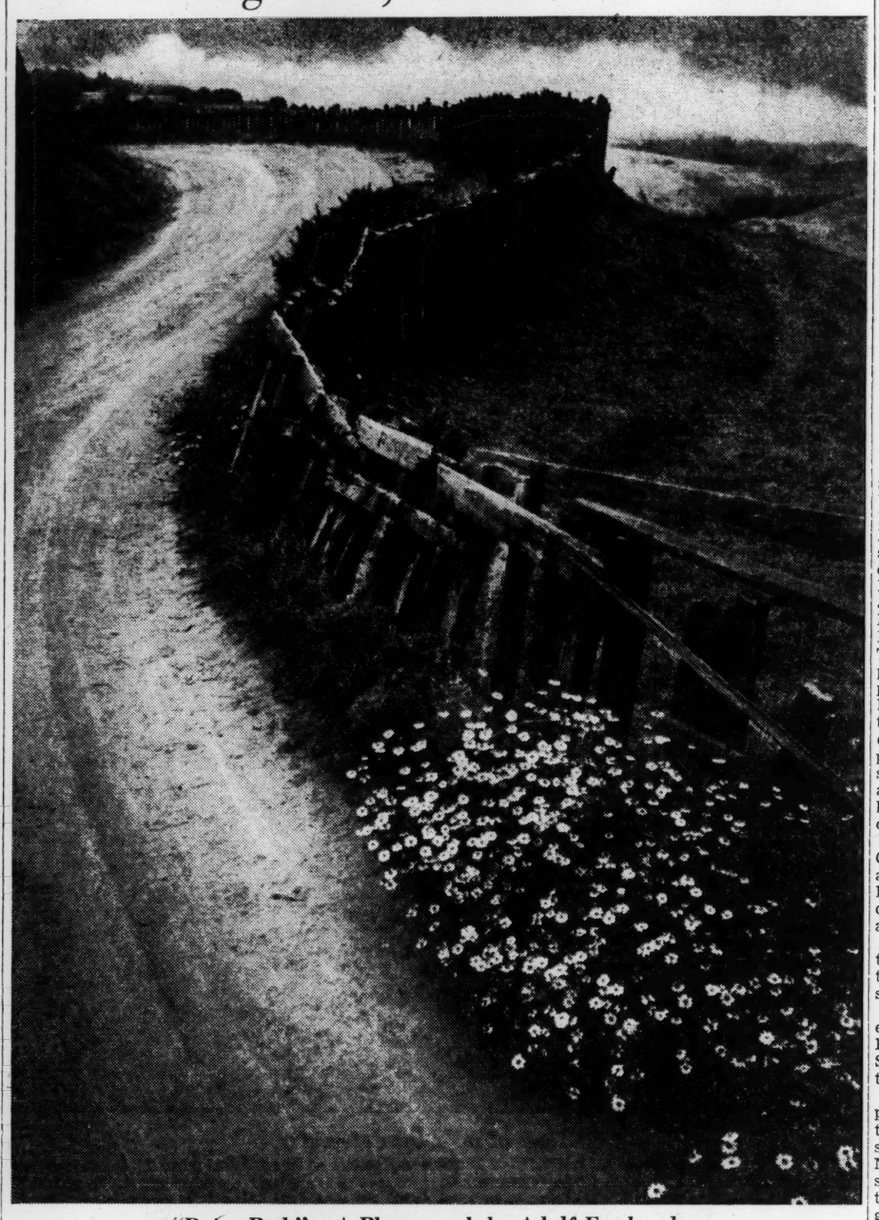
Barber Quits Trade; Patrons Trim Selves

MAYO, Yukon Territory (CP)—A co-operative hair-cutting and beard-shearing society has made its appearance in this Far North town, left barberless when the only tonsorial artist within 35 miles went to work in the silver mines.

It seemed for a time as if bushy beards and long hair would become the fashion, but the advent of summer dampened the pioneer spirit.

With the first warm summer day the male population began exchanging hair cuts and beard trims, doing good work, even if amateurish.

A Winding Road, Abloom With Daisies



"Daisy Path"—A Photograph by Adolf Fassbender

One of the entries in the exhibition of Pictorial Art in Photography at the National Arts Club, New York. The exhibition covers landscapes, rural scenes, marine, still-life, character study and other fields. It will continue through June 8.

Photographic Art Display in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 2—An exhibition of Pictorial Art in Photography, a collection of 287 prints in both color and monotone by outstanding amateur and professional photographers, is on at the National Arts Club, where it will continue through June 8.

The exhibition covers the whole range of subject matter from landscapes, country scenes and snow-scapes to marine, still-life and character study. While many of the photographs have been hung in other exhibitions, the majority are new prints.

The exhibition was described by a spokesman for the Club as an evidence of the greater recognition by the group of photography as an art. Public interest in the exhibit has been so enthusiastic that the Club is planning other similar showings in the future, he added.

"Why should we not encourage more pictorial photography as a development of cultural activity in the highest degree?" he asked. "It helps to maintain a finer consciousness in seeking that which we love in beauty and nature and makes us appreciate art in its broader forms."

Mrs. Roosevelt Accepts Post in U. S. O. Drive

NEW YORK (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has accepted the honorary vice-chairmanship of the $10,750,000 campaign of the United Service Organizations for National Defense, Walter Hoving, U. S. O. President, announced June 1.

The campaign is now under way.

Social Work Meeting Studies Migratory Work Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 2—Discussion of the problems faced by the migratory worker, whose number is being increased tremendously through acceleration of defense industries, featured the meeting of the National Conference of Social Work here today. Philip E. Ryan, of Washington, Administrative Assistant to the Vice Chairman in charge of insular and foreign operations of the American Red Cross, one of the speakers, saw the subject as one which could not be shunted on the States and offered a seven-point program which, he held, would improve the situation.

Senator Robert M. La Follette (P) of Wisconsin saw a threat to democratic society in the failure of this Country to find a solution of the problem of the migratory worker and rural youth moving to industrial centers.

More than 8,000 social workers from all parts of the Country are here for the meeting, which will be divided into 400 sectional and group parleys and will last through this week. High Government officials, labor leaders and experts in many fields of social and economic life will address the meetings.

Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor in the Winston Churchill Government in Great Britain, will address the conference by short wave radio from London.

Mr. Ryan came out strongly against arbitrary restrictions on the free movement of persons within the United States, but held that many persons were now leaving their homes and joining the migrant stream when assistance or advice at the source might prevent wasteful and unnecessary moving.

He favored (1) Federal grants-in-aid for persons not eligible under the Social Security Act and for whom jobs on public works projects were not suitable or available; (2) a State plan, corollary to these grants-in-aid, guaranteeing assistance regardless of settlement or residence requirements; (3) Federal aid to States contingent upon their provision of health services and education and vocational guidance programs, regardless of residence or settlement restrictions; (4) extension of social security insurance to persons not now covered, and simplified, equitable payments of benefits to persons crossing State lines; (5) increased use by workers and employers of extended employment service on a regional and national basis in industry and agriculture to prevent wasteful and aimless job-seeking and reduce the distress of surplus labor concentration at points of potential employment; (6) continuance and extension of loans to maintain competent farmers on their land and re-establish them on a self-sustaining basis to prevent the economic and social losses resulting from their enforced migration, and (7) Federal provision for centralized and continuing collection of interstate migration information as a basis for Federal administrative responsibility in insuring adequate protection both of migrants and the communities to which they go.

Senator La Follette declared that it must be a national aim to make the migration of displaced farm families "not a path of misery, but a means of securing either a more desirable place upon the land or a more productive place in industrial society."

Marshall Dimock, of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, United States Department of Justice, drew a picture of the alien in the United States as a man set apart from the citizen under the defense program.

"War in Europe has intensified their fears and heightened suspicion against them in America," he said. "Any body of people which feels itself set apart and discriminated against is dangerous and produces trouble. Therefore, every move must be taken to help the alien to become adjusted to his surroundings."

Visiting Restrictions Set At Air Training Fields

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 2 (AP)—Officials at Randolph and Kelly Fields, United States Army Air Corps training fields, have placed new restrictions on visitors.

Col. Hubert R. Harmon, Kelly Field commandant, said the new rules were to establish a reasonable control over visitors.

They require that civilians either identify themselves as to business at the field or be identified by some member of the personnel of the field before admission is granted.

Cost of Government Soars

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 2

Harold D. Smith, Director of The Budget, announced May 31 a revision of the Government's fiscal estimates forecasting expenditures of $22,269,000,000 for the year starting July 1, instead of the $17,585,000,000 set forth in the President's budget message last January.

Mr. Smith's revision estimated net receipts at $9,402,000,000 instead of the January estimate of $8,275,000,000, projecting a budgetary deficit of $12,867,000,000.

This was $3,557,000,000 greater than originally estimated but Mr. Smith noted that "the tax bill now pending in Congress will reduce this deficit."

Mr. Smith estimated defense expenditures during the coming fiscal year at $15,500,000,000, while the January estimate was $10,811,000,000. His statement said that "in a world at war, estimates of any Government's financial program are subject to constant change."

Crime Causes Discussed At Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 2—Discussion of the social causes of crime featured the opening session of the National Probation Association at the President Hotel here today. Judges, probation and parole officers and juvenile court specialists are attending the sessions, held as part of the sixty-eighth annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Work.

The Association's meeting started at Boston, Mass., last week in observance of the centennial of probation, which began there in 1841 when John Augustus, a shoemaker, "bailed" the first prisoner in Boston Police Court.

Eduard Lindeman, New York School of Social Work, Columbia University, spoke on the "Underlying Social Causes of Crime," outlining various factors in the social structure which are conducive to delinquent attitudes and acts, and Benefict Alper, formerly of the Judge Baker Guidance Center, Boston, described workings of the English system of Borstal schools. These are reform institutions where personal and tactful guidance replaces uniforms and armed guards. Mr. Alper stressed the individual treatment accorded each boy. According to the speaker, the unique problems of every Borstal boy are studied carefully by the instructors and other school attaches to rehabilitate and educate him for ordinary society.

Helen L. Witmer of the Smith College School of Social Work read a paper in which the causes of delinquency were discussed from a combined sociological and psychiatric point of view.

Judge James Hoge Ricks, of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, Richmond, Va., presided.

The probation conference will end on June 4, when James V. Bennett, Director of the United States Bureau of Prisons, will be the chief speaker.

On June 6 the Association will participate in a joint session with the Social Case Work Council. The subject will be "Our Town and National Defense." This will consist of a clinical examination of the impact of the defense program on agencies in the case work field based on the situation at Hartford, Conn.

Roosevelt Portrait Aids U. S. O. Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 2—President Roosevelt's portrait appeared today for the first time in a privately-managed advertising campaign as a poster bearing his picture was unveiled in Times Square calling attention to the campaign of the United Service Organizations for national defense, which opens tomorrow.

Army and Navy airplanes in formation flew overhead, showering the Times Square area with circulars telling of the U. S. O. program and its campaign for $10,765,000 to finance operation of more than 360 service clubs near military bases and defense industries. District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, national campaign chairman, stressed the need for the U. S. O. in a brief address. Identical posters were unveiled simultaneously in Chicago, Washington, Cleveland, Philadelphia and Detroit.

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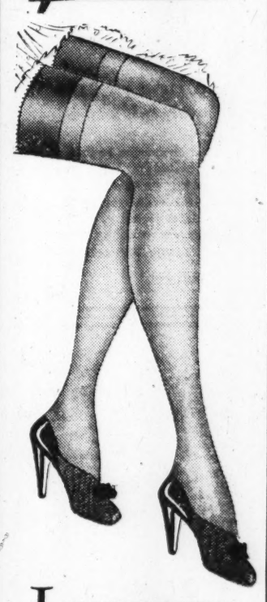

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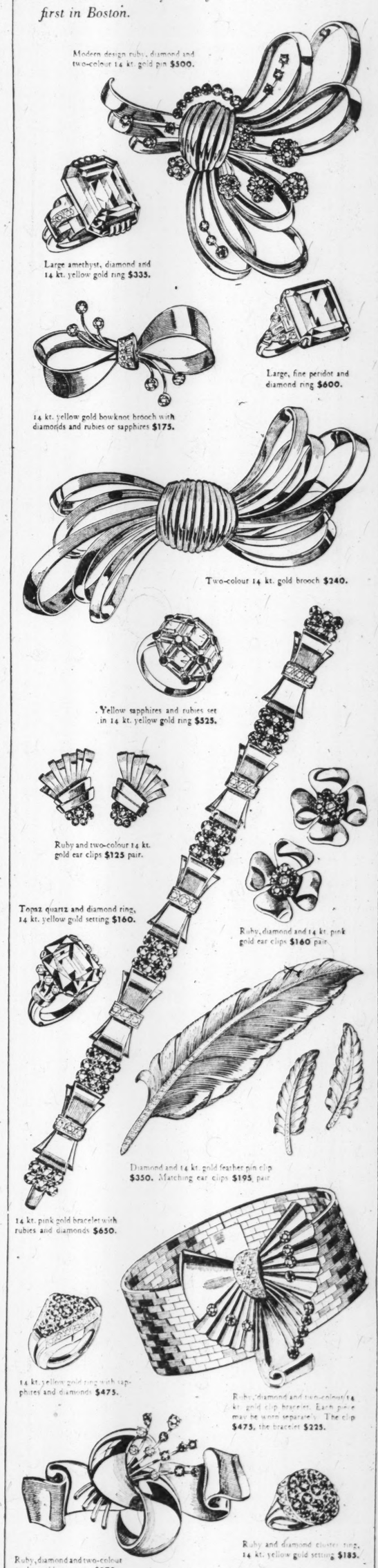

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BOYLSTON AT ARLINGTON STREET, BOSTON

Canada's Loyalty to Britain Shown in Loan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 2—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and Minister of Justice Ernest Lapointe from Ottawa and Prime Minister Winston Churchill from London on Saturday night joined by radio in launching Canada's $600,000,000 "Victory Loan 1941."

Speaking from 10 Downing Street "in the Capital and the governing center of this battered but indomitable city and island" Mr. Churchill told Canadians that "your comradeship in this mortal struggle cheers and fortifies the people of these islands."

The people of Great Britain, he said, "are proud of the fact that the liberty of thought and action that they have won in the course of their long romantic history should have taken root through the length and breadth of a vast Continent from Halifax to Victoria."

But Canadians, he went on, "are the heirs of another tradition—the true tradition of France; a tradition of valor and faith which they keep alive in these dark days and which we are confident will, in the end, bring back again to life France herself."

Confident on Loan

Speaking of the "remarkable organization" which he had heard had been built up to raise the greatest war loan of Canada's history, he said he was confident "that this tremendous effort will be crowned with success."

"Our people have been through much in the last few months," said the British Prime Minister. "They have learned much and some things they never will forget, but above all, they have learned their own strength, they have tested their resolve under heavy hardship and danger. None of us doubts that together, with the whole Empire together, with the Old World and the New World together—no one doubts that we can or that we shall see it through."

Prime Minister King's address took the form of a radiocast to the people of Great Britain. "The heart of Canada," he said, "has been deeply touched by what you in Britain have been called upon to bear. We have felt deeply for you in the loss of your loved ones and your homes. Your losses and your sufferings have drawn us closer to your side, in sympathy with your grief and in admiration of your endurance."

Spiritual Inheritance

Speaking of the "spiritual values which attach, through association, to material things," Mr. King said that the "Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's, the national monuments, the historic churches and homes of Britain are a part of our heritage in the British Commonwealth. Their wanton destruction has deepened our resolve to defend the spiritual inheritance which your ancient buildings are an outward sign."

Referring to the visit of the King and Queen to Canada the Prime Minister said: "To the love inspired by their presence we now add our highest admiration for the nobility of soul which we see revealed as Their Majesties with smiling courage share amid scenes of cruel devastation, the dangers and sorrows of their people. With us as with you 'God save the King' has become the people's prayer."

Regardless of fortune or circumstances, the Prime Minister proceeded, "You seem one and all to be endowed with the same fortitude and the same spirit. Do you wonder that you have made those of us who are of British stock increasingly proud of the race to which we belong."

"We are not all kith and kin," the Prime Minister added, "but as Canadians we are one in our love of liberty. There are no divided loyalties in Canada. Loyalty to Canada, loyalty to the cause of Britain, loyalty to the cause of humanity, these to us have become one and the same.

Sacrifices for Freedom

"A century and a half ago French Canada had already learned the significance of British freedom. Her sons have never forgotten it and they never will." Citizens had come from other lands "to be free from the continuing menace of international strife and the debasing fears of an order of society which perpetuates inequality and injustice."

"We have never mistaken the real issue. When war came, we, like you, had some to see that to preserve Christian civilization men must be prepared to lay down their lives. Our armed forces, like yours, are the defenders of freedom; like yours, they are equally defenders of the faith."

The Prime Minister told of Canada's growing war effort and the expansion of its armed forces on land, sea and in the air. Of the Canadian Corps in Britain which is helping to "garrison the one vital citadel the retention of which decides the war," Mr. King said. "You know they are ready to go and we are ready to have them go wherever their service may count for most."

Paying tribute to Mr. Churchill, Mr. King said: "Your gallant leadership is marshaling the forces of freedom throughout the world. May God continue to give you the strength, the vision, and the wisdom so greatly needed in so great a task."

Appeal by Lapointe

Addressing all Canadians, but in particular the French Canadians, Mr. Lapointe said: "To the powerful voices which we have just heard I wish to add the voice of French Canada." This is Canada's war, he said. "It is our war. Our country is threatened. The home land is threatened and all her children should be with her in thought, in action, and in prayer.

"President Roosevelt gave on Tuesday last an eloquent demonstration of the fact that Canada as well as the United States is Hitler's target. The myth of neutrality has proved too costly to a great many countries. Canada does not want to share the fate of these vanquished and brutally crushed nations. It is now today at this very moment that Canada needs your help. Those who are unable to serve in her land, sea, and air forces must help her with their material wealth."

The campaign for the loan has been thoroughly organized. Newspapers and the radio have given it wide publicity. In his speech Prime Minister King mentioned the victory torch being flown from city to city across Canada from the Pacific to the Atlantic. It will later be flown to London to be presented to Mr. Churchill as a symbol of Canada's determination to aid Britain to the full. Military parades in several cities mark the opening of the drive for the "sinews of war."

Victory Torch

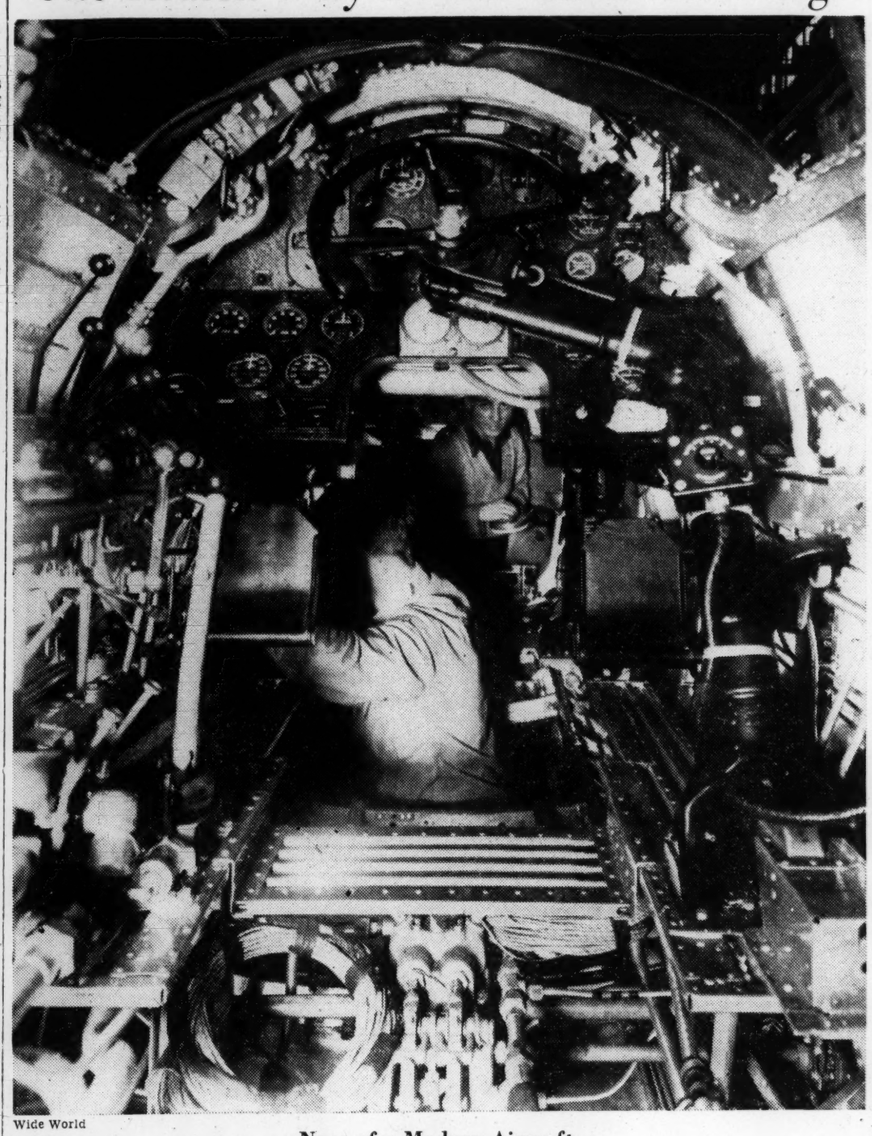
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, June 2—As Canada's $600,000,000 Victory Loan campaign opens, eyes are turned skyward. A plane carrying a torch, emblematic of Canada's effort, and symbolic of Victory, is being flown across Canada, its eventual destination to be London, England, where it will be handed over to Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

The four foot, five inch torch is being flown from Victoria, B. C., where in impressive ceremony presided over by Premier Patullo of British Columbia, it was given to Squadron Leader D. E. Galloway of Toronto to be carried in an Air Force bomber. It will be flown across the Atlantic. The dedication ceremonies were held at Victoria, B. C., with full military honors before a guard of honor on Empire Day, May 24, and the torch after stopping off at various Canadian centers, to highlight the Loan campaign, will arrive in Montreal on Monday, June 2, opening day of the Loan.

It will then continue on its way to the coast and across the Atlantic. At each stopover, the torch has been accorded appropriate ceremonies of greeting, and the idea has helped considerably in stimulating enthusiasm in the Loan established to help supply the tools Britain needs to defeat Hitlerism.

One Reason Why a Pilot Earns His Wings



Wide World

Nose of a Modern Aircraft

Here is the nose section of a Martin 167-F nearing completion at the Glenn L. Martin Company in Baltimore, Md. One unmistakable thing to be seen is the "stick" which long since ceased to be a stick. To the layman, however, the rest of the perplexing collection of mechanical gauges, indicators, and what not are simply a confusing jumble of technical gadgets. One thing is sure—whoever has his hands on the "stick" and is responsible for the safe flying of the ship has little time for scenery.

Loyalty to Nation Urged by Kennedy

SOUTH BEND, Ind., June 2 (AP)—In the Nation's unlimited national emergency, the duty of Americans is to pledge devotion to their country, says Joseph P. Kennedy, but at the same time they can maintain in all respects their constitutional rights of free speech, free assembly, and freedom of worship.

Speaking at commencement exercises at Notre Dame University yesterday the former Ambassador to Great Britain asserted that "in exercising that freedom of speech, which includes the right to criticize, we must each one of us try to approximate a formula of which conscience and patriotism must be the monitors." He added:

"As best I can express it, the formula is: No criticism or complaint that primarily gives aid, comfort, or information to the enemy, actual or potential; only criticism or complaint when, by the standard of judgment or experience or both, the actions or inatctions of Government are imperiling the success of its defense.

President Roosevelt's proclamation of an unlimited national emergency was described by Mr. Kennedy as a "most historic and most solemn pronouncement," and that "the duty of every American is plain. We pledge allegiance to our Flag and to the Republic for which it stands."

Johnson Hits at President

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—Declaring "dictatorship and war" had been the trend of the Roosevelt administration, Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California asserted Saturday night that "dismayed, betrayed, we reel and stagger, as we realize that the subtle plan is about to flower."

Senator Johnson challenged those who favor intervention in Europe to present a resolution declaring war. In a prepared radio speech (NBC), he said that President Roosevelt "speaks with the confidence of a Hitler or a Mussolini." And, he added, the President's statement would put "to blush even these two braggarts."

"Does he feel so confident of the Congress that he can utterly disregard it?" the Senator asked.

"How better and braver it will be for those who are demanding war to present their resolution," he said, "and let it be tested instead of waiting in the dark and sulking in the hope that some incident will arise. . . . We'll meet as best we can such a resolution and pray God he'll keep war from this country."

Saying that Mr. Roosevelt had talked of possible German bombing of middle western cities, Senator Johnson contended that the Chief Executive has "artistically preached fear, while decrying it. He has said there is nothing to fear but fear, and then, in bold lines, he has drawn the picture of fear so that our people will feel it."

Norman Thomas, Socialist Party leader, in an address prepared for the "keep American out of war Congress" contended that:

"We have permitted one man, our President, under the lend lease law and innumerable emergency acts whose limits no man fully understands, to have almost as absolute power over the issue of war as the Germans have given to Hitler himself."

"But we can still speak out, as the Germans cannot," Mr. Thomas said, demanding that "the President remember his promises and keep us out of war" and that Congress "recover its power over peace and war."

Radio Time Sales Reach New High; Total of $154,823,787 for 1940

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—The radiocast business in the United States reached a new high of $154,823,787 in 1940, the Federal Communications Commission reported May 31.

This represented an increase of $24,855,761, or 19 per cent, over 1939. The amount was for sale of time only, as reported by the national and regional networks, and 765 stations.

In addition to time sales, the Commission said, the radiocast industry derived $13,181,948 from the sale of talent and other services during 1940, an increase of $1,871,696 over the previous year.

The three major network companies—National, Columbia, and Mutual—had combined time sales of $71,919,428, an increase of about 15 per cent over 1939. They paid out $22,123,760 to stations and regional networks compared with $18,023,195 the previous year. This left an operating profit of $13,750,043 for the major networks, the commission said.

National Broadcasting Company accounted for $37,137,823 of the total major network time sales of $71,919,428, and had a net profit of $3,918,772, including operation of its own stations. Columbia had business totalling $31,137,825, with a net profit of $5,006,634, including its own stations, while Mutual's share of the business was $3,600,161, with a loss of $39,712.

Woman Phone Operator Wins Award For Flood Heroism for Second Time

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 2—Because Mrs. Mildred Lothrop, Chief Telephone Operator at Homer, Neb., had the courage—twice in a quarter century—to stick to her telephone switchboard despite rising flood waters, she has just won the gold medal of the Theodore N. Vail Memorial Fund for the second time in 25 years.

Mrs. Lothrop has been the only person, man or woman, to twice win this award for distinguished service in the telephone industry which carries with it $1,000 in cash. Despite the rushing waters of a Nebraska flood which nearly reached her second floor switchboard, Mrs. Lothrop remained at her post, warning inhabitants, calling local men for boats, asking authorities of other towns to send help and directing rescues.

Other Vail gold medal awards announced by the New York Telephone Company today went to Mrs. Nelle Lazure, operator at Winnebago, Neb., and posthumously to Frank Atkinson, telephone lineman of Fort Morgan, Colo. Mrs. Lazure, at Winnebago, was performing a similar job to Mrs. Lathrop's, remaining at her post until part of the building collapsed and rising waters necessitated her rescue from atop the switchboard.

The award to Mr. Atkinson, presented to his widow, was "for supreme courage, initiative, persistent effort and self-sacrificing devotion to service in attempting to restore telephone circuits during a blizzard."

Bridge of U. S. Bombing Planes Across Atlantic Envisaged

By Albert D. Hughes

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 2—A "bridge" of four-engine long range bomber planes protecting the Atlantic Ocean—paralleling the famous "bridge of ships" scheme of the World War—is foreseen as more than a distinct possibility from America's large plane production.

Col. John H. Jouett, President of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce and a spokesman for the aircraft manufacturing industry, told the more than 1,000 members of the aviation industry assembled here that our increasing long range bomber production—now set at an objective of 500 a month—would help to solve the convoy problem by establishing a protective patrol over a route 200 miles wide across the Atlantic.

Colonel Jouett was the principal speaker at the opening session of the five-day nineteenth annual National Aeronautics Association convention and the fourth American Aviation Forum, assembled here to thresh out various problems of the aviation industry.

Hourly Departures

Picturing these long-range craft departing from bases on this side of the Atlantic, Colonel Jouett visualized these ships leaving on an every-hour-on-the-hour basis laden with enough heavy bombs to sink large ships. These planes, he said, would patrol a zigzag course over the convoy route all the way to England with a fair chance of spotting and destroying surface or subsurface raiders lurking within striking distance of the convoyed ships. After arrival on the other side these same craft could be used to strike at the enemy where it will hurt the most—blasting his munitions, striking at his civilian morale, destroying his air force bases, troop concentrations and his whole system of supply.

While Colonel Jouett's remarks could not be taken as indicative of the Government's plans, nevertheless, there was a very strong feeling here that under the "unlimited emergency" declared by the President that his statements at least had the sanction of Washington.

Production Goal Exceeded

Substantiating Colonel Jouett's statements were the aircraft industry's own figures that it is now exceeding the 18,000-a-year plane production rate in all types of military aircraft which the Government scheduled for the industry last fall.

Another significant item was a recent announcement by the United States Navy that at least one aircraft plant on the West Coast turned out 36 four-engined long-range bombing planes last month. Potentially there are three more existing plants which have the facilities to produce as many planes of the same type. Under the Government plan to build more necessary aircraft plants in the interior of the country there will be three or four more such plants set up. Under the rapidly developing automobile industry plane producing program there are two more plants scheduled to produce long-range planes.

To emphasize what even large land planes can do if necessary the United States Army recently delivered 21 of its new "Flying Fortresses" from a field near San Francisco to Honolulu, a 2,400-mile jump that is longer than the Atlantic stretch.

Colonel Jouett pointed to several new research developments within the industry which are improving the quality of planes. One is the laminar flow wing with is increased efficiency; smoother surfaces by means of spot welding and flush riveting to promote higher speeds; application of fluid mechanics to reduce the cooling "drag" of air-cooled engines and use of the engine exhaust through jets to obtain a form of "rocket" propulsion.

More than a dozen new warplane designs are in progress, Colonel Jouett disclosed, which are bound to be great improvements over present models. He said that some of our pursuit planes will have five times as many cannon as they have now. Though American-built planes sent abroad have only numbered a few thousands, they have participated on all war fronts, he said. They have been in the Balkans and the Eastern Mediterranean, Africa, the Ethiopian campaign, over the British Isles, evacuating Dunkirk, bombing Channel ports, raiding German bases on the North Sea and in Norway. One of our consolidated twin-engined patrol boats owned by the British, he continued, tracked down the battleship Bismarck and made it possible for the British to sink it.

Nazis' Program

The Germans, Colonel Jouett disclosed, have recently stopped production in many plants in order to retool on new bomber and pursuit models. They are nowhere up to their potential capacity, for this and other reasons, he added. They need even better machines than they now are using and they know it. However, he warned his audience, we must not overlook the fact that they intend to speed up production as quickly as possible when they have something new to put over.

Half of America's present production combined with England's present plane production exceeds that of the Germans, Colonel Jouett disclosed. He also stated that German planes in several categories have been running behind British and American performances.

Though superiority of performance seesaws back and forth between both sides, Colonel Jouett said that he believed that it was not too much to expect that the preponderance of American plane production will have a decisive influence in this conflict.

Colonel Jouett said that he had every reason to believe that bottlenecks in production would be broken soon after they appeared. He closed with an implicit appeal to labor and the serious warning that "strikes by labor, more than any other factor, can disrupt the aircraft production program so seriously as to render our effective aid in this war too little and too late."

U. S. Aid to Increase, Menzies Tells Empire

MELBOURNE, June 2 (AP)—Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies, replying to the welcome accorded him on his return from a visit to the Middle East, Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, said today the peoples of the Empire must hang on at all costs "until help from the United States, still a mere trickle, becomes a stream and then a torrent."

He said he had every reason to know "we have not yet reached the lowest point in our fortunes," and that the Empire must be ready to face "the most critical hour" in its history.

The Prime Minister said he was confident Britain would defeat the night bomber during this year.

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Canadian Wage Minimums On Arms Contracts Raised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 2—Minimum wage rates have been raised on all Canadian Government contracts for the manufacture of supplies and munitions, and penalties for failure to comply with the new rates are laid down by a new Order in Council just issued.

Contractors are required to pay not less than the rates provided under the laws of the Province in which the work is carried out and must not pay less than 35 cents an hour for adult male and 25 cents for adult female workers. Previous rates established in December, 1934, were 30 cents for men and 20 cents for women. Under special permits lower rates may be paid for handicapped persons or those undergoing training but the special rates for trainees apply only during the period of training.

These new regulations, which it is believed will help to remove causes of complaints in a number of contracts, were discussed and decided upon at the conference held early in the month between Federal Minister of Labor Norman McLarty and Ministers of Labor from several of the Provinces. The increase in minimum rates of wages was indorsed by all those attending the conference. Provinces not attending have since signified their complete agreement. The meeting of Labor Ministers was held in accord with a decision reached at the time of the Rowell Sirois conference on Dominion-Provincial relations at Ottawa last year.

U. S. Pledges to End Extrality Rights After War In Move Strengthening Its Ties With China

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Washington's policy of strengthening ties with China is underlined in Secretary of State Cordell Hull's promise that extrality rights will be ended by negotiation after the war.

By inference, warning is served on Japan that the United States is determined to have a free, strong China in Asia.

For China itself, the promise means hope for liberation from its humiliating status as the last large power compelled to grant special legal rights to foreigners, including alien courts on Chinese territory.

The great gulf between America's attitude toward China and that of Japan is seen as further emphasized by Mr. Hull's week-end assurance.

Pledge to China

Diplomatic observers believe that the Secretary's statement has reinforced the improbability that the United States will ever acquiesce in Japan's course of far eastern conquest. They contend that this country now definitely and openly pledged itself not only to aid China as one of the democracies fighting totalitarian aggression but also to see to it that China is internally free after the war.

It is contended that the American statement has once again put the Japanese upon the defensive so far as attempting to justify their actions in China goes and that it will also strengthen Chinese resistance through offering them added incentives for winning the war.

Beyond the short-range diplomatic aim, Mr. Hull's action brings in sight the end of China's humiliating status as the only large power still dealt with on the basis of inferiority in its domestic legal structure.

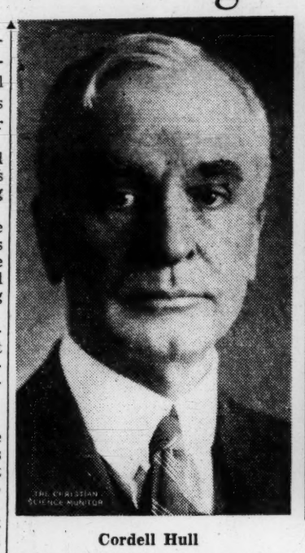
China's "servitude" has continued with only slight amelioration ever since the fabulous Chinese Empire, mysterious to Occidentals and punishing crime by peculiar Oriental penalties, was brought into the full flow of world affairs. That was in 1842, with the Treaty of Nanking signed at the close of the Opium War between Great Britain and China.

Treaty Ports Increase

At first China did not find the existence of special foreign courts irksome, because the number of foreigners resident in the country was small. Increasing trade multiplied not only the number of foreigners, but the number of so-called "treaty ports." Then China began a long campaign for release from extrality.

The first large break came during the first World War. Germany and Austria, as enemies of China and the Allies, lost extrality rights. Later Russia gave up its special status in a treaty of 1924.

That left 16 "treaty powers." They are the United States, Britain, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, France, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland.



Cordell Hull
United States' Secretary of State

Wide World

Dr. Quo Tai-chi
New Chinese Foreign Minister

War Complicates Status

Of these, several are functioning only through "Governments-in-Exile" from their European capitals. Since China does not recognize Germany's European conquests, the only nationals of occupied countries who enjoy extrality rights are presumably those who remain loyal to the pre-war Governments. This applies to Belgians, Netherlanders, and Norwegians.

Denmark and France, functioning under German domination without formal "Governments-in-Exile," are special cases.

Japan, as the power that since 1931 has made successive military inroads on China, views itself as entitled to exclusive foreign rights in areas either occupied or invested, as at Shanghai.

Japanese pressure has been exerted chiefly against the British in Tientsin, at Shanghai, and in other treaty ports.

Tokyo adopted the line of advocating an end of extrality rights for all foreigners. This technique profited from earlier experience in Manchuria, where Japan established military occupation, and then decreed the end of extrality.

Japan Takes Over

In effect, this meant that Japan took over all extrality rights, since the Manchukuan Government itself is a creature of Tokyo.

In Manchuria, as elsewhere in China, the United States has not recognized Japan's claims. Consular courts have been maintained, and the Japanese have not chosen to try closing the American courts by force.

France bowed to Japan during November of last year, when two special Chinese courts in the French Concession at Shanghai were turned over to jurisdiction of the Japanese puppet regime at Nanking.

Shanghai remains as the stronghold of American and British extrality rights, defended now against the Japanese even more than against the Chinese.

End to Extrality Urged

China's own campaign to end extrality began years ago with the adoption of legal codes designed to meet Occidental complaints.

Then, able to point to these codes, China agitated constantly for an "equal status" among the nations.

Japan had freed itself from extrality during the years 1894 to 1899.

Turkey, where extrality was imposed on foreigners by the Turks themselves because they considered the Christian infidels as beyond the pale of Mohammedan law, later decided that the system was irksome. At Lausanne in 1923 the Turkish capitulations ended.

Japanese Invasion

Impatient for freedom, China in 1931 decreed unilaterally the end of extrality as of Jan. 1, 1932. The Japanese invasion of Manchuria interrupted what would otherwise have been an interesting test case in unilateral denunciation. Negotiations with the powers had then bogged down after months of effort.

Egypt in 1936 won a new status through a treaty with Britain, and the following year 14 powers enjoying extrality rights were asked to yield heir privileges. This was done at a meeting in Montreux, providing for Egyptian jurisdiction over foreigners after a transitional period ending in 1949.

That leaves China as the only large power under extrality restrictions.

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—The United States promised May 31 to "move rapidly" when peace is restored in China to give up century-old extraterritorial and other special rights there.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull at the same time served indirect notice on Japan that the United States still claims for itself the right of "equality of treatment and nondiscrimination" in its trade with China.

Mr. Hull added pointedly, in a letter to Dr. Quo Tai-chi, new Chinese Foreign Minister:

"The Government of the United States is dedicated to the support of the principles in which the people of this country believe. Without reservation, we are confident that the cause to which we are committed along with China and other countries—the cause of national security, of fair dealing among nations and of peace with justice—will prevail."

Hull's Letter

He wrote Dr. Quo, who is en route through the United States from London to take up his new post in China, that this Government "expects when conditions of peace again prevail to move rapidly by processes of orderly negotiation and agreement with the Chinese Government" to relinquish the last of certain rights which this country, like other powers, has long possessed in China under agreements for "extraterritorial jurisdiction and related practices."

The United States acquired extraterritorial rights in China in 1844. Under these, American courts or other authorities have jurisdiction in cases involving Americans. In later years other special rights were acquired there, including permission to maintain troop garrisons for protection of American nationals and interests.

Some 1,200 American marines are now stationed in Shanghai, Peiping, and Tientsin.

Mr. Hull's letter was in reply to one he received from Dr. Quo following their recent conversations here.

Appreciation Expressed

Dr. Quo expressed appreciation for the attitude and actions of the American Government and said that China's "objectives and policies are constantly evolving along lines more and more completely in harmony with those of the United States."

"We believe in and subscribe to the principle of equality of commercial opportunity and nondiscriminatory treatment," Dr. Quo said. Secretary Hull replied that the Chinese assurances regarding the principle of "equality of treatment" should have "wholesome effect both during the present period of world conflict and when hostilities shall have ceased."

Mr. Hull asserted that the American Government and people also stood for this principle and added:

"Implicit in this principle is respect by each Nation for the rights of other Nations, performance by each Nation of established obligations, alteration of agreements between Nations by processes not of force but of orderly and free negotiation, and fair dealing in international economic relations essential to peaceful development of national life and the mutually profitable growth of international trade."

Shanghai and Peiping in Rift Over What Time o' Day It Is

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — This city and Peiping have had an acrimonious discussion over the question of what time it shall be.

Both places are now using daylight saving time, but a large number of residents refuse to turn their clocks ahead no matter what happens. The argument was less vehement and prolonged here, but in Peiping it became a major issue at social gatherings and was the subject of lengthy letters in the press from those who had very decided views on the subject.

Shanghai began daylight saving time in March in an effort to cut down the consumption of coal in view of the serious shortage here. It was recognized as an inevitable step. Although the customhouse clock, known locally as Big Ching, continued blandly to announce the hour as 11 a. m. when everyone was hurrying out to lunch nevertheless the change-over was effected without too much difficulty.

In Peiping, however, the situation was different. As soon as Shanghai went an hour ahead Peiping banks and business houses wanted to be on the same time as the southern city. The Foreign Embassies refused to sanction the change until late spring. The argument grew. Finally the British concerns there and the banking association made the change without approval. Thereupon the foreign diplomats followed suit and the matter finally closed for another year, at least.

Differences of time between Shanghai and cities in the Americas and Europe are of far greater concern here than they are in New York or London. A businessman in these cities scarcely if ever considers the fact that while he's eating supper or sleeping peacefully in the middle of the night his friend in Shanghai has just come to his office for a day's work.

Businessmen who keep in telephonic communication with their home offices have to rearrange their daily schedules, both for themselves and their concerns, when the time here is altered by an hour and the time abroad is not. Radio stations must switch their programs for Britishers like to keep their ears glued to the BBC radiocasts while Americans tune in on San Francisco.

The confusion is not confined to Shanghai alone. Throughout occupied China the Japanese are faced with what is known as "Chinese time" and "Japanese time." The former is the established local time; the latter is Tokyo time—which now, thanks to daylight saving, is the same as Shanghai. All in all, anyone traveling through China would be advised to carry at least two watches to be certain of catching his boats and trains.

Arms Secondary To 'Spiritual Fire'

ALTON, Ill., June 2 (AP)—Brig. Gen. James A. Ulio told a conference of recreational leaders today that "armament is essential, but it is of no avail without spiritual fire in the men; and if this is true of the military forces it is equally true of the other 99 per cent of us. The spiritual fire of the whole people is the final measure of the safety of America.

"You cannot leave it all to the soldiers. The people must be one with them."

General Ulio is Chief of the Morale Branch of the War Department. His remarks were made in an address prepared for the Mississippi Valley meeting of the National Conference on State Parks convened in Pere Marquette State Park.

General Ulio asked civilians to support the drive of the United Service organizations for funds with which to operate recreational facilities in the areas surrounding military camps, stating:

"In its full and true meaning, a soldier's morale is the net sum of all his reactions to his surroundings."

Carol Calls Self 'Simple Refugee'

HAVANA, June 2 (AP)—Former King Carol of Rumania termed himself "a simple refugee" as he and Mme. Elena Lupescu began their exile in Cuba—where the ex-King said "civil liberties and individual liberties still exist."

Speaking quietly in English, Carol said he had no plans for visiting the United States but hoped to go there sometime.

"I feel sure I would get a kind reception there," he said.

He refused to make predictions about the outcome of the war but remarked:

"Certainly one can wish. If I did not feel as I do about the outcome, then I would not be here now. I think the Anglo-Saxon people will prevail."

Violations Reported On Russian Frontier

MOSCOW, June 2 (AP)—Izvestia, Soviet Government newspaper, disclosed that many violators of the western Russian frontier had been captured when it announced a Government award to a peasant named Shpindel of Lubachey, Lwow Province.

The Province is in Russian-occupied Poland.

A badge of honor was given Mr. Shpindel for "having risked his own life more than once and having detained several dozen violators of the state frontier," Izvestia said.

Describing the town where Mr. Shpindel lives, Izvestia said: "The proximity of the frontier leaves its mark. The local peasants are careful and sharp-sighted. Not a person passes unnoticed. Together with frontier guards they stand watch on the Soviet border."

U. S. Aid for China

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP) — Reports circulated in official quarters today that some Army Air Corps pilots might be permitted to resign in order to enter China's war against Japan.

The War Department said officially it had "no comment" on the reports.

Some major effort to aid China, re-enforcing this country's extensive financial and material assistance, has been expected since President Roosevelt forecast in his recent fireside speech a resurgence of China's military effort.

Army regulations provide that pilots and mechanics may not resign except with the approval of the Air Corps. One authority added that there had been "no change in general policy," but this left open the possibility that in specific instances some relaxation of rules might be permitted.

Any mass movement of American pilots and mechanics to China apparently was not in prospect.

U. S. Ships Face Loss of Subsidy

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—Because of improvement in their competitive position, operators of subsidized vessels in foreign trade may lose their Government aid, for as long as current conditions prevail.

Notifying all operators of subsidized vessels that it would review their subsidy percentages "in the light of present conditions," the Maritime Commission said today the re-examination of the competitive situation was being made "for the purpose of determining the need for Government aid, if any, during the period that current conditions prevail. It is proposed to expedite the matter to an immediate conclusion."

Twelve subsidized lines now receive Government aid of approximately $13,000,000 a year.

"Those disadvantages normally experienced by American flag operators with respect to wages and other operating expenses in competition with other nationals whose costs are appreciably lower do not appear, in many instances, to be present today," the commission said. "Surplus cargoes and heavy demand for space have resulted in substantially reduced competition."

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The Home Forum

In Praise of Postludes

ONE THING IS CERTAIN. No person is likely to come upon the little town of Washington, Connecticut, because it cannot be avoided. Either he will discover it unexpectedly as an explorer of New England byways and the hilltop villages to which they often lead, or else he will arrive by wise intent as one who has been there before.

Our return engagements to Washington have become practically a tradition. Sometimes we are content to circle the green slowly, with due respect for the road which skirts its margins lined with dignified Colonial houses. But, on one particular afternoon, Spring had paused there in all her perfection. And, besides, that white church spire, reaching up through fresh green leaves until its tip touched blue, had to be preserved on a colored slide. As we made our photograph, we became aware of faint music from within the church; and so we opened the doors and went in.

Noiselessly we passed through the wide vestibule, which had done its best to keep winter winds from the backs of worshiping parishioners, and slipped into a convenient pew. We had the church and the music to ourselves. Who asks for a Tertius Noble or for a cathedral organ? We had our chosen setting, we had the sweet capacity to listen, and above all, we had the baptism of Bach.

* * *

By way of contrast, there was a day when autumn winds were scattering leaves across our path as we left the Oliver Wendell Holmes Library in Andover, Massachusetts, and moved across the wide school campus in the direction of the inn and adjacent brick chapel. Remembering that it was organ practice night, we turned toward the latter, beneath the elms that almost overtop its high steeple, found the front door unlocked and entered on tiptoe. With its dim, remote lighting and long center aisle flanked by empty pews, the chapel gave an impression of vastness.

The organist thought himself alone. There are compensations in solo recitals; for the musician, unrestrained by any will to please, gives free rein to his imagination and talents, while the listener, undistracted by the nearness of others, is immersed in the glories of sound. Unhampered by program notes, there exists the larger, unorthodox benefit of the unnamed and the unexpected. Slowly the darkness receded before this onrushing beauty, and light not of the sun rose to prism the windows from within.

* * *

It was early forenoon and again spring. We were starting the last lap of a ten days' leisurely tour which had included Williamsburg, miracle of ancient, reanimated brick and more ancient, rugged boxwood. We had spent our final night in the university town of Princeton, New Jersey, and had awakened to a view across the shaded greens of a golf course to the graceful tower of the Graduate Building. After breakfast we had stowed away our luggage in the car; whereupon one of us, to whom Princeton is an old and loved story, suggested that we visit the chapel, a gray stone structure of Gothic design standing on a slight rise. Within we were reminded somewhat of its sister chapel at West Point; and, as if this rhythm in chiseled stone and carved wood were insufficient joy, the preliminary rumble of organ music rolled down to where we stood. This time we moved up the aisle and occupied the front pew. From it we could see an intent young student, seated on the organ stool, with his alert teacher close by. So absorbed were they in the music, that our entry had not been observed. Gradually the musical theme developed and swelled beneath fingers and feet astonishingly agile and sure for so youthful a performer.

Again we recognized Bach, the master; again we listened until tones and overtones ceased to reverberate, ceased to be audible sound, became recurring memory. As we left the chapel, someone was heard to speak in praise of postludes.

FANNY de GROOT HASTINGS

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A DOUBLE VIRGINAL: *Designed by Hans Rucker*

THIS DOUBLE VIRGINAL, dated 1581, is the earliest of the twenty-three known instruments made by Hans Rucker, the elder. He was the first of a famous family of instrument makers of Antwerp, who were also enrolled as painters and sculptors in the Guild of St. Luke.

Instead of having hammers like the piano, the virginal, or spinet, has quills which pluck the metal strings when the keys are depressed. The double virginal was used for a more brilliant effect. One of the keyboards (the left, in this instrument) belongs to a small removable virginal tuned an octave higher and called an ottavina. The double virginal could be used for four-hand playing, or the ottavina could be removed from the larger virginal and played as a separate instrument.

Closed, this virginal is simply a plain wooden box, but when it is opened the inside is seen to be decorated with an elaborate painting of a Flemish garden party done in tempera colors, with yellow, red, and green predominating. On the drop board is the Latin inscription: MVSICA DVLCE LABORVM LEVAMEN (Music is the sweet solace of labor).

This instrument, now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, was brought here from Peru, where it was formerly in the chapel of a country estate near Cuzco. It is believed to have been ordered by Philip II of Spain, who presented it to the Marquise of Oropesa, commonly known as the Daughter of the Incas. The two medallions set above the keyboard represent Philip and his fourth wife, Anne of Austria.

Hans Rucker's instruments were never surpassed for purity and beauty of tone, and continued in use until superseded by the piano.

Great White Bird

HIGH ON THE margin of the cliff stands a large white bird. It arrived a moment ago and, in another moment, it will be gone. Such vital wings cannot remain folded for long on a morning like this. The beak is pointed out to sea, the keen eye travels over the stretch of water and fixes itself on some far-distant object, unseen by me. Perhaps it is the further coast, that vague outline bordering the horizon which meets us soon after the cliffs of England have faded from sight.

How often have we watched that outline slowly resolving itself, first into gray-green headlands, then into little crowded dwelling-places of a port, with stone piers running out in greeting and busy people chitting and chattering on the quay-side. Afterwards came the actual contact with France; the thrill for eye and ear as we made our way to the Paris train and sniffed the unmistakable air of the Continent.

* * *

There were always white birds flying around our Channel boat, symbols of the freedom we had earned, shouting aloud to the sun and wind all the things our hearts were crying: "Holidays—holidays—holidays." Heat dancing on a beach of snowy pebbles; mountains rising in tiers of flowers to the vivid sky; white houses decorated around the eaves with painted vines; colored pots and tiles ornamenting the iron gateways, climbing geraniums everywhere, bougainvilleas cascading over walls and pergolas, and a subtle fragrance of exquisite sweetness meeting one at each turn.

There were golden evenings when, from the brooks that ran to the sea, the first frog croaked tentatively and the second frog replied and the third called back, until the deep valley was alive with fantastic music rattling away far up into the hills. There were nightingales singing in the boughs of the little medlar trees, and the road was glinting with the flashing fire of small elusive lights, now at our feet, now before our eyes, now among the giant cactus plants that raised strange hands against the sky.

Of all these things the gulls sang while we hunted for our luggage among the many piles on deck, sought frantically for our landing-cards, and made a hurried mental note of our porter's number, and stood patiently in a long queue heading for the gangway.

* * *

The wings open and I am left alone. Oh, great white bird that comes and goes so freely, that knows no barriers this side or that, that claims dominion of the sea and air, how wise, how infinitely wise you are!

D. A. L.

Look At a Green Thing

Look at a green thing long enough
To feel your heart fill up with love—
To feel your breast so strangely stirred
It might be by a singing bird,
And is, indeed, the waking word.

Look longer, look exceeding long
And listen to the whispered song
The blood goes singing as it goes
And choosing, as it always chose,
Love, as the wisest song it knows.

DAVID MORTON

"And there was a calm"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE eighth chapter of the Gospel of Luke a vivid picture is drawn of a little ship struggling on stormy waters. In it were Christ Jesus and his disciples. The disciples became frightened, while Jesus remained quietly sleeping. Above the noise of the wind and water came their cry, "Master, master, we perish." Calmly the Master "arose, and rebuked the wind and the raging of the water: and they ceased, and there was a calm."

In these stormy times, many are frightened when radio commentators, headlines in the newspapers, and talk in the streets report events happening in many parts of the world, all conveying an almost overwhelming sense of danger. Our experience seems like that of a ship upon stormy waters. If only, like the disciples, one would turn to the ever-present Christ, Truth, and see demonstrations of divine power, such as they witnessed! It is quite possible for us to do this, for through Christian Science we may always become conscious of the divine ever-presence.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, defines "Christ" (p. 583) as "the divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error." And on page 589 she defines "Jesus" as "the highest human corporeal concept of the divine idea, rebuking and destroying error and bringing to light man's immortality." Many, through the enlightenment gained from these explanations, have found the Christ, Truth, present here and now to help them in the emergencies and predicaments of human experience. Thereby they prove, as Jesus did, their unbroken relationship with God.

When one turns to Christian Science for healing, he is enabled to recognize that the acceptance of false beliefs as true has frightened human thought and in this way caused a sense of danger. Many are the instances when, after crying, "We perish," people have turned to God for help through Christian Science and gained a new and higher understanding of Him as the only Life. Disturbed thought is quieted through the establishing in consciousness of one's spiritual relationship with God, and one experiences a great calm. In innumerable instances the healing is then completed or soon follows.

Healings in Christian Science are steppingstones to more faith in God and a better understanding of the supremacy of spiritual power. Christ Jesus' faith in and understanding of God were so complete that no display of material force could induce him to fear. Step by step, the student of Christian Science sees through and overcomes the belief that he can be separated from the presence, protection, and love of God and His Christ in his daily life. As St. Paul wrote in his letter to the Romans (8:35), "Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? shall tribulation, or distress, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or peril, or sword?" And he declares (8:39) that nothing "shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord."

With such firm faith, it is possible for every individual, no matter where he lives or what may be his present circumstances, to silence fear and to rebuke and overcome error. Fear of the storm of error that threatens to engulf the world in disaster may be rebuked and silenced in individual consciousness through the understanding that God—omnipotence—is the only power. This was plainly demonstrated by Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, and in our time it has been explained and made practical in the writings of Mrs. Eddy.

When, in the difficult situations in which many people find themselves at this time, one claims the presence of Truth, "the divine manifestation of God," thought is turned more firmly from matter to Spirit, from fear to faith, and from mere belief to practical understanding of God. The evil conditions which Paul enumerated are today as impotent "to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus," as they were almost two thousand years ago.

This understanding delivers men from fear and establishes faith in God. The storm of false material belief which had threatened to engulf them ceases, and there is "a calm," for they have learned that through faith and understanding alone are health, holiness, freedom, brotherly love, and harmony established and maintained.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

„És lőn csendesség"

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

LUKÁCS EVANGÉLIOMÁNAK 8-ik fejezetében egy viharos vízen küzködő kis hajó van élénk színekkel ecsetelve. A hajóban Krisztus Jézus és az ő tanítványai voltak. A tanítványok meg voltak ijedve, míg Jézus nyugodtan aludt. Kiáltásuk felülmúlta a szél és a hullámok zúgását: „Mester, mester, elveszünk!" A Mester nyugodtan felkelvén „megdorgálá a szelet és a víznek habjait; és megszűnének, és lőn csendesség."

A mai viharos időkben sokan ijednek meg, mikor a rádió, az ujságok és az utca beszédje a világ sok részén történő olyan eseményeket jelentenek, melyek a veszély leigázó érzését terjesztik közöttünk. Kedélyállapotunk a viharverte hajóhoz hasonlítható. Bárcsak fordulnánk, mint a tanítványok, az örökké jelenlévő Krisztushoz, az Igazsághoz, hogy meglathatnánk az isteni hatalomnak olyan bebizonyításait, mint amilyeneknek ők voltak a tanui! Ezt mi mindég megtehetjük, mert a Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) segélyével bármikor rájöhetünk az isteni örökjelenlét tudatára.

A Krisztusi Tudomány tankönyvében, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"-ben (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával, 583-ik oldal), Mary Baker Eddy, a Krisztusi Tudomány Felfedezője és Alapítója a „Krisztus"-nak ezt a definícióját adja: „Isten isteni megnyilvánulása, mely eljön a húshoz, hogy elpusztítsa a megtestesült tévedést." És az 589-ik oldalon megadja a „Jézus" definícióját, mint „az isteni eszmének legmagasabb, emberi, testi elgondolása, mely viszszautasítja és elpusztítja a tévedést és napfényre hozza az ember halhatatlanságát." Az ezen magyarázatokból nyert felvilágosulás segélyével sokan találták, hogy a Krisztus, az Igazság, örökké jelen van itt és most, hogy őket az emberi élet eshetőségeiben és helyzeteiben megsegítse. Evvel, mint Jézus, bebizonyítják Istennel való megszakíthatatlan rokonságukat.

Mikor valaki gyógyulásért a Krisztusi Tudományhoz fordúl, képes lesz arra, hogy felismerje, hogy a hamis hjedelmeknek valóságképen való elfogadása megijesztette az emberi öntudatot és így a veszély érzését okozta. Sokszor megtörtént, hogy miután egy ember „Elveszünk"-et kiáltott, segítségért a Krisztusi Tudomány útján Istenhez fordúlt, akit új és magasabb értelmében mint az egyetlen Életet ismerte meg. Megnyugszik a megzavart gondolat, mikor Istennel való szellemi rokonságunknak a tudata jön be az öntudatba és nagy csendesség fogja el az olyan embert. Számtalan esetben a gyógyulás vagy ilyenkor, vagy rövsiddel ez után fejeződik be.

A Krisztusi Tudományban a gyógyulások a haladás lépcsőfokai, melyek az Istenbe vetett hit növekvéséhez és a szellemi hatalom felsőbbségének helyesebb megértéséhez vezetnek. Krisztus Jézusnak olyan nagy volt az Istenbe vetett hite és az Istent ő olyan tökéletesen értette, hogy az anyagi erő semmiféle felvonulása sem tudott benne félelmet kelteni. A Krisztusi Tudomány tanulója lépésről lépésre tud azon a hiedelmen átlátni és felülkerekedni, hogy az Istennek és az ő Krisztusának jelenlététől, oltalmától és szeretetétől el lehet őt a mindennapi életében szakítani. Ahogy Szent Pál írta a Rómaiakhoz intézett levelében (8:35): „Kicsoda szakaszt el minket a Krisztus szerelmétől? nyomorúság, vagy szorongattatás, vagy üldözés, vagy éhség, vagy meztelenség, vagy veszedelem, vagy fegyver-é?" És kijelenti (8:39), hogy semmi sem „szakaszthat el minket az Istennek szerelmétől, mely vagyon a mi Urunk Jézus Krisztusban."

Ilyen erős hittel minden egyénnek módjában áll, akárhol is éljen és akármilyenek legyenek is a jelenlegi viszonyai, hogy elhallgattassa a félelmet és hogy visszautasitsa és legyőzze a tévedést. A tévedés viharjától való félelmet, mely ma az egész világot elpusztitással fenyegeti, vissza lehet utasítani és el lehet némítani az egyéni öntudatban, annak a megértésével, hogy az Isten—a mindenhatóság—az egyetlen hatalom. Ezt Krisztus Jézus, az Útmutató, tiszta érthetőséggel bebizonyította, és a mi korunkban Mrs. Eddy irásai magyarázták meg és tették gyakorlatilag használhatóvá.

Mikor egy nehéz helyzetben, melyben olyan sokan találják ma magukat, valaki igényt tesz az Igazságnak, „Isten isteni megnyilvánulásának" a jelenlétére, gondolata nagyobb eltökéléssel fordúl ez által az anyagtól a Szellemhez, a félelemtől a hithez, és attól, ami csupán hiedelem, az Isten praktikus megértéséhez. A gonosznak az a sok fajtája, melyet Pál sorol fel, ép olyan képtelen ma ahhoz, hogy minket „az Isten szerelmétől, mely vagyon a mi Urunk Jézus Krisztusban," elszakaszthasson, mint amilyen két ezer év előtt volt.

Mindennek az ismerete megszabadítja az embert a félelemtől és meghozza az Istenbe vetett hitet. Elül a hamis anyagi hiedelem viharja, amely elsodrással fenyegette és „csendesség" uralkodik, mert megtanúlta, hogy csak a hit és az értelem tud egészséget, szentséget, szabadságot, testvéri szeretetet és harmóniát hozni és fenntartani.

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar fordításban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. küld felvilágositást.

Their Spartan Arrival at Boarding-School

FOR SOME TIME I had been suspicious that there was something in the wind. Austere callers at the house, whose appearance I mistrusted, warned me of an approaching calamity. My Aunt Jessie had interviewed several stern-visaged, black-coated strangers in the drawing-room. At last my suspicions were secretly confirmed by Tommy Dodd, the butler. We boys were to be sent away to a boarding school at Kelso. I was now seven and a half years of age, and, as in ancient Sparta, I was to be sent from home to begin, with other boys, my training for life. . . .

It was a beautiful morning in early spring when Alick and I, in charge of faithful Peggy, bade our grandmother, uncle, aunts, and cousins good-bye. . . .

The railway journey to Kelso was somewhat longer than fifteen miles. We jostled about in the small light railway carriage. I was all excited, for this was my first train journey in the daylight. As the train rounded a curve, I watched the Eildon Hills swing about and take a strange new appearance, and then the stately hills slowly faded from view. I now realized for the first time that I was leaving my beloved countryside and was to begin a new life among strangers. I felt homesick already. . . .

In less than an hour after leaving Melrose, we arrived at Kelso. The railway station was situated high above the town straggling along the banks of my beloved Tweed, that silvery stream, the sight of which comforted me. We learned that the school was a mile beyond. So we set out on foot to complete the final lap of our journey. Today, a waiting taxi would quickly have landed us at our destination, but then, a mile was nothing, nor was our baggage anything to deter Peggy, who with our "box" (trunk) hoisted onto her broad back, stepped out with us for the school. Down the steep hill to the old stone bridge across the Tweed, there a quarter of a mile through the narrow winding streets of the town, and we found ourselves within a short distance of the school gates.

Here we were in a quandery. It would never do to be seen arriving at the school in the company of a woman in the nature of a nurse. That, we sensed, would be a disgrace which would take us a long time to outlive. A stone wall hid the playground from view of the road. I could hear the shouts of the boys at play. I decided upon a bold move. My brother and I would enter the school gates unaccompanied.

"Guid-bye, Peggy, we must leave you here."

"Na, na, laddie, I was tel't tae see ye tae the schule."

"But, Peggy," I entreated, reverting in my excitement to broad Scots, "you canna' gang into the schule yard wi' us, it wad seem as we were but babies and could na' travel by oursel."

Poor Peggy began to cry, distracted by our demands and puzzled in her endeavors to carry out her instructions. Finally she gave it up, kissed us good-bye, and sorrowfully turned her back. We quickly picked up our little box between us and, as we came to the entrance gate, walked slowly into the school yard with as much dignity as we could muster.—From "Reminiscences of a Scottish Laddie," by JAMES GARDNER. (Boston: Bruce Humphries.)

Flowers in Fortin

When you come away from Fortin
You will leave there your centavos.
Flower girls will meet you by the road,
Beside the gate, and will say, softly,
"My name is Elvira; your name?
Mrs. Reem? Mrs. Reem, you are
Lovely; you are gracious and good;
You are magnificent; beautiful;
You are exquisite; wonderful."
And alluringly, dark eyes smiling,
She will offer you flowers—roses,
Marguerites, musk roses, gardenias
Kept cool in green banana stocks.
And then, "Mrs. Reem, you are lovely."
You will buy. Mexican centavos
Will melt from your hands; and perhaps
As you go, wearing gay garlands,
Your arms filled with flowers, Elvira
Will call to you, "Adios!"—laughing.

Your faded flowers before you
In the cool of evening, you now
Remember the smiling dark eyes
Of Elvira—you have known many
Of her, other times, otherwhere—
And again you hear a soft spoken
"You are lovely, you are beautiful,"
And recall you paid your centavo
As she, with "Adios!" turned away—
laughing.

NELLIE B. MACE

Over the Face of the Cliff

HE BROUGHT HER to a high place late one afternoon, a spur of Dzhil Clizhini. It had been a fatiguing, scrambling climb, with one piece to be done on foot, alleviated by the increasing growth of jack pine and spruce. At length they trotted along a level, following a winding path under firs. There was a short stretch of broken ground, grey, knobbed rock, oaks whose branches one had to duck, a tumbling little gorge at the left, with the smell of water. They were shut in by trees.

He drew rein, motioning to her to come up beside him. She did so, crowding past the twigs that hemmed in the path. Right before their horses' feet the cliff fell away, some fourteen hundred feet, and there, under their hands, lay all the North Country. It was red in the late sunlight, fierce, narrow cañons with ribbons of shadow, broad valleys and lesser hills streaked with purple opaque shadows like deep holes in the world, cast by the upthrust mesas. The great, black volcanic core of Agathla was a sombre monstrosity in the midst of colour. Away and away it stretched, jumbled, vast, the crazy shapes of the Monuments, the clay hills of Utah, and far beyond everything, fluting blue mountain shapes softer than the skies. She drew back in the saddle.

"When any one comes here, even if he has been here many times, it hits him in the face. Wait and look, by and by you grow until you can take all this inside of you. Then nothing can make you angry or disturb you."

They sat in silence, looking, absorbing. He dismounted, added one to a cairn of stone, and squatted, gazing out. There was something about it that made Slim Girl choke. It made her want to cry.

The trail led down over the face of the cliff in an alarming manner, a test for sure-footed ponies. Below, it was all thick shadow. Their animals, stepping delicately, were taking them down from sunlight into late evening.—OLIVER LA FARGE, in "Laughing Boy." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Second Section

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1941

Intimate Message: Washington

What Next? . . . . *By Roscoe Drummond*

What next? That is the question which inevitably springs from President Roosevelt's "fireside chat" last week. It is being asked not only in America but in Britain; and not only in Britain but in Germany and in Italy and in Russia and in Japan.

Washington correspondents naturally asked the President that question at the press conference on the day immediately following his speech and Mr. Roosevelt replied in effect "that would be just what Hitler would like to know."

But this question will be asked until it is answered and there can be no doubt that it will be answered soon.

Before attempting, however, to suggest any part of the answer, there are two other matters which need to be carefully examined. One is the statement made by some, either gleefully by a few critics or gloomily by a few supporters, that the President's forceful declarations of last Tuesday night leave the United States and its war policies just where they were before, that nothing has been changed, that it said nothing new.

The other matter is: What about freedom of the seas? What possible sense or purpose can there be in the President reasserting freedom of the seas in his speech and announcing at his press conference the next afternoon that he does not intend the United States to use the freedom of the seas, that no request for any changes in the neutrality law—a law which says that freedom of the seas is just dandy but too dangerous—is contemplated?

The fact is the President's speech said and did a good deal that was new. It changed the situation considerably.

It placed the Nation on a war-emergency, literally and psychologically, and through the proclamation of an unlimited emergency it vested the President with all powers requisite to give defense production first priority over all other interests and considerations. It enabled the President to command, not merely petition, the resources—the manpower and the capital-power—of labor and management alike.

It enunciated the unequivocal determination to deliver the tools of defense to Britain.

The Navy Is Going to Work

What is more important, it announced that as Commander-in-Chief of the Nation's armed forces, the President at his initiative, without delay, without debate, without advance warning to the Nazis, will take "all additional measures necessary to deliver the goods." Without fancy words, this means the United States Navy is going to work in the Atlantic in a big way.

It declared that the United States, while seeking only to protect the Americas from attack, would not wait placidly and timidly until attack overwhelmed them but would anticipate attack. It declared that the United States is determined to keep "Hitlerism away from any point in the world which could be used . . . as a base of attack." This is considered to be notification to Berlin that any German gesture toward Greenland, Iceland, or the Azores and Cape Verde Islands will be considered an act of war in response to which America would move without hesitation.

All of these acts are within the President's power in an unlimited emergency and as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. It is putting it moderately to say that these declarations change the situation considerably.

But what about the freedom of the seas?

In his speech the President said: "We reassert the ancient American doctrine of freedom of the seas," which would permit American ships to sail to belligerent ports.

At his press conference the President said: The Administration seeks no change in the Neutrality Act, which prevents American ships from sailing to belligerent ports.

Was the President's assertion idle and pointless? Did his subsequent statement negate this vital part of his speech?

Ancient Doctrine Reasserted

Not necessarily. And the answer which many informed persons in Washington give is this: President Roosevelt is reasserting the ancient American doctrine of the freedom of the seas as the basis on which the United States Navy is being used and will be further used, not to protect American arms-cargoes on American ships, but to protect American arms-cargoes on British ships.

In consequence, further transfers of American merchant vessels to British registry are imminent and further increases in the naval and air strength of the American Atlantic Patrol are being steadily made.

The American people have never hesitated to sanction the use of the Navy to protect the freedom of the seas. It was so employed in the last war, both before and after the United States entered it. It is being so employed in this war.

The President proposes, therefore, to protect the freedom of the seas for Britain's present use and for America's future use. To do this he is using and intends to use still further, the American Navy in any way necessary. Mr. Roosevelt said the United States will resist "Hitler's every attempt to gain control of the seas" and this is one way he is doing it. He aims to keep aggressive craft, undersea, surface and air, well away from the Western Hemisphere, perhaps as far away as the British Isles themselves.

What Next?

What next? That is the President's decision, a time-pressing and urgent decision which will not long be delayed. The possibilities are: A final and frank end to "strikes-as-usual" and "business-as-usual," a new centralization of authority behind the preparedness effort and the placing of defense production upon an all-out, quit-fooling, war-time basis; tough action against sabotage and "fifth-column" activities; protective occupation of French Martinique, the Azores and Cape Verde Islands and possibly Dakar—the latter practicable only in collaboration with the British; fuller use of the Navy, with adequate air support, in the Atlantic; finally, in Mr. Roosevelt's words, whatever is necessary to keep "Hitlerism away from any point in the world which could be used . . . as a base of attack against the Americas."

There is every reason to believe that the President is going to use no more rhetoric against Nazism.

The Country Speaks: California

Of Strikes, Ships, and Sealing Wax . . . . *By Rodney L. Brink*

No other subject short of war has held the acute but sustained interest of the Pacific Slope as the San Francisco shipyard strike has held it since May 10.

Wherever men—or women—gather it has during its course held second place as a topic of discussion, second only to the sinking of H. M. S. Hood and the Nazi ship Bismarck, the aerial siege of Crete, or other outstanding war development of the day.

While 1,700 machinists, under leadership of two unyielding business agents, almost completely severed the San Francisco Bay area's production-line contribution to a greater United States Navy and sorely needed sea cargo carriers for this Nation and for Great Britain, every conceivable kind of public opinion has lashed at the strike and the strikers, but without avail.

An old-time shipbuilder says: "I went to work at their trade when a boy for $3 a week, 12 hours a day, six days a week. Novices now get $6 a day. I have no sympathy for a strike directed against the safety of our Nation, as this one is. The Government should step in."

A downtown elevator operator, a union man, says: "They're making plenty of money, those strikers. I can't see any excuse for their strike at a time like this."

Influenced by Nation's Enemies

A housewife, mother of a son nearing draft age, says: "Our boys may pay in blood for this stoppage in the construction of needed ships. Whether they know it or not, the strikers are under the influence of those who are enemies of the United States. The Government should apply the draft immediately to the defense strikers."

A man-in-the-street, interviewed, like these others, especially for this article, and who happened to be a union member, said: "Butter and eggs are going up in price, all right, and I believe in a man's earning full pay for his work, but where a contract is signed for labor by its authorized representatives, as in this case, that contract should be kept."

An office worker, not a union man, said: "The Government has control over the plants, over capital, if you want to call it that. They can't lay down on the job or the Government will take them over. Only the unionized workers are left with the power to sabotage defense production in mass formation. There's something radically wrong."

The views of the strikers have been set forth repeatedly by business agents for the local unions of the American Federation of Labor's International Association of Machinists and of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Their terms call for $1.15 an hour and double time for overtime, or a weekly pay check, including Saturday work, of almost $65. They want also a written contract with the shipbuilding division of the Bethlehem Steel Company.

Press Condemns Strike

The press of the Pacific Slope, and of the 11 States of the Far West, for that matter, is virtually unanimous in condemning the strike as an outlaw manifestation. Many are the calls for stern governmental action to end the strike and to prevent others of a similar nature.

The press, in spite of all cavilings and carpings at election time, is in this vital instance again in the forefront of what seems to this observer to be overwhelming public opinion. The daily march through the shipyard picket lines of hundreds of ardent trade unionists, who believe their cause has been betrayed, is evidence of the fact that the rank and file of unionism is aghast at what has been done.

Trade unionism, with which and for which San Francisco and the Bay area have suffered much, has seen an uncontrolled member organization deal public confidence and respect a serious blow.

To Change the Subject:

Vive la France! . . . . *By Margaret Williamson*

"France will live again." Everyone says so, from those few remaining diplomats to whose very continuance the slogan has become essential, down to the merest woman from any small American city who once ordered a hat or a gown from some smart shop in the rue de la Paix. One instinctively believes it in spite of pressing evidence to the contrary. Anyone, indeed, who has known the French people at all well must believe it, if only to justify in his own mind the admiration for French moderation and French taste which he has come to feel throughout the years.

A street scene in New York, only last week, is in this connection worth the recording. It was in one of the sophisticated East 50's where there has appeared—should one call it a branch of a famous Paris shop or the original shop temporarily transferred? It is, in its New York phase, no less chic than it was in the Faubourg St.-Honoré, almost directly across from the narrow shop of the cheery woman who used to sell so many toothsome varieties of pain d'epices. Chic to a degree that no fastidious woman would willingly pass by its windows in undue haste.

There were displayed numerous wares of extreme fascination to Madame—handbags and belts and vanity cases the like of which only the French imagination would be likely to devise; and, in the background, there were examples of what the Paris modiste calls a tricot. Coats and skirts and blouses, silkily slim as to texture, meltingly lovely as to color.

One lingered in delight, letting the fancy return to days when such things were the very breath of Paris. The sort of garb one might see in the Place Vendôme when the world of society drinks tea at the Ritz; the sort of thing one seldom encounters in that exquisite degree anywhere else—unless it might be today in New York.

As I stood before the window, held with its actualities and, too, with dreams of beauty that has past, two youngish women tripped up on their high heels. I caught my breath at the delicious ripple of their French. Out tumbled the word "superbe." "Mais, ma chérie, c'est vraiement magnifique. Regardez la couleur, si vous voulez. Ça, c'est superbe. Absolument."

All too soon, it ceased. The French women went on their way, dainty, poised, gay. I stood still before that window and pondered, a catch in my throat, as I regarded that most perfect of the tricots of a shade between honey color, orange, and the tone of faded maple leaves in autumn. What were those women remembering? Or was I the only one who had memories? So it seemed. For they were as ever debonair, serene, radiant. If they could contrive to create that impression—well, what excuse was there for me? Yes, "France will live again." It lives now—in New York.

Malaya Plays Growing Role in Far East Drama

Tin and rubber cross Pacific to America—Chinese and Japanese problem for Britain.

By Vanya Oakes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SINGAPORE, Straits Settlements—All is not sobersided in British Malaya, despite the urgencies of two wars, for wherever there are many Chinese, there will be humor as from a bubbling well.

Not that the Chinese living away from China in Malaya take lightly their own country's war of defense against Japanese aggression. But, as Carl Crow has reminded the Occident in a series of delightful books including "Four Hundred Million Customers" and others, the Chinese have had enough experience with hardship so they can laugh in its teeth.

Even their language, compounded over the years from pictographs, has produced this awe-inspiring title for the various and sundry small groups that have amalgamated in their support of Free China: "The Malayan Overseas Chinese All Circles Anti-Enemy Backing Up Society."

There should be no doubt, and there isn't, regarding the patriotic fervor and thorough "backer-upping" done by such a society.

Benefit to British

A very practical benefit to the British in Malaya resulted from activities of this society. Strikes had been troublesome among the Chinese who mine Malaya's tin and gather its rubber. The strikes were serious because, while Malaya is part of the British Empire, its economic structure is entirely dependent on three foreign elements. These are:

1. American purchases of tin and rubber.
2. The 7,000 Japanese whose interests include iron mines that contribute importantly to the welfare of some Malayan States.
3. The 2,225,000 Chinese who provide half of the population and the economic backbone of this peninsula. Wealthy Chinese own 33 per cent of the tin mines, and Europe owns the rest.

Malaya ranks first as world tin producer, and first also in rubber output, accounting for almost half of the world's total.

America's purchases of rubber averaged 30,000 tons a month in 1940, and was as high as 52,000 in September. When you consider that the yearly output for Malaya averages around 385,000 tons, it is at once apparent how mutually dependent the two countries are.

America's purchases of tin averaged 9,000 tons a month for 1940, having jumped from 4,750 in 1939.

In 1940, American purchases of Malayan tin had increased by 90 per cent, incredible though it may seem, so that the United States now buys 78 per cent of the total output. United States purchases of Malayan rubber production increased by 68 per cent.

Difficulties With Labor

The British have not always had an easy time with the labor element among the Chinese. Not only do they know what they want and when to try and get it, but there has been the Communistic seed to thwart. These semi-Communistic activities started some years ago, about the time the Russian group was working in China, 1927 and thereabouts. There is at present one such group called the Vanguard Society, which is tied up with the eighth route Army clique in China proper. They are apt to be over-impetuous and lacking in judgment, and call strikes for inconsequential reasons.

That labor conditions in Malaya need improvement, there is no doubt, but this group attacks the problems with characteristic lack of consideration for the future. It is appalling but true that only six months ago were labor unions permitted in Malaya.

The wave of strikes became so bad at one time that the British were alarmed. However, some of the more conservative Chinese solved the problem. They, the Chinese of wealth, were just beginning to be conscious of a country called China, conscious enough to want to establish some sort of relationship between themselves and the leaders of that country. So one of the more prominent Chinese went to China to explain to the Government that these tactics were damaging, not only to the position of the Chinese in Malaya, but to the growth of a national consciousness, as well, for it attracted principally the malcontents. Since that time, the matter has taken a turn for the better. One of the more violent leaders was deported, and the National Government in Chungking issued instructions via the official route, the Consulate, that moderation be practiced.

Problem for British

The position has been difficult for the British. If they clamped down too hard on the agitators—who were agitating for logical enough demands—they were accused of being pro-Japanese, which, considering the numbers and position of the Chinese would have been no help. On the other hand, if allowed, the strikes might have acquired such a momentum as to cripple the export of tin and rubber. There was, for example, a series of strikes just after war was declared in Europe, during which the rubber packing industry was severely affected.

However, since the Chungking Government has taken a hand in the matter, and since the Chinese in Malaya have become conscious enough of an allegiance to that Government to heed its advice, the situation has eased. Most Chinese activities now are directed toward rendering practical assistance to China. So was born the "Malayan Overseas Chinese All Circles Anti-Enemy Backing Up Society."

But still, not all the problems are solved, not by any means. For, behind the so-called Communistic front, the real issue is, as it was in the beginning in China, anti-foreign feeling. Closing of the Burma Road, even temporarily, did nothing to lessen this feeling. It is quiescent due to the common bond of the Japanese menace, but may flare up readily.

Contradictory Position

Economically Malaya is in a contradictory position. Superficially, it appears to flourish. It possesses the two commodities America, the only country with ready cash, urgently requires. But Malaya might be beset by very different difficulties, externally and internally. For the prosperity of this wealthy peninsula is utterly dependent upon people and factors beyond its control — America's continued purchases of tin and rubber, and continued co-operation of the Chinese to produce these two valuable commodities. Both elements easily may be dislocated by events elsewhere, especially the American purchases.

Before the war began, America was first, leaving aside the United Kingdom, in Malayan exports, a very high first, 171,000 Straits dollars to Japan's 53,900 in second place. France, Italy, Germany, and the Netherlands accounted for considerable amounts, most of which are finding their way to the U. S. A.

Also before the war America was second in iron, steel, and mechanical equipment, Germany being first. Japan had held first place but dropped three-quarters of its trade after the China war commenced. Practically all railway equipment came from Germany, as did cables and metal manufactures. Japan, of course, accounted for nearly all textiles, with China second.

In 1940, Malayan exports to America increased by 85 per cent and imports from America by 123 per cent.

Commodities other than those purchased by America, i. e., tin and rubber—have not fared so well. They have declined since the outbreak of war. Copra, for instance, has declined 40 per cent. There is virtually no industrial or economic expansion due to the difficulty of importing the necessary machinery.

Japanese Control Iron

Japanese are in complete control of the iron deposits of Malaya. It is estimated that Malaya provides Japan with as much as 40 per cent of its total requirements. All of the ore is shipped to Japan for smelting, there being no iron smelters in Malaya.

At first glance it seems an incredible situation for the British to have permitted the Japanese to get control of this vital ore and ship it to Japan, where it has been converted into implements of war now threatening the country from which it came.

Actually there are a variety of reasons why this apparently ludicrous situation has arisen—first, Europe is not deficient in iron ore, and England formerly could get what it needed nearer to home.

Duty on the ore provides a very substantial revenue for the states in which it is mined. There is a tax of 50 Straits cents a picul, and some 2,000,000 tons are exported annually. There are 30,000,000 piculs in 2,000,000 tons, so the revenue derived therefrom is considerable. So considerable, in fact, that it furnishes one fifteenth of the revenue of one of the states. The railways, also, would feel the loss greatly if there were no shipments of iron ore from the northern provinces.

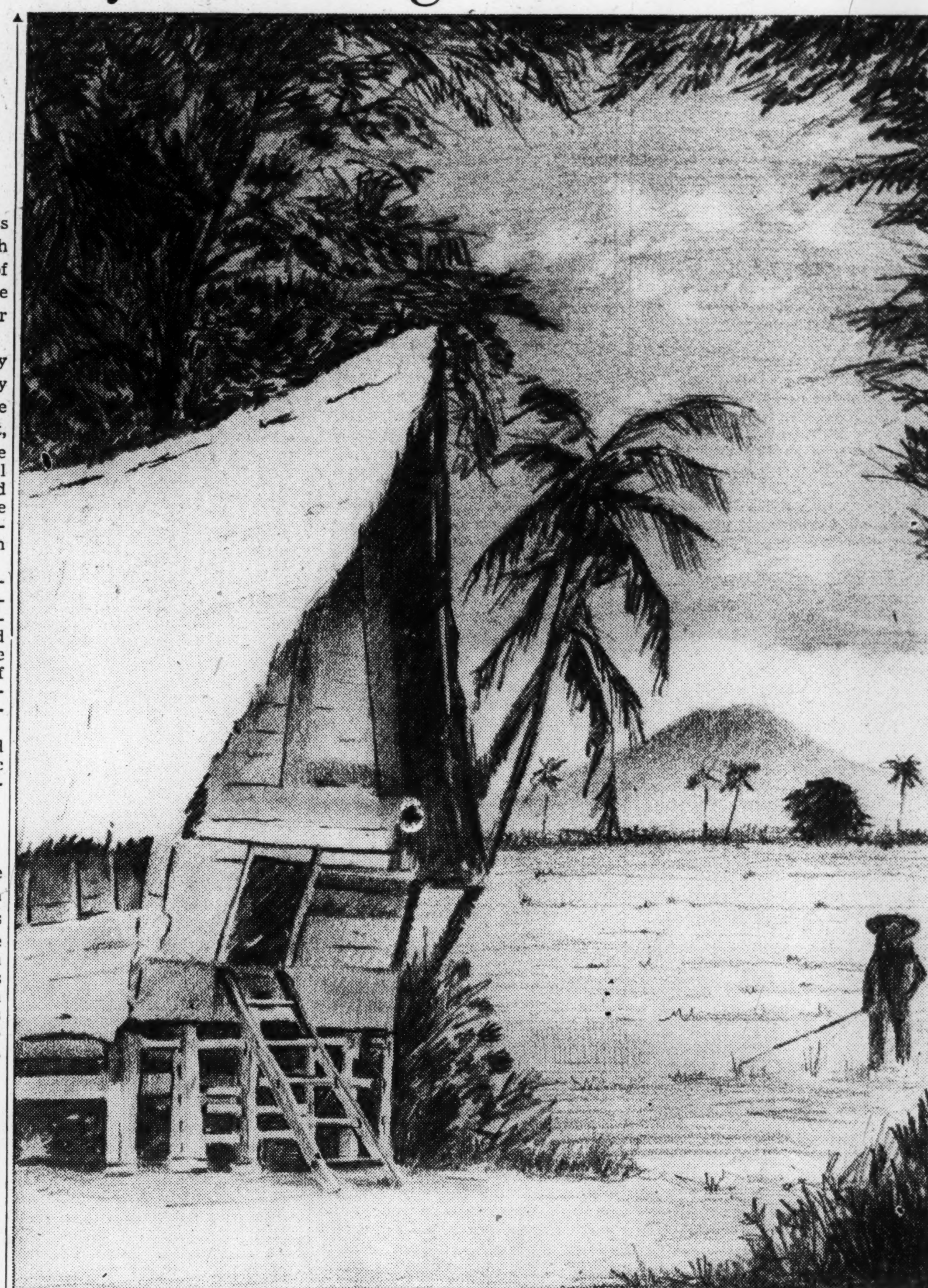
The Japanese also operate large rubber plantations in Johore. About 5,000 acres of them. Of these some 30,000 are situated along the river which reaches the sea at Singapore, and which consequently form excellent bases for sabotage operations. There formerly was a large plantation facing the naval base, but the British have bought this area.

Coolie Labor Failed

In both iron and rubber the Japanese tried in the beginning to import Japanese coolie labor. But, as is the case so often with the inhabitants of Nippon, they could not stand the climate. Now mostly Indian labor is used.

The question of rubber has become complicated, since the signing of the Tri-Partite Pact last October. For this reason Japan, of course, uses all the rubber from these plantations for its own needs It has control of the rubber output of Indo-China, which alone is sufficient for its needs. Should the Dutch or the British sell Japan additional quantities, those quantities go to Germany. On the other hand, if they refuse to sell to Japan, the Japanese consider it an unfriendly act.

The other large Japanese enterprise is the fishing business.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Typical of the Malayan Peninsula

Resumption of oils sales to Thailand raises new problem embracing Far East strategy.

SINGAPORE, June 2 (AP)—Lieut.-Gen. Arthur E. Percival, new commander of the British land forces in Malaya, said last night that though peace still reigns in this part of the Empire "we must be ready for any eventuality."

Singapore is so vital to the Empire in the East that it was natural that the Malayan garrison should become an "army of the Empire," he said in a radiocast.

SINGAPORE, Straits Settlements, June 2 (AP)—Partial resumption of petroleum sales to Thailand by British oil companies after a lapse of almost two years raises important questions concerning Thai's position in the tense strategy centering on Malaya and Singapore.

Thailand borders Malaya on the narrow peninsula that terminates British stronghold of Singapore.

Expectation that United States oil firms may follow the British lead in resuming sales to Thailand underlies the growing Anglo-American collaboration.

For some time Thailand has been regarded as under Japanese influence. On this basis, shipments of American warplanes to Thailand were stopped months ago. Deliveries were short-circuited at Hawaii and other points where planes were already en route.

In the oil situation, Shell, Standard Oil and Texaco had withdrawn from Thailand's market because of the kingdom's stringent oil control regulations.

British Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, in a statement issued after a conference with Thai representatives, said discussions already were so satisfactory that arrangements were being concluded directly with the companies, without negotiations with the Bangkok Government.

Since withdrawal of their marketing organization from Thailand, the companies have supplied crude oil sufficient for the minimum needs of the Government, but not enough for Thai's commercial needs.

British and American crude oil is refined in Thailand in a Japanese-built plant at Bangkok.

The announcement followed a Bangkok denial that the Thai government had contracted for large quantities of petroleum from Japan and Soviet Russia on a partial barter basis. Oil authorities, however, said Thailand had obtained a small oil supply from both countries.

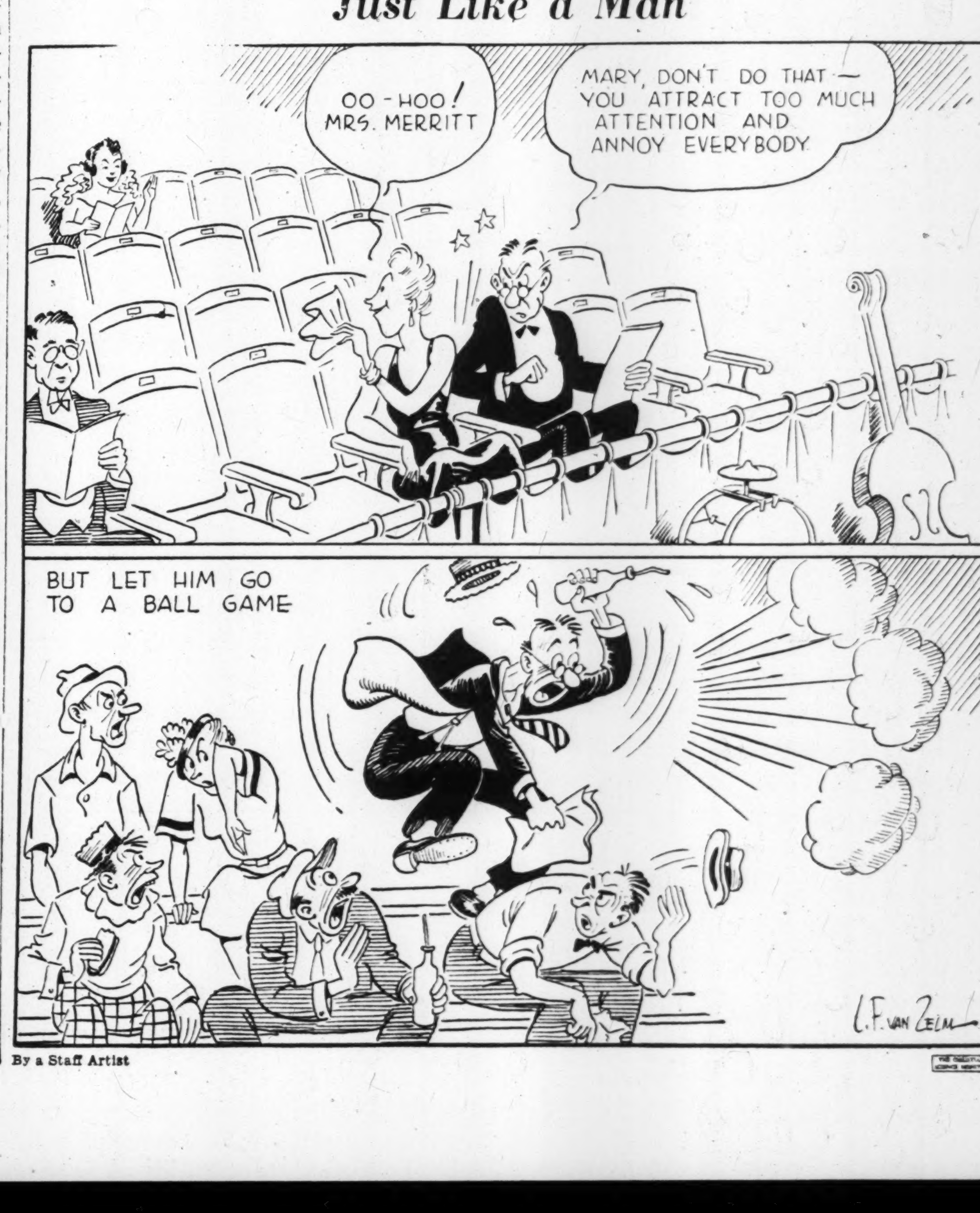
Authorities said they could not tell what quantities of oil would be supplied to Thailand under the Singapore agreement, or whether British and American or Thai ships would be used to transport it from Netherlands East Indies producing centers.

At the Netherlands East Indies end of this oil diplomacy, America exerts a powerful influence. Batavia is reported to have consulted Washington on details of oil and trade negotiations with Tokyo, near a showdown.

Japan Sees Crisis

TOKYO, June 2 (AP)—With the Netherlands East Indies relying on the sea power of Britain and the United States, Dutch authorities have brought trade negotiations with Japan to a crisis, the newspaper Hochi declared in an editorial today, adding: "The success of the Indies negotiations as well as the fate of the Southern Pacific depends on the Indies."

Just Like a Man



By a Staff Artist

Sox Back in American League Flag Race—M. G. A. Team Takes Tri-State Matches

Fenway Club Is Prominent In New Pennant Scramble

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston fans awakened this morning to find the Red Sox back in the thick of the American League pennant race. No flag talk was heard at Fenway Park last week when Joe Cronin and his pals dropped into the second division. But with the White Sox rallying into first place by winning 15 out of 21 and the Indians reduced to a mediocre pace except for the pitching of Bob Feller, Hub partisans today realized that the Red Sox still are very much in the running. They climbed back into fourth place yesterday by taking a double-header at Detroit.

This is one of the greatest American League races in years. Early today the White Sox were found leading the Indians, but not until the percentage tables was carried out to four figures. A game and a half behind Chicago was New York, in third place. Two contests in the rear of the Yankees were the Red Sox, who in turn were only two percentage points in front of the Athletics.

As long as Bob Feller is around, the Indians will not be far from the top of the ladder. But without him on the mound, the Tribe is no better than so-so. Last week the Ohio entry lost three straight until Master Bob blanked the Tigers. It was his third straight shutout for 29 consecutive scoreless innings. With a record of 10 won and only two lost, he is their insurance against a losing streak.

However, with the rest of the Cleveland outfit unable to maintain the Feller spark, Roger Peckinpaugh is due for a battle royal through the remaining weeks. The ball players keep saying that Jimmy Dykes cannot win the flag. But his pitching is the envy of the league and might make him the "manager of the year." The Yankees and Red Sox always win when they are hitting, and continue to be paramount factors. Even the Athletics, with 13 wins in the last 16 starts as of this morning, cannot be ignored.

Williams Hitting

Highlights of the week were the sensational clouting of Ted Williams and Bill Dietrich's one-hitter over the Browns. Ted the Kid was nursing a hitting streak of 19 games as he faced the Tigers at Detroit this afternoon, and with a .430 average had a strangle hold on the batting leadership in the major leagues. The boys are wondering how high the Red Sox star can go. The local critics like to think he can equal or better Hughie Duffy's all-time record of .438. However, this is a large order, particularly when the challenger is a left-hander and playing his home games at Fenway, where the fences are deep in right field.

Williams may, though, became the first .400 batting champion since Bill Terry got up to .401. The last American League hitter to finish over the top was Harry Heilmann at Detroit in '23, with .403.

Two-Club Race

Although nobody in the rear is currently threatening the Cardinals and Dodgers in the National League race, the two-club duel between those teams is a thriller and one which may go right down to the final week. The so-called crucial series between the leading contenders was scheduled to continue at Ebbets Field today, with the Dodgers sporting a nine-game winning streak.

After a decline in the West, where they dropped six straight, the Dodgers are once again rallying. They got back into stride by pushing the Phillies around last week. Meanwhile, the Cardinals were stopped by Cincinnati and forced to move along without Frank Crespi at second base and Johnny Mize at first. Crespi returned to the line-up yesterday at Brooklyn, but Mize goes up only as a pinch hitter. Until he gets back, the Redbirds will not tally their normal output of runs.

It now seems rather firmly established that the Reds are not prepared to challenge the Dodgers and Cardinals. Bill McKechnie's pitching, the best in baseball two years running, has bogged down. Without it, as most critics suspected, he is second division. Junior Thompson, who in 1940 won 16 games, only yesterday captured his first for '41. Derringer and Walters, too, are out of step.

Shorts . . . The Pirates close their series at Braves Field tomorrow. . . . The Cardinals come in for three contests beginning Wednesday. . . . The Red Sox play a night game at Cleveland tomorrow. . . . Jack Wilson's relief victory at Detroit yesterday was his first. . . . Jimmy Foxx is hitting again. . . . Jim Tabor and Joe Cronin are also carrying on the Red Sox slugging tradition. . . The Braves have yielded the double-play leadership to the Cardinals, 53 to 49. . . . Dietrich and Gornicki have turned in one-hitters this spring, but the last named is now in the minors.

Local Box Scores

Red Sox

First Game

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio cf	5	1	3	4	1	0	0
Finney rf	5	1	1	1	2	0	0
Williams lf	4	2	2	3	1	0	0
Cronin ss	3	1	1	3	5	2	1
Foxx 1b	3	1	2	6	10	2	0
Tabor 3b	5	0	1	1	2	1	0
L. Newsome 2b	3	0	0	0	1	2	0
Peacock c	5	0	0	0	2	2	0
Pytlak c	1	1	1	1	2	0	0
Grove p	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Ryba p	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	35	1	11	19	27	11	1

DETROIT	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Mullin cf	5	1	2	2	3	0	0
Gehringer 2b	5	2	2	2	4	6	0
Radcliff lf	5	2	3	3	1	0	0
York 1b	5	0	2	2	11	0	0
Campbell rf	5	0	2	4	1	0	0
Higgins 3b	3	0	0	0	1	3	0
Tebbetts c	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
Croucher ss	4	0	1	1	3	5	0
Gorsica p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Giebell p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
*McCosky	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
†Trout	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
McKain p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
‡Sullivan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newhouser p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	40	6	14	16	27	16	0

*Batted for Giebell in 7th. †Ran for McCosky in 7th. ‡Batted for McKain in 8th.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	—7
Detroit	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	—6

Runs batted in, Campbell 2, Gehringer, Radcliff, York, Higgins, Cronin, Foxx 2, Williams, Tabor 2, Di Maggio. Two-base hits, Williams, Foxx, Di Maggio. Three-base hits, Campbell, Cronin. Home run, Foxx. Sacrifices, Cronin, Ryba. Double plays, Gehringer, Croucher and York; Ryba, L. Newsome and Foxx. Left on bases, Boston 8, Detroit 8. Bases on balls, By Ryba, by Gorsica 4, by Giebell. Struck out, by Grove 2, by Ryba, by Gorsica 2, by McKain. Hits, off Grove, 11 in 6 1-3 innings; off Ryba, 3 in 2 2-3 innings; off Gorsica, 8 in 6 1-3 innings; off Giebell, 1 in 2-3 inning; off McKain, 2 in 1 inning; off Newhouser, 0 in 1 inning. Balk, Ryba. Winning pitcher, Ryba. Losing pitcher, McKain. Umpires, Rue, Stewart, Summers. Time, 2h. 20m.

Second Game

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio cf	4	1	1	1	4	0	0
Finney rf	4	1	1	3	2	0	1
Williams lf	5	2	2	5	4	1	0
Cronin ss	4	2	2	3	4	3	1
Foxx 1b	4	0	2	2	8	0	0
Tabor 3b	3	0	1	2	0	1	1
Hale 3b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
L. Newsome 2b	2	0	1	2	1	1	1
*Spence	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carey 2b	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
Pytlak c	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Wagner p	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
H. Newsome p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Peacock	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilson p	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	34	6	11	19	27	9	4

DETROIT	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Mullin cf	5	0	0	0	2	0	0
Gehringer 2b	4	1	1	1	4	1	0
Radcliff lf	5	1	1	1	1	0	0
York 1b	2	1	1	4	9	1	0
Campbell rf	3	1	1	2	2	0	0
Higgins 3b	4	0	1	1	0	5	0
Sullivan c	4	1	1	2	3	0	0
Croucher ss	4	0	1	1	4	3	0
Rowe p	2	0	0	0	2	2	0
Benton p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡McCosky	1	0	1	3	0	0	0
§Trout	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newhouser p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	5	8	15	27	12	0

*Batted for L. Newsome in sixth. †Batted for H. Newsome in sixth. ‡Batted for Benton in eighth. §Ran for McCosky in eighth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	1	—6
Detroit	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	—5

Runs batted in, Tabor, Williams 3, Spence, Foxx, York, Sullivan, Campbell 2, McCosky: Two-base hits, L. Newsome, Tabor, Campbell, Cronin, Sullivan. Three-base hits, Finney, McCosky. Home runs, York, Williams. Sacrifices, Pytlak, Tabor, Finney, Rowe. Double plays, Williams, Tabor and Cronin; Wilson, Cronin and Foxx; Gehringer, Croucher and York. Left on base, Boston 7, Detroit 8. Base on balls, by Wagner 4, By Wilson, by Rowe 2, by Newhouser. Struck out, by Wilson, by Rowe 3. Hits, off Wagner, 5 in 4⅓ innings; off Wilson, 3 in 4 innings; off Benton, 1 in 1⅓ innings; off H. Newsome, 0 in ⅔ inning; off Rowe, 10 in 6⅔ innings; off Newhouser, 0 in 1 inning. Winning pitcher, Wilson. Losing pitcher, Newhouser. Umpires, Stewart, Summers and Rue. Time, 2h. 25m. Attendance, 25,851.

·TONIGHT·
JOHN BARRY
War News Analyst
"Front Line Headlines"
WBZ-WBZA
AT 9 P.M.
Brought to you by the
SHAWMUT BANK

Preston North End Wins

BLACKBURN, Eng., June 2 (AP)—Preston North End won the war cup soccer final May 31, defeating Arsenal 2 to 1.

WATERTOWN, MASS.

Bold Buccaneer —By Pap'

AP Features

Elbie Fletcher is a popular young man in Pittsburgh, where he plays first base for the Pirates, and in Boston where he formerly played with the Braves. But in Brooklyn he is trouble.

The Dodger fans have come to dislike the very name of Fletcher because the Pirate slugger takes particular delight in picking on the Flatbush favorites. Last season, the Pirates were no great problem for the Dodgers to solve. That is, when the Brooks managed to stop Fletcher. It is a matter of record that Elbie's big bat accounted for four of the six victories the Pittsburgh entry scored over Brooklyn in 1940. He did it with five home runs and those when they did the most harm.

This season Elbie seems determined to continue his spell over the Dodger hurlers. His homers have accounted for two Pirate victories at the expense of Brooklyn and he shows no signs of letting up. His eleventh inning home run at Forbes Field beat Brooklyn 3-2, and snapped the Dodgers' winning streak of seven games.

Fletcher apparently likes to strut his stuff before Metropolitan crowds for he generally does his best hitting against the Greater New York teams. He picks on the Giants as well as the Dodgers. He may boast a fair average around the circuit, but when he steps up to the plate at the Polo Grounds or Ebbets Field, he really cuts loose.

Fletcher is strictly a streak hitter. He blows hot and cold. His batting average is no true yardstick for measuring his value to the team. A long hitter, he can, and does, break up ball games with a sudden home run. Last year he hit 16 round-trippers.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
L. Waner	32	6	15	0	3	.469
Hassett	27	5	10	0	4	.370
Ross	3	0	1	0	0	.333
Cooney	113	13	35	0	7	.310
Rowell	150	19	41	3	11	.273
Moore	131	15	35	1	10	.267
Miller	144	18	38	3	19	.264
Dahlgren	139	17	29	6	22	.209
Sisti	80	8	15	1	6	.188
Berres	80	5	15	0	6	.188
Manno	16	1	3	0	4	.188
Masi	27	2	5	0	2	.185
West	118	17	20	6	23	.169
P. Waner	55	2	8	0	3	.145
Gremp	7	0	0	0	0	.000
Wietelmann	5	0	0	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave
*Williams	128	36	55	8	31	.430
Cronin	144	33	54	4	28	.375
Di Maggio	163	38	57	0	15	.350
Tabor	130	15	39	6	31	.300
Fox	64	8	19	0	7	.297
Doerr	100	16	28	4	29	.280
Foxx	141	32	38	6	31	.270
Pytlak	97	11	26	0	9	.268
Peacock	67	7	15	0	11	.224
Spence	77	8	17	1	12	.221
Newsome	63	6	13	1	6	.206
Finney	135	20	26	1	13	.193
Carey	8	3	1	0	1	.125
Hale	18	3	2	0	0	.111

*Leads American League.

New Champions Certain

HARTFORD, Conn., June 2 (AP)—Two new singles champions were certain to be crowned by the time the New England tennis championships, which open today at the Hartford Golf Club, run their course this week.

Ladislav Hecht and Gracyn Wheeler, victors in the singles last year, were not on hand to defend their titles. In their absence, Joe Fishback and Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Cooke, both of New York, led the rankings.

Lacrosse Captain

William Wallace Fenn '42 of Rochester, N. Y., has been elected captain of the Harvard varsity lacrosse team for 1941-42. He is 20 years of age, weighs 127 pounds, and is 5ft. 6in. tall. He prepared for Harvard at Brighton (N. Y.) High School.

College Lacrosse
Result May 31
Army 7, Navy 5.

Sports Around the Hub

Sports Continue

So much happened over the past week end, including Friday sports, that credit to many individuals and outstanding events has been minimized in public recording due to time and space. Track, baseball, soccer, golf, archery, lacrosse, field hockey, tennis and numerous other sports were active. It would be nice to dwell at length upon some of the achievements, but to eulogize one would necessitate abandoning another.

Most important of all is the pleasant thought that while world turmoil interferes with general recreation in so many other countries, we here in the United States, still enjoy an abundance of sports competition and thrills, unmolested.

There is no abatement in college track and field performances with meet records topped here in the I. C. 4 A. and Coast affairs. Locally, the much publicized sprint duals between Howie Caldwell of Moses Brown and Harvey Kelsey of Andover proved as interesting as the pre-meet publicity, but records were halted by an interfering head wind. Caldwell won the 100 in 9.9s. with Paul Cowie of La Salle Military Academy nosing out Kelsey for second. Caldwell also took the 220 in 21.6 with Kelsey second and Cowie third. Without wind new records were almost certain.

Eddie Dugger failed to win both hurdle events in the I. C. 4 A. meet Saturday, but his 14.1 record-equalling victory in the highs and his second to Harold Stickel of Pittsburgh in the lows gave New England and Tufts prominence. Teammate Walter Hall took third in each event.

Yachting opened locally with varied festivities and promise of a brilliant season ahead. . . Sears Cup tennis will be held Friday and Saturday, June 6 and 7, at the Longwood Cricket Club. On Friday Boston will meet Philadelphia and the winner enters the final Saturday against New York.

Rindge Tech of Cambridge finished seventh in the first annual Schenectady, N. Y. interscholastic track meet Saturday with nine points. . . Although Lefty Grove failed to win his 297th baseball game at Detroit yesterday, he at least did not lose. . . Hebron Academy scored 44 points to retain its prep school track title at University of Maine, Saturday.

Army life has not harmed the golf of Private Chuck Becka of Bear Hill who shot a 69 at Tedesco, Saturday, to break the course record of 70 set in 1938 by Bobby Hood. . . Bob Nichols of Rhode Island State shared honors with Dugger of Tufts in bringing an I. C. 4 A. title to New England. He won the two-mile in 9:26.1.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News

For Tuesday, June 3
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Christian Science Program

For Tuesday, June 3
11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc and 11.73m)
6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (for beginners).
7:30 p. m.—International Morse Code Practice (for advanced students)
(15.13mc and 11.73m)
8:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill program; News; English instruction; Music
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
WBOS (11.87mc)
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; classical concert
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; songs; "Fantasy in Melody."
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; "Sports Page"; Lowell Thomas.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Frankie Masters' Orchestra; "Hollywood Reporter"; dance music.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; "Rhythmic Melodies"; Viennese Ensemble.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; "Silver Tones"; "Spirit of the Air Corps."

Slight Drop In Pay Felt By Mulcahy

When Private Hugh Mulcahy draws his pay this month for his services in the 101st Field Artillery, Regimental Headquarters Company, Fort Edwards, there will be a slight difference from the check he might be drawing from the Philadelphia Phillies of the National League. A slight difference of about $983.

Hughie wasn't beefing about it, though, as he watched the Tri-State matches at Oyster Harbors. The fact happened to come up in the conversation and the six-foot two-inch pitcher merely confirmed the fact.

"My check this month, and every month during the 22 weeks of the season would have been $1,000. That is, I would have gotten $500 every two weeks. My Army pay is $21, of which $3.50 goes right out for laundry and about 60 cents for insurance. That leaves around $17, or 50 cents a day. I can do whatever I want with that," he said with a grin.

Those $1,000 payments look even bigger right now to Hughie, for the West Newton hurler didn't even get a single one this season. Of his $11,000 salary, he has only the memories of a canceled contract—and the probability of a raise to $30 a month after he has been in the Army four months. Mulcahy entered the service March 8, and was the first major leaguer to be inducted.

There is a chance that Hughie can pick up some odd change pitching for semi-pro outfits this summer. Even if the major league rules permitted it, he does not believe he could pitch for the Phillies when they come to Boston for Sunday games. "I wouldn't be in shape for that," he said. "Why, a week ago, I pitched three innings in Lynn and it bothered my finger." Mulcahy, in fact, has only seen one major league game this season. He sat on the bench with his Phillie teammates, but ironically enough, he had to get permission to do so.

Hughie hopes to be out of the Army in time to join Philadelphia in training next spring, where he can get himself into the shape he was in last summer. That shape, it will be remembered, saw him win 13 and lose 22 and have an earned run average of 3.60 with a last-place club, and caused Cincinnati to offer $100,000 for him last winter. Mulcahy won nearly one third of all the games won by the Phillies.

G. C.

Winning Bay State Golfers Look Ahead to N. E. Tourney

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The ranking golfers of Massachusetts settled back today to wait for the playing of the New England amateur championship in New Haven next month when they will continue their pleasant associations with the topnotch amateurs from Connecticut and Rhode Island.

Teams from these three States met at Oyster Harbors over the week end with Massachusetts recording a smashing victory in winning the James R. MacColl Cup. The Bay Staters scored 23 points—second highest total on record—to 14½ for the Nutmeggers and 7½ for the Rhode Islanders.

This victory meant much to Capt. Durham Jones' team, for it was the first time that Massachusetts had won since 1936. Furthermore, it brought the local players even with Connecticut in the number of victories (five) in the modern series which began in 1928. Yet as much as the victory counted, it was fully equalled in the sociability of the affair, which saw some 30-odd golfers renewing old friendships, making new contacts, and carrying sportsmanship to its highest level.

Alternate Shots

This tournament starts out with sixsome play, in which each team sends five two-man pairings to the line to play alternate shots. Although most of the players do not particularly care for this type of play, it is designed primarily to get the players acquainted, and it does just that. Massachusetts scored only five and one-half points in the sixsomes Saturday to six for Connecticut.

In the singles yesterday, however, the Bay Staters scored the most one-sided triumph in the modern series of matches. Out of a possible total of 20 points, the M. G. A. group cornered 17½. The players went around the beautiful Oyster Harbors layout in groups of three—one man from each team—and in seven of those groups the local player beat both of his opponents. In the others the M. G. A. representative beat at least one of the out-of-Staters.

Unique Matches

These Tri-State matches are unique in a way, for with the suspension of the Lesley Cup matches for the duration, they are the only major team events left in the East. And with a record stretching behind them to 1907, the matches have become steeped in tradition.

The Massachusetts team is typical of the teams usually found competing for the MacColl Trophy, although this year's aggregation was more youthful than some of those in the past. Eight of the players were in their 20's, with Bill Danforth, Jr., of Brown even younger.

Members of the M. G. A. group came from all walks of life—the rich, the poor, the elite, and the humble—with all of them combining their efforts for the common good. Take their occupations, for instance:

Ted Bishop, the State champion, sells ice cream; Leo Martin, the New England champion, is a factory worker, while his twin brother, Edward, is a court officer; Ted Adams, State champion two years ago at 18 years of age, works at the Fore River shipbuilding yards; Trailer Bill Holt—the only Massachusetts player, incidentally, who was playing in these matches for the first time—is a manufacturing company executive; Mel Demarais is in the restaurant business with his father; Ken Corcoran is a shoe manufacturing company executive; Ray Marad is a buyer in a downtown department store; Mel Merritt, M. G. A. President, is a broker; Johnny Chew is an executive with a typewriter concern; while Bill Danforth is a student at Brown University.

A roll call of the other teams would find them about the same, and just about as good golfers. On the Connecticut roster, for instance, were six players who have either been State champions or runners-up.

These 30 golfers will all meet again at the N. E. championship July 30, 31, Aug. 1 and 2. Leo Martin holds the title now, but he may have his hands full defending. Whatever happens, though, a pretty good time is pretty certain to be had by all.

Ladies Backing Hartford Ball Club in League

HARTFORD, Conn., June 2 (AP)—The Lady Baseball Fans of Hartford, feminine cheering society for the local Eastern League ball club, last night partied the team and saw "our heroes" at closer range.

The organization, believed to be the only one of its type in the country, has almost 100 members who regularly add their shrill huzzahs to the ballpark clamor. President Norene Lagano claims they know more about the team that nine out of ten male rooters.

Toastmaster for the second annual banquet was Thomas E. Richardson, of Williamsport, Pa., President of the Eastern League. Other speakers included Ray Baubaker, Manager of the Elmira club and Jack Onslow, Hartford manager.

Baseball Games

Today

National League
Cincinnati at New York.
Pittsburgh at Boston.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

American League
New York at Cleveland.
Boston at Detroit.
Washington at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis, postponed.

Tomorrow

American League
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Washington at St. Louis (night).
New York at Detroit.
Boston at Cleveland (night).

National League
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at Boston.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at New York.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio in The Christian Science Publishing Building.
6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, reradiocast by recording.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, reradiocast by recording.

Today on Short Waves

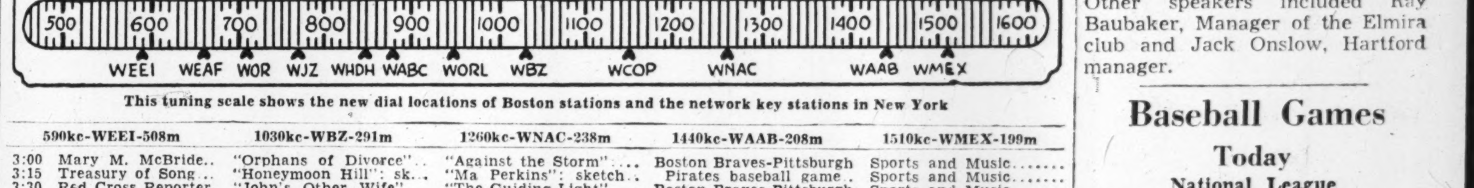
Sydney, N. S. W.—4:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—5:25 p. m.—"Hello Children." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—6 p. m.—New in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
London—6 p. m.—"Questions of the Hour"; Military Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Radio Quintet; News in English; Liszt's "Sanctus and Benedictus." HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks": St. John Ervine. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.5 m.
Tokyo—8:35 p. m.—Noro Band. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
London—9 p. m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—"Club of Notions." DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Rome—10 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—"Matters of Moment." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Lima, Peru—10:30 p. m.—"Peru Today"; Peruvian Music and Song. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.6 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Guatemala—11 p. m.—Concert with the Marimba. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks": St. John Ervine. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Tokyo—12:15 a. m.—Report; Music. JZI, 9.53 meg., 31.4 m.; JZJ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. PITTSBURGH
Seats at Filene's Men's Store HUB. 2195

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Mary M. McBride..	"Orphans of Divorce"..	"Against the Storm"....	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Sports and Music.......
3:15	Treasury of Song..	"Honeymoon Hill": sk..	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Pirates baseball game.	Sports and Music.......
3:30	Red Cross Reporter.	"John's Other Wife"...	"The Guiding Light"...	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Sports and Music.......
3:45	News; "Sketchbook"	"Just Plain Bill"......	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Pirates baseball game..	Sports and Music.......
4:00	"Around the Hub"	"Mother o' Mine"......	"Backstage Wife"......	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	"Melody Mirror"......
4:15	Four Clubmen	Club Matinee; variety...	"Stella Dallas": drama..	Pirates baseball game.	"Melody Mirror"......
4:30	"Bess Johnson"....	Club Matinee; variety...	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	John Kiley, organist...
4:45	Chas. Hector's Or..	Club Matinee; News....	"Young Widder Brown".	Pirates baseball game.	Comic Page Club.....
5:00	"Mary Marlin": sk..	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"....	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"......
5:15	"The Goldbergs"..	"A to Z in Novelty"...	"Portia Faces Life"....	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"......
5:30	"The O'Neills"....	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts"......	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"......
5:45	Scattergood Baines..	"Don Winslow"......	"Jack Armstrong"......	Frank Ryan, sports.....	Five Star News.......
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather.	News Service	"Captain Midnight": sk..	Dance Time ....
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time ....
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Baseball Scores; Music..	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	News Service	Dinner Music ....
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news.....	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	Sports; "Memory Lane".	Sports, Frank Fallon....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"This Is the Show":	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr......	Harold Sanford's Orch..
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor.	Cliff Nazarro, m. c.....	News of the World......	"Fu Manchu": sketch..	Five Star News......
7:30	"Blondie": comedy	**"Cavalcade of America":**	"Inside of Sports".....	"Lone Ranger": sketch	Ambassadors Quartet ..
7:45	serial drama	**historical drama**	Walter Kidder, songs...	"Lone Ranger": sketch	"I Am an American"..
8:00	"Those We Love":	"I Love a Mystery":	**James Melton; Francia**	"Amazing Mr. Smith":	George Gershwin Songs..
8:15	dramatic sketch ..	dramatic sketch	**White; orchestra**	mystery comedy	George Gershwin Songs..
8:30	"Gay Nineties Re-	"True or False".......	**Margaret Speaks, so-**	Boake Carter, news....	Jimmie Dorsey's Orch. .
8:45	vue": Elmer Davis	"True or False".......	**prano; orchestra**	Lew Conrad's Orchestra.	Studio program ....
9:00	**Radio Theater:**	Frontline Headlines	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	Mass. Committee on	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	**"They Drive by**	Swing ensemble	program	Public Safety	
9:30	**Night"**	News Here and Abroad..	**"The Spirit of the Air**	News Service	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	**Radio Theater**	Ted Steele's Orchestra.	**Corps": talk; drama** ..	Tommy Dorsey's Orch...	
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Famous Jury Trials":	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing...	News; Baseball scores ..
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	dramatization	vocalist	Mary Small and Orch...	Dance Digest ....
10:30	Civilian Defense ..	National Forum	Mickey Alpert's Orch. ..	"Pageant of Melody"..	Dance Digest ....
10:45	News; Sports	National Forum	Mickey Alpert's Orch. ..	Henry Weber's Orches-	Dance Digest ....
11:00	Weather; Music ...	News; Music	News Service	tra; soloists	Dance Digest ....
11:15	Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather .	Art Jarrett's Orchestra..	Dance Digest ....
11:30	Music: records ...	Want": records	Harry James' Orchestra	Radio Newsreel from	"Day's End" ....
11:45	Dance Orchestra ..	"Music You Want".....	Harry James' Orchestra	London	"Day's End": News....

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock.....	"Sunrise Special": organ	"Musical Clock"	....
7:15	Sports; Music	Musical Clock; news....	News comment	"Musical Clock"	....
7:30	Speakers; News ...	"Musical Clock"	'George and Dixie,' songs	News Service	....
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	....
8:00	**News of Europe**	Chet Gaylord	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News ....
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	"Post Exchange" .....
8:30	"Rowdy Revue" ...	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Post Exchange" .....
8:45	"Rowdy Revue" ...	Toast; music; talk	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythms; orchestra	"Good Morning Cheer"
9:00	"Home Planning" .	News; recordings	News and Rhythm	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music..
9:15	"Listen Ladies" ...	"The Breakfast Club"....	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music..
9:30	"Listen Ladies" ...	"The Breakfast Club"....	"Fiesta": music	"Choir Loft"	"Your Morning Pick-
9:45	Hymn recital	Shopping news	"Musical Roundup"	"George and Dixie"	Up": orchestra ....
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Mastersingers	"Bess Johnson"	N. E. Cupboard	Studio talk ....
10:15	"Myrt and Marge".	News, "Hum and Strum"	"Ellen Randolph"	"Musical Early Edition"	Studio talk ....
10:30	"Stepmother"	Clark Dennis, songs	"Bachelor's Children" ..	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"..
10:45	Food Fair	Concert Hall of the Air	"The Road of Life"	Studio Speaker	"Shopping With You"..
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor ...	"Home Forum": talk.....	"Mary Marlin"	News Service	Beauty Hints; Music ..
11:15	"Martha Webster" .	Family Circle	"Pepper Young's Family"	"Melody Strings"	"Letter Quest": music
11:30	Big Sister: sketch...	"Two Men and a Girl"..	"Lone Journey"	Ruth Moss, interview...	**Christian Science prgrm**
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum": sketch.	"Buckeye Four"	Five Star News.......
12:00	Kate Smith, talk...	News; musicale	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Rhythm Revue ....
12:15	"A Girl Marries"..	"Jack Berch's Gang"....	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue ....
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday".	Home Hour: news;	"Musical Roundup"	"Italian Melodies"	**"The Monitor News"**
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ...	features; speakers	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15	"Woman in White"	Agricultural news	"As the Twig Is Bent"..	"Edith Adams' Future"	Vivienne Cameron .....
1:30	'Right to Happiness'	"What's on the Air"....	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Government Girl"	Marion Elliott, songs ..
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way" ...	Hillbilly music ....
2:00	Dramatic sketch ...	U. S. Army Band	"Light of the World"...	Cedric Foster, news ...	"Sing Song Time" .....
2:15	"Joyce Jordan" ...	U. S. Army Band	"The Mystery Man"	Sport comment	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"The Munros": sketch...	"Valiant Lady"	"Don Artiste," pianist...	Harold Sanford's Orch
2:45	"Kate Hopkins" ...	"Midstream": sketch ...	"Grimm's Daughter" ...	Baseball interviews ...	Five Star News ......
3:00	Mary M. McBride..	"Orphans of Divorce"....	"Against the Storm"....	Braves-Pittsburgh base-	Sports and music ......
3:15	Treasury of Song ..	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch ..	ball game	Sports and music ......
3:30	Food talk; music...	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"....	Braves-Pittsburgh base-	Sports and music ......
3:45	News; Music	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	ball game	Sports and music ......
4:00	"Around the Hub" .	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife": sk ..	Braves-Pittsburgh base-	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:15	Concert orchestra .	Club Matinee; variety ...	"Stella Dallas"	ball game	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:30	"Bess Johnson"	Club Matinee; variety ...	"Lorenzo Jones"	Braves-Pittsburgh base-	Novachord solos ......
4:45	Chas. Hector's Or.	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"..	ball game	"Comic Page Club"....
5:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Children's story	"Home of the Brave"...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15	"The Goldbergs" ..	"Meet the Band"	"Portia Faces Life"....	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30	"The O'Neills": sk..	"Drama Behind News" ..	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Don Winslow": sketch.	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan's Sports ..	Five Star News ......
6:00	Edwin C. Hill; News	News; music; weather ..	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	"Dance Time" ....
6:15	Rev. Dan. A. Poling	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time" ....
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Baseball scores; Music..	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	News Service	Dinner Music ....
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous" ..	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport results ....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr	Oleander Quartet ......
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs..	"Mr. Keen": drama	News of the World.....	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	Five Star News ......
7:30	Helen Menken in	Jimmy Lytell's Orch.....	"Concert Miniatures" ..	"Here's Morgan"	Kay Kyser's Orchestra ..
7:45	"Second Husband".	"This Man's Army"	"Confidentially Yours" .	Woody Herman's Orch ..	Housing talk ....
8:00	"Court of Missing	**United China Relief:**	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams	WMEX Drama Shop:
8:15	Heirs": drama	**program by juveniles** ..	vocalists; chorus	Don Arres' Orchestra....	"Essays in Drama" ....
8:30	"First Nighter":	"Uncle Jim's Question	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan," Secret	Desi Arnaz's Orchestra ..
8:45	sketch; News	Bee" quiz	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent, drama	Desi Arnaz's Orchestra ..
9:00	"We, the People":	Grand Central Station':	Frank Crumit and Julia	Lang Thompson's Orch .	Variety Hour ....
9:15	interviews; music ..	dramatic sketch	Sanderson's Quiz	Jack Starr Hunt	Variety Hour ....
9:30	**John G. Winant;**	**News—Here and Abroad**	**"Fibber McGee and**	News Service	Variety Hour ....
9:45	**Ernest Bevin**	Ted Steele's Orchestra ..	**Molly": music**	Morton Gould's Orch ..	Variety Hour ....
10:00	Glenn Miller's Or ..	**New American Music** ..	**Bob Hope Variety Show:**	**Raymond Gram Swing** .	Five Star News ......
10:15	Bob Hannon, songs	**New American Music** ..	**guests; orchestra**	"Defense Reporter" ...	"Dance Digest" .....
10:30	**"United We Stand":**	**New American Music** ..	'College Humor': variety;	Selective Service talk ..	"Dance Digest" .....
10:45	**Sec. Knox; others** ..	"A to Z in Novelty" ..	soloists; orchestra	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Dance Digest" .....
11:00	News; Weather	News; music	News Service	Del Courtney's Orch ...	"Dance Digest" .....
11:15	Masterworks of	Weather; "Music You	Local news; weather ..	Del Courtney's Orch	"Dance Digest" .....
11:30	Music; records	Want"; recordings	Paul Whiteman's Orch..	The Mills Brothers	"Day's End": music ..
11:45	Ray. Scott's Orch..	"Music You Want"......	Paul Whiteman's Orch..	Leonard Keller's Orch ..	"Day's End"; News ....

American and National Baseball Races Tighten as First Places Change Again

White Sox, Dodgers Take Leads in Major Leagues

By the Associated Press

Miss Secretary, when you finish figuring out how the top of both big leagues got so scrambled during the week end, please take a letter to Mr. James Joseph Dykes, care of the Chicago White Sox, first place, American Baseball League:

"Dear Jimmy: We see by the papers you're right up there at the head of the parade today. Nice going, pal. But you better come back to work. That is, if you want that American League pennant, you'd better come off that retired list and try to put a cork in your infield.

"You split with the Senators yesterday, blowing the first, 3-2, and taking the nightcap, 4-3, in 11 innings. Except for some extra-special stuff by those fancy dans in your infield, you might have won both ends to really take a toe-hold on first place, instead of barely getting a grip on a one-percentage-point edge.

Infield Errors

"Just look back over the recent goings-on. Sure, you've won 15 of 21, but if it weren't with mirrors then how was it? Your boys made four errors yesterday in the first game and blew it—and the fumbles were directly responsible. They made three the day before and had to go all out to win. They made two last Wednesday and were whipped, and three the day before that and dropped another.

"Now, Jimmy, it doesn't look like the Indians, who got kicked around twice yesterday by the Yankees, are much interested in that pennant any more. And the Yanks have been about as consistent as your bowling score. (By the way, have you rolled 160 lately?)

"Why, even your old boss, Connie Mack, has his Athletics so excited they've won 13 out of 16, including two from the befuddled Brownies yesterday, and are leading the second division. You know that rarefied air isn't good for them. So it looks like anybody's race in your league this year, and you can win it as well as the next guy."

Dodgers First

Having disposed of that business, we can turn our undivided attention to the celebration over on the banks of the Gowanus in Brooklyn. The Dodgers nipped the collapsing Cardinals, 3-2, yesterday to climb into a first-place tie with St. Louis in the National League. In turning in this win, the Brooklyns were held to four hits, but a single by Cookie Lavagetto in the third inning sent two runs across to hand the Cards their third straight setback and boost the Dodgers' winning string to nine in a row.

The tight finishes with which the White Sox and Dodgers bounced into the top spots were the general rule all up and down the line on Sunday afternoon in both leagues.

Although the White Sox split left them one point in front of the Indians in the American League percentage standings, the Tribe actually remained a half-game on top in the won-lost records, despite the 2-0 and 5-3 thumpings they absorbed from the Yankees to run their losing streak to four straight. Red Ruffing, going the route for the first time since May 14, tossed an eight-hit coat of whitewash in the opener. Then Johnny Sturm and George Selkirk put on one of those old-fashioned Yankee homer parties in the eighth inning to clinch the nightcap.

Red Sox Climb

The Boston Red Sox moved into fourth place and dropped Detroit all the way to sixth by trouncing the Tigers twice. Jimmy Foxx's two-run homer went a long way toward winning the opener, 7-6. A run in the ninth decided the free-for-all nightcap, 6-5. The amazing Athletics turned in 5-2 and 5-3 victories over the Browns behind steady hurling by Bump Hadley and Phil Marchildon.

The 400th homer of Mel Ott's 17-year career led the New York Giants to a 3-2 win over the Cincinnati Reds in the first game of their double bill, but Junior Thompson's eight-hit flinging gave the Rhinelanders the after-piece by an identical score.

The Chicago Cubs bombarded the Phillies, 9-5 in their opener, and then took the nightcap, 1-0, as Jake Mooty won out over Lefty Lee Grissom in a heart-breaker pitching duel. This boosted the Cubs into fourth place over the Reds. The Pirates and Braves were rained out.

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Chicago	26	17	.605
Cleveland	29	19	.604
New York	25	19	.568
Boston	21	19	.525
Philadelphia	23	21	.523
Detroit	23	22	.511
Washington	15	29	.341
St. Louis	13	29	.310

Results May 31
Chicago 4, St. Louis 3.
Only game played.

Results June 1
Boston 7, Detroit 6.
Boston 6, Detroit 5.
New York 2, Cleveland 0.
New York 5, Cleveland 3.
Philadelphia 5, St. Louis 2.
Philadelphia 5, St. Louis 3.
Washington 3, Chicago 2.
Chicago 4, Washington 3 (11 inns.).

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
St. Louis	31	12	.721
Brooklyn	31	12	.721
New York	21	18	.538
Chicago	19	21	.475
Cincinnati	20	24	.455
Pittsburgh	14	21	.400
Boston	13	24	.351
Philadelphia	12	29	.293

Results May 31
Philadelphia 1, Boston 0.
Brooklyn 5, New York 2.
Cincinnati 5, St. Louis 2.
Only games played.

Results June 1
Brooklyn 3, St. Louis 2.
Chicago 9, Philadelphia 5.
Chicago 1, Philadelphia 0.
New York 3, Cincinnati 2.
Cincinnati 3, New York 2.
Pittsburgh at Boston, postponed.

U. S. G. A. Adds Rule to Limit Flight of Ball

As a result of the unceasing efforts of President Harold W. Pierce, the United States Golf Association is just about ready to write a new rule into the books governing the flight of the golf ball.

According to an announcement from the U. S. G. A. today, the new rule will become effective next January 1. Between now and that date it will be determined just to what extent the limitation will be carried out, with figures determined after a further study of tests made on a driving machine at the Armour Research Foundation in Chicago.

The association plans to limit the flight of the ball "so that it will not be any longer than the so-called championship ball." The inference here clearly is that the new regulation will not materially tamper with the ball now in use, but curb the introduction now or at any future time of a so-called "rabbit" ball.

Through this step, the association believes four objectives will be reached:

1. It should check further outmoding of courses as regards length. Thus, it should prevent clubs from expensive alterations to keep their courses in championship trim.

2. It should restrict the distance to be walked and the time required to play, resulting in increased enjoyment to players.

3. It should result in greater emphasis on individual playing skill by promoting uniformity in the manufactured elements of the game.

4. It should tend to standardize golf and golf courses by controlling a factor which could distort the whole game as now known.

This rule will take effect at the same time with the U. S. G. A.'s other regulation restricting the markings on club faces. With these two rules President Pierce is successfully continuing his fight to place emphasis on individual skill rather than on mechanical implements.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results June 1

International League
Newark 5-4, Toronto 0-3.
Montreal 2-0, Syracuse 0-4.
Baltimore 8-2, Jersey City 7-0.
Rochester 4-0, Buffalo 2-1.

American Association
Columbus 4-2, Toledo 1-3.
Milwaukee 9-1, Kansas City 5-5.
Indianapolis 2-0, Louisville 0-3.
St. Paul 5, Minneapolis 4 (11 innings).

Pacific Coast League
Hollywood 2, Seattle 2 (tie, 16 innings).
Sacramento 5-4, San Francisco 2-5.
San Diego 9-8, Los Angeles 5-9.
Oakland 5-7, Portland 0-2.

Southern Association
Birmingham 6-1, Memphis 1-3.
Chattanooga 13-3, Knoxville 4-9.
New Orleans 4-7, Little Rock 0-9.
Nashville 17-2, Atlanta 4-3.

Texas League
Houston 6-8, San Antonio 1-1.
Shreveport 3-2, Beaumont 1-3.
Dallas 5-2, Fort Worth 4-2.
Tulsa at Oklahoma City (2), rain.

Eastern League
Binghamton 7, Scranton 6 (10 innings).
All other games postponed, rain.

I. C. 4-A Champions

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK — Champions crowned May 31 in the I. C. 4-A track meet:

*100-Yard Dash—Norwood H. Ewell, Penn State.
*220-Yard Dash—Norwood H. Ewell, Penn State.
440-Yard Run—John Campbell, Fordham.
880-Yard Run—Leslie MacMitchell, N. Y. U.
*One Mile Run—Leslie MacMitchell, N. Y. U.
Two-Mile Run—Robert Nichols, Rhode Island State.
*High Hurdles—Edward Dugger, Tufts.
Low Hurdles—Harold Stickel, Pittsburgh.
*One-Mile Relay—N. Y. U.
*Shotput—Alfred C. Blozis, Georgetown.
*Discus Throw—Alfred C. Blozis, Georgetown.
Javelin Throw—Don Vosberg, Marquette.
Hammer Throw—Matthew J. Flaherty, New Hampshire.
Pole Vault—Warren Broemel, Columbia.
High Jump—Gilbert A. Peters, Colby.
*Broad Jump—Norwood H. Ewell, Penn State.

*Retained title.

Final team standing

New York University 31; Pittsburgh 21 19-28; Penn State 20 3-7; Rhode Island State 18¾; Tufts 16; Georgetown 13; Cornell 11; Dartmouth 10 13-14; Boston College 10; Fordham 9 3-7; Pennsylvania 9¼; New Hampshire 8; Colgate 7; C. C. N. Y. 7; Yale 6¼; Colby 5; Columbia 5; Marquette 5; St. John's 4 13-14; Princeton 4; Harvard 4; Syracuse 3½; Brown 3; California 3; Holy Cross 2; Michigan State 2.

The following teams did not score: Alfred, Bates, Bowdoin, Haverford, Lafayette, Lehigh, Maine, M. I. T., Northeastern, Rutgers, Temple, Villanova, Wesleyan, West Virginia, and Manhattan.

Interstate League

PHILADELPHIA, June 2 (AP)—Interstate League standings including Games of Sunday, June 1.

	W	L	Pct.
Wilmington	21	10	.667
Reading	18	10	.643
Harrisburg	18	11	.621
Hagerstown	15	13	.536
Trenton	16	15	.516
Bridgeport	13	16	.448
Allentown	12	20	.375
Lancaster	4	22	.154

International League

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—Official International League standings:

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Newark	29	16	.644
Montreal	28	16	.636
Rochester	25	18	.581
Buffalo	24	19	.5[illegible]
Jersey City	21	23	.4[illegible]
Baltimore	19	25	.4[illegible]
Syracuse	17	24	.41[illegible]
Toronto	11	33	.250

Prep School Baseball

Result May 31
Exeter 11, Andover 2, at Exeter, N. H.

Shared Indianapolis Spoils

Wide World

Mauri Rose (Left) and Floyd Davis

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Two racers share auto grind honors—Mauri Rose, Indianapolis driver, and Floyd Davis of Springfield, Ill., who accomplished a two-man job in winning the 500-mile Indianapolis Motor Speedway race May 30, shaking hands after the grind. The pair split the task of piloting Davis's car to victory at a speed of 115.117 m. p. h. in the annual Memorial Day test of men and machinery on the 2½-mile brick-and-asphalt oval.

Week-End Sports In Brief

By the Associated Press

Chicago — Fred Perry wins world's professional tennis title, defeating Dick Skeen, 6—4, 6—8, 6—2, 6—3; Perry and Don Budge beat Les Stoefen and Keith Gledhill in doubles final.

South Orange, N. J.—Sidney Wood whips Frank J. Bowden, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4, to win Orange Lawn Tennis Club invitation tourney.

Carlstadt, N. J.—Fred Jacoby wins three events in North Jersey outboard regatta after establishing Class "B" record of 56.6 m. p. h. in one-mile time trials.

Garden City, N. J.—Philadelphia wins women's national lacrosse tourney for eighth time in nine years, beating Baltimore 9—2 in deciding game.

Berkeley, Calif.—Grover Klemmer, California, equals world record of 46.4 seconds for 440-yard dash as Southern California wins Pacific Coast Conference title for sixth straight year with 73 points to California's 48½. Conference records also broken in half-mile, mile, javelin throw and high jump.

New York—Leslie MacMitchell, winning mile and half mile and running fast leg in mile relay, paces New York University to its first victory in Intercollegiate A. A. A. outdoor championships with 31 points. Pittsburgh second with 21 19-28 points, and Penn State third with 20 3-7, of which 15 scored by Norwood (Barney) Ewell in retaining 100-yard, 220-yard and broad jump titles.

Houston, Texas—Mrs. Russell Mann, Omaha, defeats Mary Agnes Wall, Menominee, Mich., 1 up, in 36-hole final of women's Trans-Mississippi golf tournament.

Indianapolis—Speedway officials declare Floyd Davis and Mauri Rose co-winners of Memorial Day 500-mile auto race, leaving division of $27,350 prize money for winning car to owner Lou Moore.

New Orleans — Zeke Bonura, Minneapolis first baseman and former major league star, ordered to report June 19 for induction into Army.

Chicago—Michigan wins Big Ten tennis title with 16 points, although Seymour Greenberg, Northwestern, beat Michigan ace, Jim Tobin, in singles final.

Camden, N. J. — Hun School, Princeton, N. J., wins eight-oared crew championship at Schoolboy Rowing Association Regatta, beating Lafayette High School, Buffalo, by five feet in mile race.

American Association

CHICAGO, June 2 (AP)—Official American Association standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	25	15	.625
Minneapolis	26	17	.605
Columbus	23	19	.548
Louisville	24	21	.533
Toledo	21	23	.477
Indianapolis	20	22	.475
St. Paul	21	25	.457
Milwaukee	11	29	.275

Eastern League

PHILADELPHIA, June 2 (AP)—Eastern League standings including games of Sunday, June 1.

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Wilkes-Barre	22	15	.595
Elmira	21	15	.583
Binghamton	20	16	.556
Williamsport	20	17	.541
Hartford	16	16	.500
Scranton	17	21	.447
Albany	14	19	.424
Springfield	13	24	.351

College Baseball

Results May 31
Syracuse 8, Niagara 2.
Drexel 8, Swarthmore 4.
Lafayette 8, Fort Dix (44th Div.) 1.
Army 4, Navy 3.
Providence College 15, Seton Hall 11.
Michigan 6, Michigan State 4.
Harvard 9, Columbia 1.
Muhlenberg 14, Penn A. C. 11.
Yale 10, Fordham 3.
Princeton 3, Penn 2.
Vermont Jr. College 1, Green Mountain 0 (first game); Green Mountain 6, Vermont 2 (second game).
Tufts 12, Brown 5.
Notre Dame 8, California 6.

College Track

Results May 31
Army 66 2-3, Navy 59 1-3.
Newark Engineers 63½, Cooper Union 49½.

National A. A. Track Meet Collects Star Performers

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—Now that practically all the season's results are in, there's every indication that there will be a whale of a track meet out at Stanford University June 21-22 when the best college athletes get together for the National A. A. championships.

The home forces, judging by Saturday's Pacific Coast Conference meet, should have all the best of it. Still, if all the stars are on hand, and if they perform as well as they have been doing at home, there's no section that should miss out entirely on the scoring. And at best, they ought to turn in a series of running, jumping and weight-throwing feats that will make the fans forget such things as the Olympic Games.

Important Meets

Taking only the more important championship meets, here are some things the boys have been doing this spring:

100-Yard Dash—Six winning performances of 9.5 to 9.8 seconds.
220-Yard Dash—Four under 22 seconds.
440-Yard Dash—Three under 48 seconds, topped by Saturday's world-record-equalling 46.4, by California's Grover Klemmer.
Half-Mile—Four under 1:54.
Mile—Three of 4:16 or better, including performances that likely would have been surpassed had the winners been pushed. If Leibowitz of Idaho, winner in 4:09.3 on the West Coast; Kane of Indiana, 4:15.2 in the Big Ten championships, and MacMitchell of N. Y. U., I. C. 4-A winner in 4:16, hook up, it should be an even race all the way.
Two-Mile—The weakest event; Wayne Tolliver's 9:15 in the Big Ten meet was by far the best.
Mile Relay—Five performances under 3:20.
High Hurdles—Five times from 14.1 by Tufts' Ed Dugger, to 14.8.
Low Hurdles—Six of 24 seconds or better.
High Jump—Oregon's Les Steers jumped 6ft. 9in. to beat John Wilson of Southern California by an inch; Henry Coffman of Rice and Dub Walters of Baylor did 6-7¾ and 6-6⅞, respectively, in the Southwest Conference meet. The ordinary collegiate ceiling is around 6-4.
Pole Vault—Three Coast leapers tied at 14 feet; five other sectional winners have vaulted 13 feet or better this spring.
Broad Jump—Six meet winners have cleared better than 24 feet.
Shotput—Georgetown's Al Blozis, with a 54ft. 3in. mark in the I. C. A. A. A. A. meet, is a few feet ahead of the two other 50-footers.
Javelin—Bob Peoples of Southern California outclassed the field, reaching 231ft. 1in. for a Coast record. Four others have beaten 190 feet.
Discus Throw—Archie Harris of Indiana, with 174ft. 1in. for an American record in the Big Ten meet, hasn't any real competition.

Comparing the results of the major meets, with only incomplete listings available from the Southwest and Southeastern Conference championships, the tabulation comes out to six best performances for the Pacific Coast, three for the I. C. 4-A, two each for the Big Ten and Southeastern and one for the Big Six. There's a chance some of these bests may be surpassed in the Central Collegiates next week end.

Individual Stars

Individual standouts are Billy Brown of Louisiana State and Norwood (Barney) Ewell of Penn State, who compete in the same events. In the Southeastern meet, Brown won the 100 yards in 9.5, the 220 in 20.6, broad jumped 24ft. 2½in., placed in the high jump and ran a 49s. quarter mile for his relay team. Ewell, winning three I. C. 4-A titles for the second straight year, turned in 9.6 and 20.7 for the sprints and 24 2¾ in the broad jump. Missouri's Sol Schumitzky has an edge over both in jumping with 24ft. 8in. in the Big Six meet.

Other best performances were a 1:51.7 half mile by Bill Dale of Washington State; a 23.5 performance in the low hurdles by Pittsburgh's Harold Stickel and California's mile relay in 3:13.7. The southern Conference championships, the New England Intercollegiates and the "Ivy League" Heptagonal games didn't provide any "bests," but they came near them in several events.

Ewell Names Ambition To Defeat Davis

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—Norwood H. "Barney" Ewell, first athlete to win three I. C. 4-A titles two years in succession, has one ambition he wants to realize before exchanging his running shoes for Army brogans, come July.

The Penn State Negro hopes for a double victory over Pacific Coast sprinter Harold Davis, only track rival to defeat him in outdoor title competition in the past two years. Davis was the winner in the National A. A. U. 100-yard and 220-yard dashes last year and Ewell vows there'll be a different story after the meet at Philadelphia June 28-29.

Ewell gave convincing proof that he's in top form in the I. C. 4-A meet here Saturday. His 20.7 performance set a new collegiate record for the 220, his 9.6 seconds for the 100 tied the meet standard and he led the broad jump field with a leap of 24 feet, 2¾ inches.

Overshadowed MacMitchell

The triple victory overshadowed such fine individual performances as Leslie MacMitchell's 4:16 mile and 1:53 half mile in helping New York University win the team championship; a record shot put of 54 ft., 3 in. and a winning discus throw of 155 ft., 8⅜ in. by Georgetown's Al Blozis; the new high hurdle record of 14.1 seconds set by Ed Dugger of Tufts, and the 23.1 clocking of Harold Stickel of Pittsburgh in the low hurdles. Pittsburgh and Penn State, last year's one-two finishers, dropped back to the two-three positions in the team scoring.

The championship spotlight is not new to Ewell, who first won national recognition while attending his home-town high school at Lancaster, Pa.

To Army In July

The lanky college junior, who has been notified by his selective service board to report in July for Army training, captured his first national title—the A. A. U. 200-meter crown—in 1939. Since then, he's held the indoor I. C. 4-A 60-yard dash and broad jump crowns and he'll be the defending sprint champion in the N. C. A. A. meet at Stanford June 20-21.

Saturday marked the third time this season Ewell has been clocked at 9.6 for the century and he has a 20.8 performance in the 220 to his credit. If past records mean anything, he'll be tough to beat in the N. C. A. A. and A. A. U. broad jump events. After failing to place in the event in a dual meet only a month ago, he added three inches to his best previous mark of the year in Saturday's event.

Pros Differ on Playing Of Colonial Golf Course

FORT WORTH, Texas, June 2 (AP)—The Colonial Club course, over which the 45th United States open golf championship will begin Thursday, is the "youngest" course on which the oldest open tourney in the country ever has been played. To the advance forces of the 172-man field which will seek the title, it also appears to be somewhat of an enigma.

There could be no sharper cleavage in opinion than there is on the question of how this 7,035-yard course is going to play.

Half the experts, including Horton Smith, Paul Runyan, and Dick Metz, say a final score of 285, five over par, will look very good. The other half, including defending champion Lawson Little, Craig Wood, and Jug McSpaden, feel that a man who hits a hot streak for four rounds is going to better Ralph Guldahl's championship record of 281 and may do it by as much as six or seven strokes.

Each side has potent arguments. The 285 contingent points to the narrow fairways and the matted rough, clumped trees, ravines, and gullies which border them. They stress the toughness of the four par-3 holes (two of almost 200 yards, all carry over bends to the Trinity River, the others 207 and 250), and the fact that three of the par 4's are 469, 468, and 455 yards—"overgrown par 4's" as Horton Smith calls them.

The boys who say the winner will be an all-time record-breaker argue that narrow fairways never stopped a good pro when he's in stride and that, while the above holes are tough, there are at least seven on which birdies shouldn't be hard to get. Figuring a man for pars on the difficult holes, that gives him seven chances to get under par 70. No one is likely to touch 65, which was Ben Hogan's course record before three holes were rebuilt for the present layout, but there should be 67's and 68's, they say.

One thing is sure, the "eyes of Texas" and the entire Southwest really are going to be on this tournament, first open ever played south of the Mason-Dixon Line. You can't blame the Southwesterners, either, for when they start reeling off the names of crack pros who have come out of Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, and Kansas, it reads like a golfing "Who's Who."

Texas alone has Hogan, Byron Nelson, Jimmy Demaret, Lloyd Mangrum, and Guldahl for native sons, and Harry Cooper as an adoptee. The other four States have contributed, among others, Dick Metz, McSpaden, Runyan, Smith, Leonard Dodson, Ed Dudley, and Ky Laffoon.

Chiefly responsible for bringing the open to Texas was businessman Marvin Leonard of Fort Worth. Six years ago he decided he'd like to build a golf course, and that course is Colonial. Two years ago he decided he'd like to have the open played on it, and here it is.

Did You Know?

The National League consecutive game record is held by Gus Suhr, formerly of the Pittsburgh Pirates, at 822 contests.

Appoint Semi-Pro Commissioners

NEW YORK (AP)—Appointment of six commissioners to head the semi-pro baseball programs in six other countries has been announced by Ray Dumont, President of the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress.

The appointments were: Juan Maldonade, San Juan, P. R.; D. G. MacDonald, Honolulu; G. K. Duncan, Mexico City; Paul E. Simpson, Virgin Islands, and Issy Cipin, Glace Bay, N. S. Plans call for the champions of each country to meet the U. S. titleholder in the semi-pro world series next year.

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Art Exhibitions in Boston—News of Stage, Screen, and Dance

Show at Museum School; Display of Water Colors

By Dorothy Adlow

The annual exhibition of work by students will be shown at the School of the Museum of Fine Arts through June 7. The display encompasses work done in classes of painting, drawing, design, sculpture, and applied arts.

Under the direction of Russell Smith there has been recently worked out a plan which provides not only for intensive training in fundamentals, but which aims for a unifying procedure. The student is imbued with the significance of technique not through mere training in manual execution but through comprehension of aesthetic principles. The approach is analytical and requires intellectual grasp of ideas as well as skill in manipulation. The students are encouraged to use the museum collection as source material. While on the one hand they have an opportunity to study and analyze masterworks, on the other they are expected to work up from the primary elements of pictorial and sculptural syntax. They work, for example, with texture as a separate problem, with form, with grouping. They thrust forms into space and then give them textural variations. They are thus made aware step by step of the many factors which unite in making a composition. Eventually they reach naturalism, from within.

This departure from conventional methods harmonizes with the approach of modern artists who have abandoned naturalism, and who are motivated by considerations of balanced forms, enhancing colors, enlivening rhythms. They do not necessarily evade the naturalistic, but they reach it through an abstract interpretation. The more advanced students feel more assured, for they have a substantial theory upon which to work, one that helps them to check inconsistencies. As his understanding increases, the artist depends less upon intuition and "talent" and more on confident application of hard-won knowledge.

The chief problem among educators and artists today is to adjust the work of students to the market. The artist must be integrated in contemporary economy despite the seeming indifference of society to his efforts. The art school feels keenly this responsibility, particularly in respect to students specializing in easel painting and sculpture. Mr. Smith has arranged group projects, where several students combine in decorating, each providing a design from his specialty: stained glass, metal work, fabric design, mural painting, etc. The young artist thus experiences a group discipline and subordination. This tendency helps to break down the isolation of the individualistic artist.

The drawing is particularly impressive for variety, dexterity, and subject matter. We feel, somehow, that the students require a great deal more practice with paint, that its problems are formidable and the principles still must be grappled with. It is a long process, and there are too many surrounding influences and deflecting forces. The students are more expert in making a likeness, shaping a figure. But painting carries on into something either evocative or vigorous, and it requires experience, conviction, patient practice. The students in applied arts, however, are equipped with principles of sound craftsmanship, ready for the market.

The years apportioned to such art education are few considering the ground that must be traversed, and the mellowing that is expected. Much of what is engendered in this curriculum could come at an earlier stage if there were a far-reaching plan of art education. But there is much, far too much waste in earlier art education, where freedom of expression is encouraged, and discipline is light. Art is a form of discipline and the sooner that is understood the lighter will be the discouragements of many artists who find they must go through a radical change in process and outlook at the halfway stage.

Doll and Richards

A group of water colorists is being shown at Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street. Most of the pictures have been seen in one-man exhibitions in the course of the season.

Each of these painters follows a course which most suits his temperament. Water color responds most readily to the personal touch. The painstaking performer can work satisfactorily in a precise manner, while the spontaneous painter holds forth freely and allusively. The medium may be used to express a mood or to record a fact. The Doll and Richards group does not exploit the extreme possibilities of water color, but it does indicate the wide range.

Charles Emil Heil shows his charming portrayals of birds. Mr. Heil is apart from fashions and fads. He works with tenderness and precision, depicting the jay and kinglet, the warbler and grosbeak in characteristic attitude, describing their forms, the lines of plumage, the colors with exactitude. Different indeed is the visualization of Sydney M. Chase who paints fantasies of giants and fairy dancers with whimsicality and freedom. Andrew Wyeth also wields a free brush but with the desire to impart convincingly a quality of atmosphere. He resorts to decisive contrasts, to a patchwork of carefully placed daubs of pigment.

William M. Jewell contributes a group of fluid impressions of New England. Vladimir Pavlosky specializes upon the Gloucester fisheries. Dwight Shepler's water colors come closer to drawing with their carefully indicated lineal pattern. Harold Lingergreen does typical decorative floral panels, which are ably executed in a technique which he has carefully cultivated.

The water colors of a youthful British painter, Frank Egginton link the exhibition with the great English tradition in this medium. Mr. Egginton paints with great care, the pigment is always under control and one feels that the views of Connemara are authentic as they are recorded by his brush.

Concert Calendar

Tuesday, June 3

Concert by Mae Taylor, soprano and Reginald Boardman, pianist. Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway, at 2:45.

Open House Concert of the Longy School of Music. Soloist: Sophia Jacynowicz, pianist. One Follen Street, Cambridge, at 8:15.

Concert with the candidates for the degree Bachelor of Music by the New England Conservatory Orchestra. Wallace Goodrich, conductor. Jordan Hall, at 2.

Recital by Harry B. Herfort, trumpet in Brown Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, at 8:15.

Recital in Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music at 8 o'clock by violin pupils of Ruth Austen.

Thursday, June 5

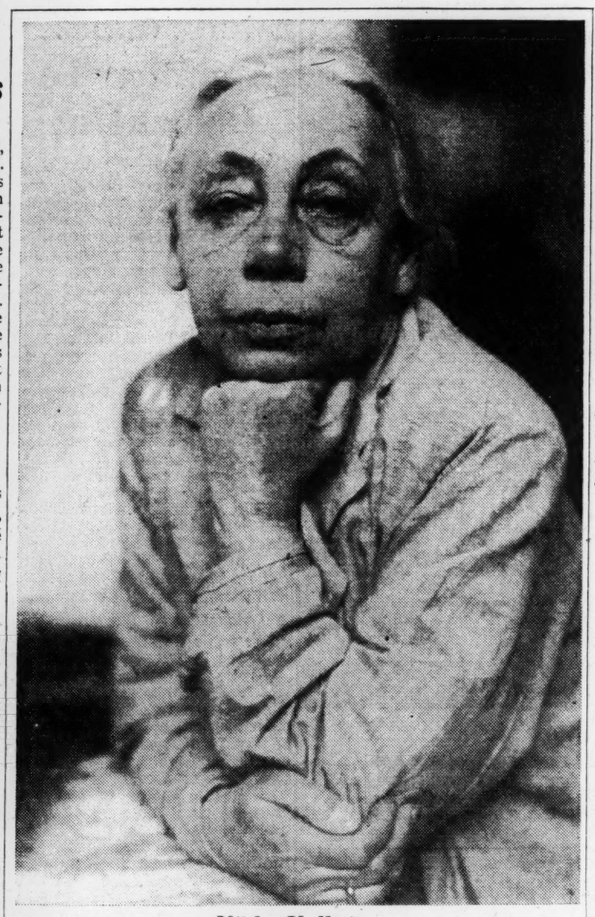
Concert by Wesley Copplestone, tenor, and Leo Litwin, pianist at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway, at 2:45.

Saturday, June 7

Concert by Reginald Boardman, pianist, and Zaruhi Elmassian, soprano, Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway, at 2:45.

Tonight at the Pops

Wedding March from "Le Coq d'Or" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Overture to "Prince Igor" ..... Borodin
"None But the Lonely Heart" ..... Tchaikovsky-Cailliet
"A Night on Bald Mountain," Fantasy ..... Moussorgsky
Four Simple Pieces ..... Slonimsky
Little Overture
Dreams and Drums
Music Box
Automobile Waltz
Violin Concerto in G minor, No. 1 Bruch
Soloist: Robert Brink
"Where the Citrons Bloom," Waltzes ..... Strauss
"Night and Day" ..... Porter
March, "Oxford Street," from "London Again" ..... Eric Coates



Käthe Kollwitz

Her works are now on exhibition at Holman's Print Shop.

News of the Screen

New York

RKO statisticians offer some facts and figures concerning the "free-standing" stairway designed by Nicolai Remisoff, for "My Life With Caroline," starring Ronald Colman. Mr. Remisoff is a Russian artist who has created sets for "Chauve Souris," "Faust," and the filmed "Of Mice and Men." His stairway is described as "free-standing" because it is free of support by columns or walls. The two-ton stairway is suspended from eight 12-inch steel beams in the middle of a drawing-room set and is anchored in a one-ton concrete block beneath the floor. Forty-eight treads, affixed to a central winding stem made of plywood, are covered with 24 square yards of white, Chinese Angora fur. Anyone interested in sprucing up his own drawing room with a spiral staircase like Mr. Remisoff's should be informed that it cost RKO $5,000.

Ted Tezlaff, who turned from cameraman to director when Paramount put him in charge of making "World Premiere," starring John Barrymore and Frances Farmer, has drawn "Glamour Boy" for his second assignment. The first film deals with Hollywood's elaborate "grand opening" excursions. The second concerns the film colony's younger generation and will enlist Jackie Cooper, Susanna Foster, and June Preisser in principal roles.

Billy Rayes, an English comedian, is being tested by Paramount for the second male lead in "Channel Port," which stars Ray Milland. Mr. Rayes' first Hollywood film is Gregory Ratoff's "Tonight Is Ours," now in production. Mr. Rayes is said to look something like David Niven and to use a comedy style resembling that of Eddie Bracken.

Reginald Owen has been added to the cast of "Charley's Aunt," joining Jack Benny, Kay Francis, Laird Cregar, Ernest Cossart, Edmund Gwenn, Richard Haydn, Anne Baxter, Arleen Whelan, and James Ellison. Mr. Owen was borrowed by Twentieth Century-Fox from M-G-M for the adaptation of the Brandon Thomas farce, which Archie Mayo is directing.

Fritz Lang, who has recently finished directing "Man Hunt," has arrived in New York on a combined business and vacation trip. "Man Hunt" co-stars Walter Pidgeon, Joan Bennett, and George Sanders.

"The Forest Rangers" is now listed by Paramount as one of its biggest outdoor pictures for the coming season. It will be filmed in Technicolor, with a cast which includes Fred MacMurray, Preston Foster, Brian Donlevy, Phil Terry, Stirling Hayden, and Patricia Morison.

"You belong to Me" will be the title of Wesley Ruggles' picture which stars Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. It was formerly called "The Doctor's Husband."

RKO announces that production on "Joan of Paris," with Michele Morgan in the title role, will start on June 15. Lewis Milestone is directing from a screen play by Ellis St. Joseph.

'The People' Continuing At Shubert

"Meet the People," the lively musical revue at the Shubert, now has the field to itself in Boston, for its only competitor in the downtown theaters, "The Man Who Came to Dinner," closed its engagement at the Colonial Saturday night. The end of the Boston visit also marked the conclusion of the tour.

The Cape Playhouse at Dennis announces a 10-week schedule beginning on June 30. Plays are still to be made known for the last three weeks. The rest of the list is as follows:

June 30—Charles Butterworth in Moss Hart's and George S. Kaufman's "George Washington Slept Here."

July 7—C. Aubrey Smith in John Galsworthy's "Old English."

July 14—Moss Hart in his own and Mr. Kaufman's "The Man Who Came to Dinner." In the cast will be Otto Preminger, Teddy Hart, Doris Nolan, and Edith Atwater.

July 21—Constance Collier and Gloria Stuart in the first American performances of Ivor Novello's "Comedienne."

July 28—Paul Robeson in Eugene O'Neill's "The Emperor Jones."

Aug. 4—Jane Cowl and Peggy Wood in John Van Druten's "Old Acquaintance."

Aug. 11—Luise Rainer in Barrie's "A Kiss for Cinderella."

The plays will be produced by Richard Aldrich and directed by Arthur Sircom, except "The Emperor Jones," which will be directed by James Light. Settings will be designed by Lemuel Ayres.

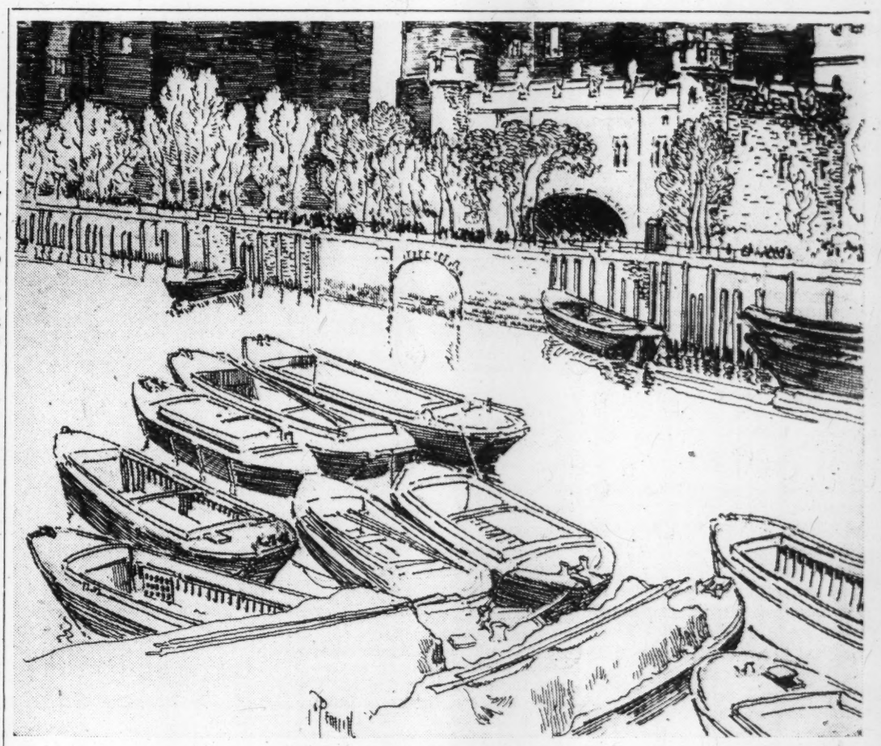
The Katharine Cornell office announces that, according to present plans, Miss Cornell will end her New York run of "The Doctor's Dilemma" at the Shubert Theater on June 21. On that date, the Shaw revival will have concluded 15 weeks on Broadway with a total of 121 performances, said to be the longest engagement the comedy has had in America and the most profitable it has enjoyed anywhere. Miss Cornell will spend July and August at her summer home on Martha's Vineyard and will begin a tour of "The Doctor's Dilemma" on Sept. 8 in Philadelphia. Other engagements will follow in Pittsburgh, Washington, Boston, and Chicago.

At the Monomoy Theater in Chatham, the first five productions of the summer will be directed by Ben Kranz, stage manager for Herman Shumlin and director of his road productions.

Eddie Dowling, according to report in New York, will have the role of Hickey in Eugene O'Neill's "The Ice Man Cometh." The part is described as one of the three important ones in the play. The arrangement was made during a conference in California between Mr. O'Neill and Lawrence Langner of the Theater Guild, which will produce the play.

Plans are reported to star Diana Barrymore in Clyde Fitch's "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines," the play in which her aunt, Ethel Barrymore, made her starring debut in 1901. Albert Lewis and Max Siegel, who are planning the production, may offer the play at two or three of the summer theaters before going into New York.

The season of the Village Hall Players at Framingham is expected to open on June 24.



'Traitors Gate From the River'

Drawing by Joseph Pennell, gift to the Fogg Museum of Art by Grenville L. Winthrop

The Summer Dance Season

Although the Bennington School of the Arts at Bennington, Vt., is not planning a major festival this year, there will be week-end programs in the College Theater, by the music, drama, and dance departments, throughout the session, which is to run from July 5 through Aug. 16.

Two new productions, one by Doris Humphrey—"a dramatic piece built in themes"—with a musical setting and spoken text; and a smaller work by Martha Graham, to be called "Punch and Judy" (a title quite in line with her present way of adapting entertainment forms to her compositions), will be shown toward the end of the season. Miss Graham's "Letter to the World," first created for and presented at the Bennington Festival last summer, will in its revised state be repeated.

Miss Graham, Miss Humphrey, and Charles Weidman will be the leading dancers in residence, each conducting a certain number of classes; but Miss Humphrey will devote the larger part of her time to her production, in which she and Mr. Weidman, their company, and six apprentices from the school will appear.

A New Dance Festival

At Jacob's Pillow, Lee, Mass., former summer headquarters of Ted Shawn and his group of men dancers, the English ballet dancers, Alicia Markova and Anton Dolin, will hold an International Dance Festival and School. Mr. Shawn, with Miss Markova and Mr. Dolin, will be on the teaching staff. The school, which will be open to qualified students, will run from June 30 through Aug. 23.

Ruth St. Denis will open the festival series on July 11 with a replica of the first program of her career: "The Incense," "The Cobras," "The Nautch," and "Radha," her first Oriental ballet. In this and "The Nautch" she will be assisted by members of the Ballet Theater. The festival programs will continue for eight weeks, on Friday and Saturday afternoons, starting at 4:45.

Other artists so far scheduled to appear are Irina Baronova, Paul Draper, Mr. Dolin, and Miss Markova, Paul Haakon, Agnes de Mille, Barton Mumaw, and Ted Shawn; also members of the Ballet Theater group as follows—Lucia Chase, Karen Conrad, Leon Danielian, Nana Gollner, Hugh Laiing, Annabelle Lyon, Dimitri Romanoff, Nina Stroganova, and Antony Tudor. If it can be arranged, Miss Graham, Miss Humphrey and Mr. Weidman will appear in the Festival series, probably the latter part of the season.

Supplementary to the school work will be lectures on the dance by Miss St. Denis, Grant Code, Irving Deakin, Mr. Dolin, Antal Dorati, John Martin, Leonide Massine, Ted Shawn, Dr. Frederick Rand Rogers, and Walter Terry.

Outdoor Dance Theaters

At the Hettie Jane Dunaway Gardens, Newnan, Georgia, Edwin Strawbridge and Virginia Miller will conduct their third dance season and school, from June 16 to July 19. Performances will be given in both the indoor and outdoor theaters.

In the outdoor theater at the Acworth Ballet Center, New Hampshire, Lisa Gardiner and her company will present Miss Gardiner's new ballet, "Country Auction," in this, their second season.

Miriam Marmein, after a concert tour in July, will open her Outdoor Dance Theater at Manomet, Mass., on Aug. 1, with the first of a series of dance programs to be continued until Labor Day. "A repertoire of 40 dance pantomimes, satires, comedies, tragedies, farces, romances, and fantasies" is in preparation.

In the West

Mills College in California, with Marian Van Tuyl in charge, will have the customary modern dance courses and concerts in a session to run from June 29 to Aug. 8. Colorado College at Colorado Springs will have a summer session, including classes and productions, conducted by Hanya Holm, with Louise Kloepper and Martha Wilcox assisting, from June 16 to Aug. 8; the Perry-Mansfield Theater Workshop at Steamboat Springs, Colorado, will carry on a barn-storming season "correlating dance, drama, and music," Aug. 1 to 20; and at Colorado Springs, Dr. Lloyd Shaw will conduct classes in country dancing, dates for which are not at hand.

M. L.

The London production of Rose Franken's "Claudia" has been postponed until Vivian Leigh, who is to play Claudia, can find a leading man. Laurence Olivier intended acting David but has since been called into active service by his country.

Robert Brink

Soloist in Bruch's G minor Violin Concerto at the Symphony Hall Pop Concert tonight.

Art Exhibitions

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Water colors by contemporaries. Through June.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Exhibition of work by students of life classes. Through June 6.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Miscellaneous water colors by local artists.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Spring exhibition of paintings, sculpture, and miniatures by members. Through June 14.

Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Exhibition of prints by Käthe Kollwitz. Through June 7.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Exhibition of paintings by 50 oncoming Americans. Through June 15.

607 Boylston Street—Chinese art collection of I. J. Marantz. Through June 21.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Arbit Blatas. Through June 7.

Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open week days, except Mondays, 9-5; Sundays, 2-5. American Indian exhibit in Main Hall; animal, bird, insect exhibits; dolls (Astronomy Room).

Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge—Open daily except on Sundays and legal holidays, 9 a. m.-5 p. m. Sundays (through June 5), 1-5 p. m. Exhibition of drawings, June 5—October; Safavid paintings and illuminations, XVI and XVII centuries, June 5-Aug. 16; North Indian and Central Asian painting and sculpture, June 5-30; Expressionism in Modern Graphic Art, continuing through June 25.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10-4, music at 3:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5; Sundays, 2 to 6; closed Mondays. New England embroidery before 1800; the Head of Cyprus Brought to Queen Tomyris, by Rubens (New Acquisition, Painting Gallery); Persian Galleries A4, A5, A6, A7, newly arranged.

School of Museum of Fine Arts, Corner Museum Road and Fenway—Exhibition of students' work. Through June 7.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Addison Gallery of American Art, Andover, Massachusetts—Prints by Richard Taylor; also "Seeing Eye to Eye," interpretive exhibits. Through June 30.

Concord Art Association, Concord, Massachusetts—Twenty-fifth annual exhibition.

Currier Gallery of Art, Manchester, N. H. "Design Decade of New Hampshire"; pottery by New England potters; miscellaneous prints by contemporaries. Through June.

Wellesley College Art Museum, Wellesley—Architecture of Alvar Aalto. Modern Houses in America. Exhibition circulated by the Museum of Modern Art, New York. Through June 7.

Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design—Camera pictorials. Spring flowers in Japanese prints.

Entertainment Timetable

Theater

Shubert—"Meet the People," presented by Danny Dare. Featuring Elizabeth Talbot-Martin, Henny Youngman, Joe Faye. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Pop concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Civic Repertory Theater—"Night Train," Rex Harrison, Margaret Lockwood. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. "Girl in the News." 1:45, 4:55, 8.

Exeter—"Charlie Chaplin Festival." 2:05, 5:40, 9:20. "Night Train," Margaret Lockwood. 4, 7:45.

Fenway—"I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland and William Holden. 11:20 a. m., 2:35, 5:50, 9:15. "A Shot in the Dark," William Lundigan, Nan Wynn, and Ricardo Cortez. 1:25, 4:50, 8:15.

Fine Arts—"Grand Illusion," Jean Gabin and Eric von Stroheim. 1, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. "Harvest," Gabriel Gabrio and Edouard Delmont. 2:30, 5:20, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—"The Flame of New Orleans," Marlene Dietrich, Roland Young, and Bruce Cabot. 11:20 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:20, 10. "Too Many Blondes," Rudy Vallee and Helen Parrish. 10:10 a. m., 12:50, 3:20, 6:10, 8:50.

Kenmore—"Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 3, 6:15, 9:40. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. 1:20, 4:40, 8.

Majestic—"Citizen Kane," starring Orson Welles. Daily 2:30 and 8:30. Sundays at 3 and 8.

Metropolitan—"The Cowboy and the Blonde," Mary Beth Hughes. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:15. "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power and Rita Hayworth. 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:25.

Modern—"Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 10:45 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:25. "Strange Alibi," Arthur Kennedy, Joan Perry. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:40, 8:10.

Orpheum—"Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 9:20 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 7, 10:15. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:45.

Paramount—"I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland and William Holden. 10:10 a. m., 1:40, 5:20, 8:50. "A Shot in the Dark," William Lundigan. 9:05 a. m., 12:30, 4:15, 7:40.

RKO-Boston—"Law of the Wolf," 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:50, 8:35. "Lady From Cheyenne," Loretta Young. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 6:55, 9:40.

Scollay—"Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:15. "Strange Alibi," Arthur Kennedy, Joan Perry. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater—"40 Minute Special," "Sports," Hollywood's Picture People," "Stranger Than Fiction," "Unusual Occupations," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:35, 10. "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery and Ingrid Bergman. 1:30, 4:55, 8:20.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—"Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Calling All Husbands," Ernest Truex and Florence Bates. Continuous from 1-11.

Telepix—"Anzacs in Cairo," "Harlem Musical," "The Dionnes," "Rhythm and Light," "West Point," "Sky Sailing," "Sun Valley," Disney Cartoon, and 30-minute news digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Sins of Children," Eric Linden. 2:37, 5:35, 8:29. "Chinese Dens," Paul Lukas. 1:10, 4:06, 7:02, 9:49.

Tremont—"Sky Devils." 3:05, 5:55, 8:40. "Scarface," Paul Muni. 1:35, 4:40, 7:10, 10.

Uptown—"Nice Girl," Deanna Durbin. 1:05, 4:40, 8:15. "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. 2:45, 6:20, 9:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Mr. District Attorney," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Vivacious Lady," Ginger Rogers, "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. "Pride of the Bowery." 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward. "Golden Hoofs," Jane Withers. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Road to Zanzibar," Dorothy Lamour, Bob Hope and Bing Crosby. "Murder Among Friends." 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "The Man Who Lost Himself," Brian Aherne. 2, 5, 8:05. "Nice Girl," Deanna Durbin. 3:25, 6:25, 9:30
Brookline Village: "A Girl, a Guy and a Gob," George Murphy. 1:50, 5:01, 8:12. "Road to Zanzibar," Dorothy Lamour, Bob Hope and Bing Crosby. 3:31, 6:42, 9:53.
Cleveland Circle: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis, "Knockout," Arthur Kennedy. Continuous, 2-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "That Night in Rio," Don Ameche. "Singing Hills," 2 and 8.
Harvard: "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. "Melody for Three," Jean Hersholt. 2 and 7:45.
University: "Road to Zanzibar," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour and Bing Crosby. 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. "Knockout," Virginia Field. 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Road to Zanzibar," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour, and Bing Crosby. "Meet Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Man Made Monster," Anna Neagle and Lon Chaney, Jr. "Horror Island." 2. Continuous 7-11.
Strand: "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. "The Bad Man," Wallace Beery. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. 2:54, 8:54. "Murder Among Friends." 1:39, 7:39.
Park: "Adam Had Four Sons," Warner Baxter, "Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Theater: "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone, "Scotland Yard," Nancy Kelly. 1:50 and 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Road to Zanzibar," Dorothy Lamour, Bob Hope and Bing Crosby. "Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob," Lucille Ball and George Murphy. 2:30, 8:15. "Maisie Was a Lady," Ann Sothern. 4, 9:45.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Marked Men," "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Blondie Goes Latin," 3:55, 7:40. "Ziegfeld Girl," Hedy Lamarr. 1:45, 5:15, 9.
Mystic: "Mr. District Attorney," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:55, 7:50. "The Great Dictator," Charlie Chaplin. 3:05, 9.
Maplewood: "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward. "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. 1:45 and 7:30.
Orpheum: "Buck Privates," Abbott and Costello. "Robbers of the Range." 1:45 and 7:30.
Strand: "Las Vegas Nights," Tommy Dorsey and band. 1:55, 8. "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart. 3:30, 9:30.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "That Night in Rio," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "Wagons Roll at Night," Humphrey Bogart.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Monster and the Girl." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Road to Zanzibar," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour and Bing Crosby. 3:30, 8:20. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 2:30, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin. "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob," George Murphy. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. 3:30, 9:30. "Las Vegas Nights," 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "The Singing Hills," Gene Autry. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary," Andy Hardy. "Shadows on the Stairs." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Ziegfeld Girl," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Blondie Goes Latin," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Blondie Goes Latin," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. "Ride on Vaquero," Cesar Romero.
Strand: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis. "Knockout," Olympe Bradna.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.
Revere: "Nice Girl?" Deanna Durbin. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda and Dorothy Lamour. "Melody and Moonlight," Johnny Downs. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin. 2 and 8.
Central: "Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson. "Father's Son." 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. "Remedy for Riches." 2 and 8.
Strand: "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. "Wild Man of Borneo," Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Come Live With Me," James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Phantom Submarine." 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Adam Had Four Sons," Warner Baxter and Ingrid Bergman. "Blonde Inspiration." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "River's End," Dennis Morgan. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Convoy," Clive Brook, Judy Campbell. 2:09, 8:09. "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Robert Montgomery and Carole Lombard. 3:34, 9:34.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "That Night in Rio," "Wagons Roll at Night." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin. "Tall, Dark and Handsome, Cesar Romero. 1:30 and 7:30.
Watertown Square: "Road Show," Adolphe Menjou. "Charter Pilot." 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Tobacco Road," Charley Grapewin. "Blonde Inspiration," J. Shelton 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "Adam Had Four Sons," Warner Baxter and Ingrid Bergman. 2:30 and 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. "Border Vigilantes." 2 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In-Theater: "Return of Frank James," Gene Tierney and Henry Fonda. "Scatterbrain," Judy Canova. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "So Ends Our Night," Fredric March and Margaret Sullavan. 3:36, 7:36. "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero. 2:10, 6:30, 10:07.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

STATE formerly ORPHEUM
25c 'Til 1:00 P. M. plus tax
Wm. Powell • Myrna Loy
"LOVE CRAZY"
Plus: Rage in Heaven
Rob. Montgomery Ingrid Bergman

NOW! METROPOLITAN
"BLOOD AND SAND"
in Technicolor with Tyrone Power, Linda Darnell, Rita Hayworth
Plus "The Cowboy and the Blonde"

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT • TONIGHT AT 8:30
MATINEE WED. 55c-$1.65
DANNY DARE Presents
MEET the PEOPLE
THE ALL-AMERICAN MUSICAL REVUE
Evgs. $2.75-55c. Mat. Wed., Sat. $1.65-55c, tax inc.

MANCHESTER, N. H.

LYRIC THEATRE
HANOVER STREET
June 1-3—SON OF MONTE CRISTO, Joan Bennett. June 4-7—FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT, Joel McCrea. June 11-14—FLIGHT FROM DESTINY, Geraldine Fitzpatrick. June 15-17—A GIRL, A GUY AND A GOB, Geo. Murphy. June 18-21—THAT NITE IN RIO, Alice Faye. June 22-24—HIGH SIERRA, Humphrey Bogart. June 25-28—BAD MAN, Wallace Beery.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

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LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY
DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE Thea., B'way and 40 Street. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40. Air-Conditioned.

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THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st W. of Broadway. PE. 6-8220
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THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA
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HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
LUCILE WATSON • PAUL LUKAS • MADY CHRISTIANS
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St. West of 8 Ave.
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NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Tyrone POWER • LINDA DARNELL RITA HAYWORTH
'BLOOD and SAND'
In Gorgeous TECHNICOLOR
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW • ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

The Bears Go Berrying

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

One very fine morning in early August, Father Bear woke the family up early.

"Get up! Get up, Mother! Get up, children! Today is a day for going blue-berrying!"

When Mother Bear was dressed, she found that Father Bear had the fire going and the breakfast food already on the stove, and was busy making little baskets of birch bark, folded cleverly and fastened in one place, just the size for a paw to hold comfortably. The twins helped to pack the picnic box, and the dew was still on the grass, when the family started off for the pastures which lay on the top of Green Hill.

The climb was long but the air was still cool and the bears were very merry.

"Where's your basket, Papa?" asked one of the twins when they came to the first blueberry bushes. But Father Bear pointed to the axe in his belt.

Father Bear's Choice

"While you all are picking blueberries," he said, "I'm going to be cutting a little firewood for the winter."

"You like to keep in the shade," Mother Bear said. "Well, if Papa eats our berries now, children, we'll sit warm by his fire next winter, so I guess that's fair," and she laughed a big comfortable rumbling laugh and began sweeping whole pawfuls of berries into the basket she carried.

All day the bears picked berries or chopped wood, except when they ate their picnic together under a pine in the middle of the pasture.

"It's very natural for bears to like berries," said Mother Bear. "'Bears, berries; berries, bears.' You see how it is, who put the 'bear' in 'berries,' children?"

"Who put the 'berries in bears' —that's what I'd like to know?" said Father Bear tipping up a whole basket so that the lovely blue globes of sweetness ran into his mouth.

"Stop! Stop!" shouted the twins. "You'll eat them all up this noon, Papa!"

"Well, you can pick more," said Father Bear, munching away.

Of course he didn't eat them all up, but the family loved fruit so much that they did eat a good many berries with their sandwiches. By afternoon, there were fewer to be found on the bushes, their necks were getting warm and they were ready to rest.

The sound of chopping stopped in the woods, for Father Bear was taking a nice little nap.

Taking Orders

At sunset time he was as cheerful as ever but Mother Bear and the twins were a little hot and cross.

"Let's not go back through the fields," Mother Bear said. "I'm tired of bushes and fences. Let's go back by the road."

"Let's," agreed the twins.

So by the road they went.

Part way down the hill, they found a car parked under the trees. The people who had come in it were all off in another field berrying and the bears could hear their distant voices.

Father Bear's eye was caught by a sign in the rear window: "Drive yourself."

He stopped, looked at the sign a moment, and shook his head a little doubtfully.

"Well, get in everyone," he said at last. "I'm not sure, but I think I can do it."

Mrs. Bear's mouth fell open in astonishment.

"Why, you don't know how to drive," she gasped.

But Father Bear had made up his mind.

"I watched a man start one day when I was sitting in a tree gathering nuts," he said. "Get in, get in. It must be easy or it wouldn't say 'Drive yourself.' Besides, don't you think when a car gives one orders like that, we have to do it?"

A moment later the people who had rented the car for the day heard the familiar sound of its engine, then a wild honk. By the time they had reached the road they saw their automobile careening wildly down the hill, leaving behind it a track like a speeding snake. From time to time the horn sounded loudly.

"They'll tip it over!" cried the man.

"Look, they're almost in the ditch!" cried his wife.

End of a Ride

But Father Bear was learning, and now he was steering a straighter course. When he got to the bottom of the hill he was even able to turn into the lane which went toward their own house and drove as far as the bridge.

Then he pulled out the key and stopped the car.

"Well, how did you like that?" he asked proudly.

"It was wonderful!" cried the twins.

"Wait till I can catch my breath," gasped Mother Bear.

They could hear distant cries behind them.

"I wonder who's making that noise?" asked Father Bear. "Well, I'd never have done it if the car hadn't told me to itself, but it was exciting, wasn't it? I suppose we'd better be getting on."

By the time the human beings had reached their abandoned car, there was no sign to show them who was responsible for its sudden departure. With some difficulty they backed the automobile to the main road.

"Gracious, there are blueberries squashed over everything," said someone in the back seat. "We'd better get out and brush things off if we don't want it looking like a perfect bear's den."

Even then, they never suspected what had really happened.

But back home, Mother Bear was taking off the old straw hat she always kept for berrying.

"A delightful time," she said to her husband. "Thanks to your bringing us home; it was a wonderful day. We must really have a car of our own some day."

"Stop, stop," shouted the twins—A drawing by Maurice Day.

Riddle a Riddle-Me-Ree

Puzzle Fun

Here is a Pairogram, to be worked in the same way as the one published in this column a few weeks ago. This one lists animal mothers and their babies, but they are jumbled together and you must sort them out. Do it by putting in each small blank square on the right the number on the left of the mother animal to which the baby belongs.

A Pairogram

1.	HORSE	Kitten	
2.	SHEEP	Pup	
3.	COW	Whelp	
4.	GOAT	Piglet	
5.	BEAR	Tadpole	
6.	LION	Colt	1
7.	DOG	Lamb	
8.	PIG	Kid	
9.	CAT	Calf	
10.	FROG	Cub	

Wild Bird Puzzle

In the following six sentences are hidden the names of six wild birds. What are they?

1. When the train came in they saw that it was full.
2. Madge flew towards the mill but Ruth rushed on.
3. The Colonel's nephew rented the castle from him.
4. He left the grey wolf in charge of the cubs.
5. The Captain bowled Ralph out first ball.
6. He sprang on to the platform and faced the crowd.

Play Puzzle

There are four things hidden in the following sentences that children enjoy playing with. What are they?

1. They started the job at once.
2. Bob allowed the game to go on.
3. It was Dick who opposed it.
4. If the boys win George will be made the captain.

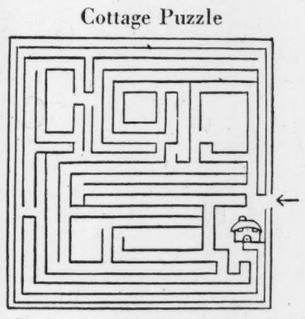
The answers to all these puzzles will be published on the page For Children next Monday.

Here are the answers to the puzzle published last Monday:

Answers to Hidden Dogs

1. Collie. 2. Chow. 3. Spaniel. 4. Setter. 5. Pointer. 6. Hound. 7. Beagle. 8. Coach. 9. Poodle. 10. Shepherd.

Cottage Puzzle



Humpty and Dumpty had to leave a message at a little thatched cottage. Which paths did they take in order to reach the front door?

Mutual Admiration

I like to watch Sir Robin
  As round the yard he scoots
In his gay red waistcoat
  And his trim black boots.

Ofttimes he dines quite proudly
  On victuals he has found,
Then wipes his beak off neatly,—
  His napkin is the ground.

I like to watch Sir Robin,—
  A gentleman is he,—
And one can see quite plainly
  That he likes watching me.

OMA OLNA MARTIN

How Can You Win a Book?

How would you like to earn a fine new book for your bookshelves? Lots of girls and boys now own beautiful new books with bright jackets and pictures, because they wrote to tell us about stories they liked which they read on the page For Children.

Two good books are offered in these contests every month to children up to ten years of age.

Your paper may be about any stories or articles you have read on either of The Christian Science Monitor's Junior Pages. Or, you may write about anything at all that interests you.

Your paper may be about 150 words long—never more than 200 words. It should give your own impressions or opinions of the stories or books. It should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her unaided work. The adult who countersigns the paper must make sure that it is original and has not been copied from another.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision will be final.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

PETER WHITE'S CONTEST
Junior Department
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Mr. Nobody Said Not a Word

Patsy had nothing to do, a most unusual state of affairs now that she had come to live in the country.

"Why don't you go and play in the wood?" said her mother. "It's a lovely day, and you can see Farmer Greenshield's field from there and watch him sowing the grain."

A queer look came into Patsy's face. She wriggled, and stood first on one foot, then on the other.

"What is it?" her mother asked, gently.

"I like the wood," Patsy answered, "and the field, but—"

"But what?"

"There's a strange man up there. It isn't Farmer Greenshields, it isn't anybody I know. He's awful fierce looking, and I don't like to go that way now."

"A strange man in Farmer Greenshield's field?" Her mother looked puzzled. "What was he doing when you saw him?"

"He was standing still and staring right at me!" answered Patsy.

He Stood and Stared

"Did he say anything?"

"No. He just stared and stared, and then I runned and runned until I was safe at home!"

"Didn't you tell anybody about it?"

"Only Jimmy Banks, when I went to tea with him yesterday," said Patsy. "He had seen him too. Jimmy said the strange man pointed at him! We can't ever go and play in the field or the wood again—not until the man has gone."

Mother took Patsy's hand.

"Come along," she said, brightly. "You and I will go and see the man together."

It was a fine blustery morning. The sky was full of racing clouds, and the wind tossed the branches of the trees up and down, and blew Patsy's curls about her face. They had to walk through the wood in order to reach the field, and on the way they came across all sorts of exciting things—a hedge sparrow's nest, celandines, and dandelions like gold in the grass, a squirrel looking at them with bright, excited eyes from his perch on a branch.

Soon the path led them out of the wood to the edge of the big field. Patsy held her mother's hand very tight, for there, standing outlined against the sky, just as she had seen him yesterday, was the strange man. He wore the same shabby black clothes, and the same shabby black hat pressed down so low that you really wondered where his face had got to!

An Introduction

"Look!" Patsy whispered, drawing her hand away. "I'm sure he's coming after us! Let's run home quick!"

But, to her surprise, her mother continued to walk forward until she got as near to the strange man as she could. Then she turned and beckoned to Patsy, and there was a big twinkle in her eye.

"I am going to introduce you to this gentleman," she said, "for we have often met before. Patsy, this is Mr. Nobody. Mr. Nobody, this is my little daughter who thinks she is very frightened of you, but she won't be when she knows as much about you as I do."

Surprise for Patsy

There was no answer. The only sound was the cry of some peewits as they wheeled overhead and flew away again.

"Hasn't he got a voice?" asked Patsy.

"No," answered her mother. "He can't say a word!"

"Can't he move," said Patsy, "or nod his head, or shake hands, as people do when they are introduced?"

"No," replied her mother. "You see, he is just Mr. Nobody—a scarecrow. Farmer Greenshields made him out of sticks and old clothes, and put him there to frighten away the birds who want to eat the grain before it grows up into young shoots. Mr. Nobody can't hurt them, or anyone else, but the birds think he can, just as you did!"

Patsy squeezed her mother's hand hard. Then she marched up to the scarecrow and peered at him under his old hat.

"I shan't ever run away from you again!" she cried.

Mother and Patsy talked hard all the way home, and now Patsy is learning to call anything that tries to frighten her, "Mr. Nobody."

Spring Fashions

Fashions were never more
  varied than these—
(I'm watching them pose
  round the crabapple trees).

Mushrooms are pleated,
  Cacti wear pins,
Goats hang tassels
  Under their chins.

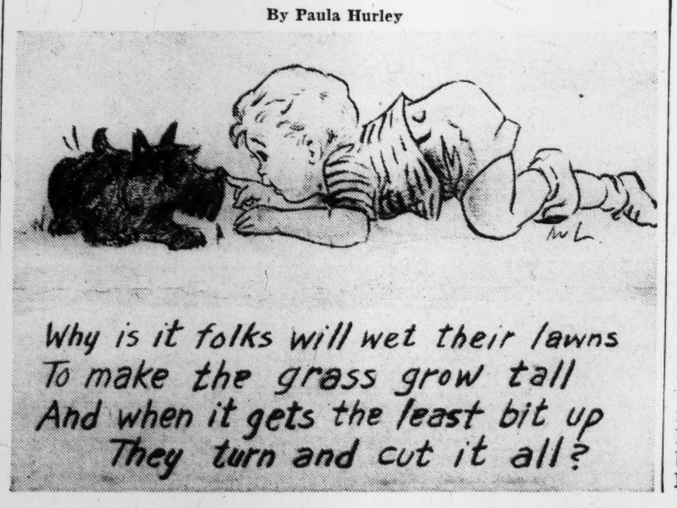
Squashes are ruffled,
  Mules wear cravats,
Poppy buds model
  Cossack hats.
Fashions continued in
  Blackberry Lane—

(Bring your umbrellas. We
  might have rain!)

MARGARET TEDFORD

Folks Are So Odd

By Paula Hurley



Little Girls Help Free French

A number of little girls between the ages of six and ten have come to the help of the Free French Navy. This is how it happened. The French sailor always wears a bright red bobble on the top of his cap—he wouldn't feel right without his bobble—so it was a serious matter when the Navy ran short of them.

Brownies, as everyone knows, are clever at making round woollen pompons. When an appeal for helpers, together with a supply of red wool, was received at Imperial Guide Headquarters, London, Hertfordshire Brownies, and a Pack at Bealing, Essex, immediately set to work and hundreds of bobbles have already been sent to the Free French Navy.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

TEELA-WOOKET
The Horseback Camps in Green Mts. of Vermont. A glorious summer of riding, sports, adventure! Beginners' mounts, show horses, hunters, jumpers. Water sports golf, archery. Attractive new rates and no extras. Catalog. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Roys, 24 Ordway Road, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

HOLIDAY CAMP
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CANOEING • TENNIS • ARTS & CRAFTS
SAILING & RIDING • SWIMMING • TRIPS
Mrs. Geo. Beaverson • Miss Mary V. Farnum
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KOHAHNA for GIRLS
In the Northwoods on Lake Michigan. Strong outdoor living. Hours in the saddle and on the trail. Land and Water sports. Dramatics. Dancing. Crafts. Skilled, sympathetic leadership. Girls 7-18. Booklet. MRS. MAUDE BEALS TURNER, Maple City, Michigan. For girls from Homes of Readers of The Christian Science Monitor.

VEBYNIN
Camp for girls. 160 acres bordering Dodge Pond. LEMPSTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE. Every cabin in the sunshine; airy, cool hillside location. Varied program—usual as well as unusual activities. Daily choral reading of the Bible. $175 ten weeks. Riding extra. H. E. KOCH, Director 282 Lawrence Rd., Medford, Mass.

Look for
Camp Advertisements
on
Monday, Children's Page
and
Thursday,
Young People's Page

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

SEA PINES "SPRITES"
Junior Unit of Sea Pines Camp on Cape Cod
Boys and girls (5-11) have their own beach and activities. Specially trained counselors. Swimming, riding, dancing, dramatics, music, art. Salt water beach. 100 acres of pines. Senior Camp for older girls. Guest house for parents. Booklets.
FAITH BICKFORD, Box J, Brewster, Mass.

CAMP SLOANE
Separate camps for boys, girls, 7 to 18. 95 acres, 1200 ft. elevation. Lakeville, Conn. Complete modern eqpt., trained staff. Dietitian 2 nurses. All outdoor sports. 15 horses. 60 rowboats and canoes. June 28 to Aug. 30. 9 weeks season, $155; 4 weeks, $70; 5 weeks, $87.50. Write Booklet S. Ernest P. Roberts, Director. 124 Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains, N. Y. Westchester County Y. M. C. A. 30th Year.

CAMP ELEKTOR
Lake Tedyuskung, Hawley, Pa. For boys and girls 6-14. All camp activities. Fun and progress for everyone without over-regimentation. Moderate Rates. Mrs. Maude Clarke, Director. Principal of Elektor Academy, Jamaica, L. I., New York.
Rep. 9-4792
Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor

CAMPS FOR BOYS

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DAMARISCOTTA LAKE, ME. For Boys 6-18 yrs.
Cabins — 350 Acres — Two miles shore frontage—Land and watersports—Trips—Modern sanitation—Spring water—Excellent food—Fine equipment—Our own farm—Manual training—Moderate Fee—Flexible Program.
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Famous Vt. Camp for Boys 9-19: "learn-by-doing" progressive program; crafts; sports; fullest equipment. Junior, Intermediate, Senior divisions; experienced counselors, teachers and college men. 41st Season. June 28-Aug. 22. $120 season. Booklet.
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300-Acre Wilderness Camp for Boys Near West Point and Bear Mountain in The Historic Hudson Valley. Riding at 3000-Acre Ranch. 100 Horses. Real Cowboys. Tennis—Trips—Complete Program—Private Lake—All Water Sports. Counselors Selected for Character and Ability. Campers Carefully Chosen—Limited to Fifty. Write for Folder. Allan Dewey, Dir., R. F. D. #2, Peekskill, N. Y.

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Boys 5-19 (Four age groups)
1000 ft. elevation. Varied program of activity. Trips. Riding. Trained Staff. Complete equipment. Rates reasonable. 26th season. Catalog. Kindergarten camp for little tots under camp age. Herbert M. Lorenz, Director, P. O. Box 424, Bennington, Vermont. Affiliated with Camp Woodland, Londonderry, Vt., for girls, GARDEN ISLAND CAMP (adults) on LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

LEELANAU
FOR BOYS
SUMMER CAMP IN 21ST SEASON
In days like these the wise parent does more than supply entertainment without purpose. Camp is not an expenditure, it is an investment.
Write for booklet—WILLIAM BEALS, Box 40, Glen Arbor, Michigan.
For boys of The Christian Science Monitor readers. Guest House under same management.

Pocono Pines
IN THE HEART OF POCONOS
Boys 6-16. 17th year. Alt. 2000'. Screened cabins. 2½ hours from New York and Phila. Happy atmosphere. Experienced counsellors, camp mothers. Moderate fee. Eight weeks. Movies. All sports. Swimming and canoeing on 3-mile lake. Golf and riding special features. Excellent food. Capacity 50 boys. Booklet. We have what readers of The Christian Science Monitor want for their boys.
Carl Fromuth and Paul Calhoun, Directors
Mrs. Wanda G. Calhoun, 5906 Pulaski Avenue Philadelphia, Pa.

Average Price of 60 Stocks Compiled by Associated Press
Saturday 39.6 Prev. day 39.7
1941 high 45.0 1941 low 39.1

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 250,000
Previous day's sales 107,100
1941 volume to date 111,390,650
1940 volume to date 96,807,795

Some Stocks UpModerately; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—The stock market maintained the even tenor of its ways today in the face of a little more bearish overseas news.

A number of leaders were bid up moderately after early hesitancy and such losses as were in evidence near the final hour were small. Dealings were negligible throughout, transfers for the full proceedings being at the rate of about 300,000 shares.

Brokers suggested the Nazi victory at Crete may have been pretty well discounted and offset to some extent by British success in Iraq. At the same time, most buyers exhibited considerable wariness as tightening of defense controls was stressed by the President's signing of the mandatory priorities bill.

Stocks attracting occasional support included N. Y. Shipbuilding, U. S. Steel, Cerro de Pasco, Sante Fe, Atlantic Coast Line, Westinghouse, Chrysler, Consolidated Aircraft and Montgomery Ward.

Consolidated Edison dipped to a new low for the year. Backward also were Standard Oil of Indiana, Texas Corp. and Southern Pacific.

In the curb resistance was displayed by Driver-Harris, Electric Bond & Share, Brewster Aero and Pennroad.

Rail Bonds Lower

Rail issues generally turnel a bit lower in an otherwise irregular bond market today.

Transactions were at a low level and variations were mostly in small fractions toward the close.

U. S. Governments gained 1-32 to 2-32 point in over-the-counter dealings which, in contrast to the stock exchange, felt fairly active investment demand.

The new federal 2½s of '56-58 were traded at 103 4-32 points, a gain of 2-32 point from the last official sales.

Among corporates on the rising side were Rock Island general 4s of '88, commercial Mackay income bonds with warrant, Youngstown Sheet 3¼s, Western Union 5s of '60 and Pacific Gas 3¾s.

Slightly lower were Alleghany stamped 5s of '50, City of New York 3s, International Telephone 5 and International Paper 5s.

Issues of Sao Paulo and Cuba made small gains in a lightly traded foreign government list.

Foreigners Withdraw $104,341,000 From U. S. in February

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury reports that foreigners withdrew $104,341,000 of cash and securities from the United States in February.

The principal drain was from bank deposits, amounting to $96,180,000. Great Britain accounted for $68,301,000 of this, probably in connection with war material purchases. Switzerland, Canada, Latin America and Asia also made heavy withdrawals.

Liquidation of American securities amounted to $11,266,000—$1,774,000 by Great Britain, $1,054,000 by Germany, $1,298,000 by Switzerland, $1,407,000 by Italy, $1,236,000 by Canada, and $2,848,000 by Latin America.

German sales of American securities were the largest for any month since the war began, although Axis funds have trickled out steadily in anticipation of a "freezing order" which would prevent further withdrawals.

Wheat Prices Rise In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, June 2 (AP)—Wheat producers' approval of the Government's plan to rest rict the new crop movement by a marketing quota system and loans at rates above current prices today touched off enough buying in the futures pit here to lift quotations two cents a bushel. Gains at Kansas City amounted to about three cents at times.

Veteran grain traders forecast eventual tightening of open market supplies similar to what has occurred the past two seasons, if provisions of the Government's program are carried out as planned now. Although a marketing quota has never been in effect before, wheat prices have been influenced by loan provisions the last two seasons. Each time prices held below loan levels during the period when grain was being sealed but later rose above lending rates as commercial supplies tightened.

Kansas Harvest Labor Pay Best in 10 Years

TOPEKA, Kan. (AP) — Kansas harvest labor is being offered the best pay in 10 years to handle the bumper wheat crop pushing toward maturity.

Surveys by the State employment service show a shortage of farm labor for the first time since 1928. The national defense drain on Kansas workers coupled with a prospective best yield in 10 years is giving western planters a worry.

Twenty-two southwestern counties have indicated they possibly will need an additional 9,000 men to harvest the grain, preliminary studies indicate.

Questionnaires sent to farmers show they already are contracting for combine operators and are offering $7 a day. Other harvest hands are expected to draw $4 to $5 with room and board. Such harvest wages haven't been paid since the 1931 heavy wheat crop.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	2	47¼	47⅛	47¼	+ ¼
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	M'y26
7¾	5⅛	Adams Ex (.40e)	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	3	20	20	20	M'y21
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	M'y26
42½	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	4	39¼	39⅛	39¼	
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	1/16	1/16	1/16	M'y19
5	3⅞	Alaska Jun (½)	1	4	4	4	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	3	6	5⅞	5⅞	M'y26
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	M'y31
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	15	15	15	M'y27
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (½g)	2	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
11½	7¾	Allen Ind (¼g)	3	8	7¾	7¾	M'y22
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	145¾	145¼	145¼	— ½
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	M'y20
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	M'y31
7⅝	5¼	Allied Stores	8	6	5⅞	5⅞	
80	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	3	73¼	73¼	73¼	M'y27
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	4	26¼	26	26⅛	+ ½
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (½g)	1	17	17	17	M'y24
1¼	11/16	Amal Leather	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y23
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	M'y15
55¾	44	Amerada Cp (2)	4	55	53½	53½	—1½
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	2	17	16⅝	17	M'y29
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	5	44	44	44	M'y28
8¼	5½	Am Bk N (.10g)	3	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	M'y29
38	29⅞	Am Br S (.40g)	6	36	35½	36	M'y29
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	4	78⅞	78½	78⅞	+ ⅜
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	171½	171½	171½	M'y28
31⅜	23	Am Car & Fdy	5	27⅜	26⅝	27⅜	+ ⅝
71½	56	Am C & F pf (7)	4	70½	70½	70½	+ ½
23⅛	18½	Am Ch & C(.80g)	1	18½	18½	18½	M'y31
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	107	107	M'y22
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	100	100	100	M'y31
8¾	6½	Am Coltyp (.30g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'y16
6⅛	4⅝	Am Comm Al	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M'y28
14¼	9½	Am Crys S (½g)	6	14⅛	13¾	14⅛	M'y29
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'y28
5	3¾	Am European	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y 8
1⅛	½	Am & For Pow	7	½	½	½	M'y28
17¾	11⅞	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	M'y20
21	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	3	17¾	17⅝	17¾	M'y28
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y12
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	3	34	34	34	— ½
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
30	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	
51	44¾	Am Home (2.40)	1	44½	44½	44½	— ½
1⅞	1½	Am Ice	14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
22½	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	5	22½	22¼	22¼	M'y24
4¼	3¼	Am Internat'l	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
13¼	11	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	11	11	11	M'y31
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48	48	48	Apr29
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	1	12	11¾	12	M'y31
94⅝	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	3	85	85	85	+1
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	6	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
46¾	30	AP L $6 pf(4½k)	1	34½	34½	34½	— ⅜
39	25	AP L $5 pf 3.44k	12	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	+ ¼
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	29	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (.70g)	3	13½	13½	13½	
7	5	Am Saf R (¼g)	1	5	5	5	
8⅜	7⅛	Am Seat (½e)	3	8	8	8	M'y22
45¼	34	Am Sm & R (1g)	9	40¼	40	40¼	+ ⅛
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	146	146	146	+ ½
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	M'y31
28½	19	Am Steel F (½g)	2	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅜
11¼	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	10	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	M'y29
13½	10	Am Stove (.60g)	1	10	10	10	M'y26
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	3	15	15	15	M'y29
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	85½	85½	85½	M'y29
14½	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	11⅞	11¾	11¾	M'y27
168¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	10	153	150¾	153	+2⅛
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	1	62½	62½	62½	
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	1	63	63	63	+ ¼
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	147½	147½	147½	M'y31
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'y29
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
99⅛	89½	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Apr28
8⅜	5½	AmWoolen	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
60⅛	51	Am Wool pf (4k)	1	56	56	56	+ ¼
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	M'y31
54	46⅛	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	M'y13
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (1g)	*32	26¼	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
14¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.15g)	2	13	13	13	
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	1	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1	1	1	M'y14
30	25	Arch-D M (.85g)	1	27	27	27	M'y29
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110¾	110¾	110¾	M'y28
5½	4	Armour Ill	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	3	53½	53½	53½	— ¼
60	60	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	23	Arm Cork (½g)	5	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
8⅞	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	M'y27
6¾	4¼	Artloom (⅜g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'y22
7⅝	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	81	81	81	M'y26
99½	87	AssdDG2pf 10¼k	1	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	M'y20
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'y 9
30⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	14	27⅛	26¾	27	+ ¼
70¼	60¼	Atch T&SFpf (5)	1	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	— ⅜
21¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	7	19⅜	19	19⅜	+ ½
23¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	1	17	17	17	M'y27
30	16½	Atl G&W In pf	1	27	27	27	— ¼
24¼	20½	Atl Refining (1)	33	20⅞	20	20	— ½
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107	107	107	M'y29
7⅛	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
50	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	49¾	49½	49¾	+ ¾
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	61	61	61	M'y22
7	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	22	7½	7	7½	+ ⅝
2⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'y16
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	22	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	3	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	2	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	M'y29
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	M'y29
10½	7	Barber As (½e)	4	8⅛	8	8	M'y29
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'y26
9⅞	7⅝	Barnsdall (.30g)	2	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ½g	9	22⅜	21¾	22⅜	+ ½
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅜
25½	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23½	23½	23½	M'y26
103⅜	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	M'y 8
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	109½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	109½	109½	109½	M'y27
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	M'y27
37¾	32⅜	Bendix Av (2g)	13	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	+ ⅛
20⅞	15⅛	Benef Ind (.45g)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ½
57	54⅝	Benef Ind pf 2½	2	56	56	56	+ ½
32	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	28	27½	27	
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	7	69⅝	69¼	69½	+ ¼
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	122¾	122¾	122¾	+ ¾
28	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	1	26	26	26	M'y29
21¼	16½	Black &Dk(1.60)	1	19½	19½	19½	M'y31
10¼	6⅝	Blaw-Knox .30g	2	7	6⅞	6⅞	M'y28
18⅜	14¾	Bliss & L (¼g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	M'y21
18⅝	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	21	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br(1g)	6	26¾	26⅝	26¾	M'y29
22⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
20⅛	18⅝	Borden Co(.60g)	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
20¼	16	Borg-Warn .40g	7	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
1⅞	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'y29
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	32	32	32	
4½	3¼	Brew Corp(.20g)	7	4	3¾	4	
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	2	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (½g)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
41	30⅞	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	M'y26
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	41	41	41	M'y27
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y26
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	2	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	M'y27
14⅛	10	Bklyn Un Gas	4	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	M'y27
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	2	30	30	30	M'y 2
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	2	20	20	20	— ½
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	2	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅜
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	3	4	4	4	— ⅛
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
34¼	24	Bullard Co (1g)	*2	24½	24½	24½	M'y29
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	30	30	30	
18½	15¾	Burling M (.60g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
53¼	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	49½	49½	49½	M'y28
8¾	7⅜	Burr Add (.30g)	3	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
3¾	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'y28
5⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	2	4½	4½	4½	M'y28
21⅝	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	20	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	M'y29
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	M'y29
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	3	8⅛	8	8⅛	M'y29
12	7½	Byron Jack(¼g)	2	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	M'y29
		C					
21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	1	19	19	19	M'y29
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	52⅝	M'y 6
1½	11/16	Callahan Z-Lead	1	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	2	6	6	6	— ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Camp Wy (.60g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	M'y29
13¾	11	Canada Dry .60)	2	11	11	11	
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	1	3½	3½	3½	
39⅞	34	Cannon Mills ½g	2	34	34	34	M'y27
3¼	2¼	Capital Adm A	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'y27
30½	22	Carpent S H 1½g	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅞
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	11	2⅝	2½	2½	M'y24
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	M'y31
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	2	43¼	43	43	— ½
28⅜	18⅞	Celanese (½g)	5	20	19⅛	20	+ ⅞
10	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	3	9½	9⅜	9½	
22¾	16¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	17	17	17	+ ¼
2⅝	1½	Cent Foundry	2	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
3	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y22
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
3⅛	2½	Century Rib M	1	2½	2½	2½	Apr21
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	4	30¼	30	30⅛	+1
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	1	3	3	3	
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (½g)	2	16½	16½	16½	M'y24
20⅜	17½	Champ P&F ½g	4	19	18¾	19	M'y29
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	M'y26
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	10	36¼	35	36¼	+1
102½	94	Ches & O pf (4)	1	93½	93½	93½	— ½
3	2¼	Ches Corp	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅜	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	2	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
2⅝	11/16	Chi Great West	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'y31
8⅛	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	M'y29
15½	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	8	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	38½	38½	38½	M'y28
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	9	50⅜	50	50	— ¼
1/16	1/16	Chi Rock Is & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y26
¼	3/32	C R I & P 6% pf	9	3/32	3/32	3/32	M'y29
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	1/16	1/16	1/16	M'y21
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	5	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅜
13⅜	10¾	Chickasha (½e)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	M'y20
2⅞	1¼	Childs Co	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
72⅛	55⅛	Chrysler (3g)	7	55⅝	55⅜	55⅜	+ ¼
10¾	8¾	City I & F (.30g)	8	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
3	2¼	City Stores	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
37¾	31¼	Clark Eq (¾g)	*1	32	32	32	M'y28
33¾	25	Clev Gr B (.40g)	1	25	25	25	M'y28
36⅜	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	14	36	35⅝	36	+ ¼
34	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	5	33¼	33	33¼	+ ¼
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	4	89¼	89	89	— ⅝
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	M'y24
13¼	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	9	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	103	103	103	+ ¼
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2½g	1	19	19	19	— ½
20	14	Col Fuel&I (½g)	1	16	16	16	M'y31
21¾	15¾	Col Br A (.90g)	4	15⅝	15½	15½	— ¼
21	15¼	Col Br B (.90g)	5	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	42	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
82⅛	73	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	73½	73½	73½	M'y29
6⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	M'y23
24⅞	21¼	Colum P pf(2¾)	3	23½	23½	23½	M'y27
80⅛	69⅞	Col Carb (1g)	2	74	73	73	—1
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	2	23½	23½	23½	
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99½	99½	99½	M'y27
37⅞	28¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	10	29½	29¼	29¼	— ⅜
110	104	ComT cv pf(4¼)	1	105	105	105	M'y16
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼g)	4	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
11/16	5/16	Com'th & South	46	⅜	5/16	5/16	— 1/16
61¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	2	52	51⅞	52	+ ½
30⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	6	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ⅛
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'y28
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	
30⅜	22½	Cons Aircr (2e)	87	30¾	29¾	30½	+ ½
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	1	11⅛	11	11	M'y29
7½	5¾	Cons Cop (¼g)	6	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
23⅜	17⅜	Cons Edison (2)	19	17½	17¼	17½	
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	5	98	97¾	98	
¾	½	Con Film Ind	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y19
8⅛	7¼	Cons F pf (½k)	5	8	8	8	
3⅛	2⅜	Cons Laundries	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ¼
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	24	6⅛	6	6	
1⅜	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	2	1	1	1	M'y29
4½	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
23¾	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	22	22	22	M'y29
106⅝	100⅜	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	M'y31
15⅞	12½	Container (½g)	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
14¼	7⅝	Cont Bak (A)	2	13⅝	13½	13½	— ¼
1⅛	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	2	11/16	11/16	11/16	— 1/16
99⅞	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	99	98¾	98¾	— ¼
40½	32	Cont Can (1g)	6	32⅛	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	2	8	7⅞	8	M'y28
39⅝	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	37½	37½	37½	
4⅛	2⅝	Cont Motors	3	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
22½	17⅜	Cont O Del (½g)	14	21½	21⅛	21¼	
23½	15½	Cont Steel (½g)	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
18⅞	13	Cop'weld (.40g)	3	14	14	14	M'y29
55	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	53	53	53	M'y16
47½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	2	46	46	46	
4⅞	3¾	Coty Inc (¼g)	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	2	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
19	15¾	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	M'y29
6¼	4⅜	Crosley Corp	5	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
27⅝	19⅞	Crown C&S(¼g)	1	20½	20½	20½	M'y29
45½	40	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	M'y29
15⅜	11⅛	Crown Zel (¾g)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ¼
47¼	35½	Crucible Steel	7	38	37½	37⅞	+ ⅛
98½	82	Crucible pf (5)	1	83½	83½	83½	— ¼
5¼	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
53	41⅞	Cuban-AS pf 5½	1	50½	50½	50½	M'y22
16½	11½	Cudahy Pack	2	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
25	20	Cuneo Pr (1½)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
1⅞	1	Curtis Publish	1	1	1	1	
45	41	Curtis P pf (¾k)	1	41	41	41	M'y23
34¾	30½	Curtis P p pf (3)	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	M'y31
9¾	7¼	Curtiss-W (½e)	12	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	
29½	24½	Curtiss-W A (2)	5	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	15	Cutler-H (¾g)	4	16⅛	16	16⅛	M'y29
		D					
3¼	3	Davega Str(.30g)	6	3	3	3	Apr28
17¾	14⅝	Davaga S pf(1¼)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	M'y26
8⅜	6¼	Davison C (.60g)	4	8	8	8	M'y28
22½	18⅝	Deere&Co (1½e)	4	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
29¾	27	Deere pf (1.40)	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
18⅜	14⅞	Deisel W-G (1½)	2	15	14⅞	15	M'y21
13¼	9	Del & Hudson	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	
3¾	2½	Del Lack & West	2	3	3	3	M'y31
1/16	1/16	Den&Rio GW pf	2	1/16	1/16	1/16	M'y21
23¼	20	Detroit Ed(new)	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
29⅞	21½	Diam Match ¾g	5	22¼	22	22	— ½
41	36	Dia M pf (1½)	1	36	36	36	
10⅛	6⅞	Diam T Mot(¼g)	1	7	7	7	M'y28
18¼	12⅝	Dist C-S (h2.22)	5	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	— ⅛
86	68⅝	Dist C pf ww (5)	1	71	71	71	+ ½
9	7	Dix-Vortex(¼)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	M'y15
23⅛	17	Doehler D (¼g)	2	17½	17¼	17½	+ ¼
17	14¼	Dome Mines(h2)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	M'y31
79¼	63½	Douglas Air (5e)	7	69	68¼	68½	
141¾	120	Dow Chem (3)	1	122	122	122	M'y29
22	17½	Dresser Mfg (1e)	4	19¾	19½	19¾	M'y29
6⅜	4	Dunhill Int	3	4	4	4	M'y26
9⅝	6¾	Duplan Silk	2	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	M'y22
164¾	138	du Pont deN3½g	1	143	143	143	
126⅞	120⅞	du Pont pf (4½)	2	124⅛	124	124⅛	+ ⅞
		E					
34	24	East Air Lines	7	24¾	24½	24¾	M'y28
5¼	3⅛	East Roll Mill	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'y28
142	120¼	East Kodak (6)	6	122⅝	121¾	122⅝	+1⅛
36⅞	29½	Eaton Mfg (1½g)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	M'y29
16	14½	Edis Bros (1.20)	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	M'y26
⅝	⅜	El & Mus Ind	10	7/16	7/16	7/16	+ 1/16
33⅞	25⅛	Elec A-L (1½g)	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
17⅜	12½	Elec Boat (.40g)	8	14	13¾	14	+ ¼
4⅜	1½	El Power & Lt	6	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
33	23½	El P&L 6pf(.30k)	1	31	31	31	+ ½
37¼	27½	El P&L 7pf(.35k)	2	33	32¾	32¾	M'y27
34⅛	28	El Stor Bat (2)	4	29¼	28½	29¼	
31	26⅛	El Paso NG(2.40)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'y27
44¼	39½	Endi-John (3)	5	40½	39½	39½	M'y27
7	3⅛	Eng Pub Service	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
80¼	65	Eng P S $5 (5)	1	71	71	71	
83¼	70	EngPS5½pf(5½)	2	77½	76	76	M'y28
½	1/16	Equit Off Bldg	2	1/16	1/16	1/16	M'y22
1¼	½	Erie RR	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'y17
1⅜	⅞	Erie 1 pf	10	1	1	1	M'y26
1⅛	½	Erie 2 pf		¾	¾	¾	Apr14
3⅝	2⅞	Eureka V Clean	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
8¾	5⅝	Evans Products	1	6½	6½	6½	M'y28
30¾	23⅛	Ex-Cell-O(1.30g)	1	26	25⅞	26	+ ½
⅝	⅜	Exchange Buffet	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y22
		F					
45½	34	Fairb Morse (1g)	4	35	34⅞	35	M'y29
24⅞	18½	Fajardo (1g)	2	18¾	18½	18½	
13⅜	10	Fed Lt & Tr (1)	4	10⅛	10	10	M'y29
25¾	21½	Fed M & S (2g)	6	25¼	25	25¼	M'y27
14⅝	10⅞	Fed Mogul (¼g)	1	11	11	11	M'y29
4¼	2¼	Fed Mot Truck	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y31
¾	⅜	Fed Wat Serv A	1	7/16	7/16	7/16	M'y21
21½	18⅜	Fed D Str (1.40a)	2	19½	19¼	19¼	M'y29
97½	92½	Fed Str pf (4¼)	1	92½	92½	92½	M'y23
14⅜	11½	Ferro Enam (1)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	M'y28
38¼	34¼	Fid P F I (1.60a)	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅛
18½	15¼	Firestone (½g)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	M'y31
105	101⅞	Fire T&R pf (6)	1	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	M'y29
42½	31⅞	First N Str (2½)	2	36	35½	35½	+ ½
15	12⅛	Flintkote (½g)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
33⅞	27	Florence S (½g)	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	M'y31
25¼	22	Florsheim A (2)	1	23	23	23	M'y14
7	4	Follansbee Steel	1	4	4	4	M'y28
29	22	Follansbee Stl pf	1	22	22	22	M'y12
32	24	Food M (.35g)	1	24	24	24	M'y31
20¼	13⅛	Foster Wheeler	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	M'y31
3¾	2⅛	Francisco Sugar	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y31
39	32½	Freeport S (2)	4	33¾	33½	33¾	+1¼
		G					
2	1½	Gabriel Co A	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2½	1¼	Gair (Robert)	26	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
8⅝	7½	Gair (Robt)6%pf	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	M'y29
5¼	3¾	Gar Wood Ind	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'y29
8	6	Gar Wood pf(½)	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'y24
11½	10¾	Gaylord C (½a)	2	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	M'y26
53⅞	47½	Gaylord pf (2¾)	9	53⅞	53⅝	53¾	M'y13
5⅜	4	Gen Am I (.15e)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	M'y29
102⅝	102⅝	Gen A In pf (6)	1	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	M'y10
55¾	46¾	Gen Am Tr 1½g	10	51¾	51	51¾	+1
7¼	5¾	Gen Baking .15g	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	M'y28
5	3¼	Gen Bronze	1	3½	3½	3½	M'y29
6⅛	3¼	Gen Cable	3	4	4	4	M'y29
16½	10½	Gen Cable A	2	10½	10½	10½	M'y31
86¾	73½	Gen Cbl pf(3½k)	3	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	M'y22
19¼	17⅛	Gen Cigar (1)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	M'y27
35⅛	28⅛	Gen Elec (.70g)	32	28⅞	28⅜	28¾	+ ¼
39¾	33⅝	Gen Foods (2)	4	35⅞	35⅜	35⅝	— ¼
114⅛	112½	Gen Fds pf (4½)	1	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	M'y 9
11/16	¼	Gen G & El A	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	
86	80	Gen Mills (4)	1	80	80	80	M'y29
48½	36¾	Gen Mot (1¾g)	28	37⅛	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
126	123¾	Gen Motor pf(5)	1	124½	124½	124½	
4⅜	3⅝	Gen Out Adver	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	M'y28
48	40	Gen Out Ad A 6k	2	41¼	41¼	41¼	M'y27
7½	6	Gen P Ink (.60)	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y27
½	¼	Gen Pub Serv	4	5/16	5/16	5/16	M'y31
16⅛	11⅛	Gen Ry Sig (¼g)	1	13⅛	13	13	M'y28
5/16	5/16	Gen Real & Util	4	5/16	5/16	5/16	M'y31
20	16¼	Gen Real & U pf	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	Apr29
29½	20⅛	Gen Refr't (.65g)	11	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅜
11½	9½	Gen Shoe (.40g)	5	9⅝	9½	9½	M'y29
22⅛	17¾	Gen Tel (1.60)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	M'y31
16¼	11	Gen Theat (¼g)	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
21½	18⅛	Gen Time (½g)	4	21	20½	21	+1
13	10	Gen T&R (½g)	1	10½	10½	10½	M'y28
3⅞	2⅛	Gillette Saf R	4	2¼	2⅛	2¼	M'y31
37½	34⅛	Gillette S pf (5)	2	34⅞	34¼	34⅞	M'y29

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
7⅛	5⅛	Gimbel Bros	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	
67½	60	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	3	64	64	64	M'y21
14¾	12¾	Glidden Co (½g)	1	14½	14½	14½	
46	40¼	Glidd cv pf (2¼)	1	43½	42¾	42¾	M'y31
2¼	1¼	Gobel (Adolf)	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y22
2½	2⅛	Goebel (.20)	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'y28
14¾	11½	Goodrich (¼g)	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
65¼	58¼	Goodrich pf (5)	2	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	M'y29
20¼	16	Goodyear (1a)	3	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
90	79½	Good T&Rpf (5)	4	85	84½	85	M'y29
1⅞	1⅛	Goth Silk Hos'y	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'y 6
1⅛	9/16	Graham-Paige	2	11/16	11/16	11/16	
6⅜	4⅛	Granby M (.30g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'y27
13¾	10⅛	Grand Un w ct	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ½
13⅞	9⅞	Grand Un x ct	1	10	10	10	M'y26
12¾	9	Granite C S(¼e)	11	9	9	9	M'y27
36½	28¼	Grant(WT)(1.40)	1	30	30	30	M'y29
25⅛	23	Grant pf (1)	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	M'y20
15¾	13⅛	Gt N I ct (1¾e)	3	15	15	15	
28⅜	22	Gt Nor pf (1g)	*3	25¼	25⅛	25¼	
26⅜	19⅞	Gt W Sugar (2)	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	M'y31
34	29⅛	Green (H) (2a)	4	31½	31½	31½	M'y29
12¼	9¾	Greyhound (1)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
11⅝	11	Greyh'd pf (.55)	1	11	11	11	
17⅞	12¾	Grum Air (1¼e)	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅜
1⅞	1¼	Guantan Sugar	6	1½	1½	1½	M'y28
3⅞	1½	Gulf Mob & Oh	1	3	3	3	
18¾	9	Gulf M & Oh pf	5	15¼	15	15	M'y28
		H					
33	28½	Hack Wat (1½)	1	29	29	29	
16⅜	11¾	Hall Print (1)	3	14⅛	14	14	+ ¼
15	13¼	Hamil W (½g)	1	13½	13½	13½	M'y29
25¼	17	Harb-Walk(¾g)	3	18½	18⅛	18⅜	+ ⅛
6⅜	5½	Hat Corp (.80e)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	M'y28
3½	1⅞	Hayes Mfg	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	M'y26
95	80	Hazel Atlas (5)	1	80½	80½	80½	M'y29
7⅜	6⅛	Hecker P (.60)	8	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
96	70	Helme GW (5a)	2	73½	72½	73½	M'y23
16⅜	10¾	Hercules M (¼g)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	M'y28
77½	66	Hercu P (1.20g)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	+ ¼
56¾	48½	Hershey Ch (3)	1	48½	48½	48½	M'y28
115	104	Hersh cv pf (4a)	2	104	104	104	M'y19
16	14¼	Hinde & D (¼g)	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
17	15⅞	Hires C E (1.20)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅜
30¾	23	Holland F (2)	4	24⅛	23	24⅛	M'y29
9	6½	Hollander (½g)	6	7⅜	7¼	7¼	M'y27
14⅞	9	Holly Sug (¼g)	2	13⅛	13	13	— ¼
52⅜	42½	Homestake (4½)	7	45½	44½	44½	—1
39	32¼	Hou-Her A (2½)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	M'y28
13¾	10	Hou-H B (¼g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
64	48⅜	Household (4a)	4	51¼	50	50½	+ ¾
111	108⅝	Household pf(5)	1	109	109	109	M'y31
4¾	3½	Houston Oil	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
37½	26½	Howe Sound (3)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	M'y29
⅝	⅜	Hudson & Man	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y26
3⅝	2⅝	Hudson & M pf	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'y22
19½	15¾	HudsonBay(h2e)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	M'y31
4⅞	2⅞	Hudson Motor	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
¾	⅜	Hupp Motor	2	7/16	⅜	7/16	
		I					
8⅞	6⅛	Illinois Central	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
20⅜	13	Ill Central pf	2	17	17	17	— ¼
6⅝	5	Indian Refin	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	M'y28
21¼	18¼	Ind P&L(1.60)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ½
26	20¾	Ind Rayon (½g)	1	21	21	21	
111½	93¼	Inger-Rand (3g)	1	94	94	94	—1
90½	69¼	Inland Steel (4)	1	70	70	70	
13½	9⅛	Inspir Cop (½g)	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
6½	6	Insuransh (.20e)	3	6	6	6	
25½	19½	Interch Cp (1.60)	1	20⅝	19⅞	20⅝	M'y27
4⅜	3⅛	Intercon R(.40e)	1	4	4	4	M'y20
11¼	7	Interlake I (¼g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
2⅛	1¼	Int Agricultural	1	1½	1½	1½	
49	30⅛	Int Agr pr pf	1	37	37	37	M'y17
167½	140	Int Bus Ma (6a)	3	150⅝	150⅜	150⅜	+ ⅜
53¾	43⅛	Int Harv (1.60)	3	49½	49	49½	+ ½
170	157½	Int Harv pf (7)	1	157¾	157¾	157¾	M'y16
2⅛	1	Int Hydro El A	2	1	1	1	
9⅝	6⅛	Int Mer Marine	5	6⅞	6½	6⅞	— ⅛
3⅞	3	Int Mining (.40e)	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	
28½	23⅜	Int Nick Can (2)	11	24⅞	24¾	24¾	
131	125	Int Nick pf (7)	1	126	126	126	+ ¼
15⅛	10⅞	Int Paper & P	18	14⅛	14	14	
69	57½	Int P & P pf (5)	7	68⅞	68⅝	68⅞	
2⅛	1⅛	Int Ry Cen Am	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'y 5
42½	38¼	Int Salt (2)	1	41	41	41	
31¼	26	Int Shoe (1½)	1	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
35½	25¼	Int Silver	1	30	30	30	—1½
102	95	Int Silver pf (7)	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	M'y19
3	1⅞	Int Tel & Tel	14	2	2	2	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	Int T & T for ct	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'y26
8½	5¼	Inters D S (.45g)	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
8½	7	Intertype (.40g)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	M'y26
33	27¼	Island Creek ½g	4	28	28	28	M'y29
		J—K					
14	9¾	Jarvis WB (¾g)	*1	11	10⅜	11	M'y28
44	32	Jewell Tea(2.40)	1	36½	36½	36½	M'y26
63½	54½	Johns-Man 1½g	3	57	57	57	
110⅛	97	Jones & L pf(1k)	4	99½	98¾	99	+1⅞
12⅝	10	Kalam St (.30g)	3	10	10	10	— ⅛
5⅜	3¾	Kan City South	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	M'y29
20¾	15¾	Kan C S pf (1e)	1	18½	18½	18½	M'y29
14½	12	Kaufmann (.80)	4	13	13	13	
8	7	Kayser (¼g)	2	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	M'y26
18	13	Kelsey-HW A 2k	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	M'y31
8½	5½	Kelsey-HW B	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y29
37⅜	31	Kennecott (1¼g)	19	35⅝	35¼	35⅜	
13⅜	12	Keyst S&W(½g)	2	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
38	27	Kimberly-C (1a)	2	27½	27½	27½	M'y14
2⅜	1¾	Kinney (GR) Co	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'y28
26⅛	22	Kresge SS (1.20a)	4	24	24	24	
3½	2⅞	Kresge Dept Str	1	3½	3½	3½	M'y24
27⅛	22⅛	Kress SH (1.60)	5	24⅜	23⅞	24⅜	+ ½
29⅞	24	Kroger Groc (2)	3	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
		L					
13	11¾	Lambert (1½)	1	12½	12½	12½	M'y29
8⅞	7	Lane Bry (¼g)	3	7½	7½	7½	M'y13
27¼	21⅞	Lee R & T (¾g)	1	24	24	24	+ ½
25¼	19¼	Lehigh P C (1½)	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
⅞	½	Lehigh Val Coal	1	¾	¾	¾	
4⅝	2⅛	Lehigh Val C pf	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
3⅛	1¾	Lehigh Val RR	3	2½	2½	2½	
22⅜	19⅞	Lehman (1a)	9	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	+ ¾
12⅝	11⅝	Lehn & F (.70g)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ¼
24	21	Lerner Strs (2)	1	21½	21½	21½	M'y29
45⅜	28⅛	Lib-O-F G (1g)	8	28¼	28	28	— ⅛
7⅛	5	Lib McN&L .35g	13	5⅛	5	5⅛	
39	33⅛	Life Saver (1.60)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	M'y28
96½	78¼	Lig & Myers (4a)	1	79	79	79	M'y29
98	80	Lig & My B (4a)	2	80¾	80½	80¾	+ ¼
189	178½	Lig & My pf (7)	1	178½	178½	178½	M'y 9
20⅞	18½	Lilly Tulip (1.20)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	M'y24
30	20⅞	Lima Locomo	6	24⅜	23½	24⅜	+1⅛
37¼	29	Link Belt (1)	2	30½	30	30½	+ ½
11¾	9⅝	Lion Oil Ref (1)	1	11	11	11	M'y31
16⅝	13	Liquid Carb (1a)	13	15¼	14¾	15¼	+1⅛
28⅜	19½	Lockheed (1½e)	28	23¼	23	23	
34⅜	28	Loews Inc (2)	6	28½	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
109	106	Loew's pf (6½)	1	106	106	106	M'y23
19½	14	Loft Inc (½e)	16	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
40	35	Lone Star C (3)	1	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
3½	2½	Long-Bell Lb A	2	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	13¾	Loose-Wil (¾g)	4	14½	14¼	14¼	M'y29
19⅜	15⅛	Lorillard (.60g)	7	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛	— ⅛
70¾	60	Louis & N (2g)	1	66	66	66	M'y31
20¾	17½	Lou G&EA(1½)	3	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
		M—N					
31⅝	25	Mac A & F (2a)	1	25½	25½	25½	M'y21
33⅜	23⅝	Mack Trks(1½e)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
27	22¾	Macy (RH) (1g)	3	23	23	23	M'y28
12½	11	Mad Sq G (.60g)	1	11½	11½	11½	M'y29
30½	23½	Magma C (1g)	3	25¾	25½	25¾	M'y27
2⅜	1½	Manati Sugar	1	1⅝	1½	1½	M'y26
6⅞	5¾	Mandel Br (¼g)	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	M'y19
14½	12⅝	Manh Shirt (1)	2	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	M'y27
1⅝	¾	Maracaibo Oil	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'y29
5¼	4⅛	Marine M (.20g)	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15¾	13½	Marshall F (.80)	14	14½	14¼	14⅜	
30¾	23	Martin GL(1½g)	6	28	27¾	27¾	
12¼	7	Martin-Parry	10	7½	7⅛	7½	M'y29
28½	19	Masonite (1a)	1	19½	19½	19½	M'y31
30	24⅛	Math Alk (1½)	7	26	25	26	+ ¼
53¼	45	May Dept Str(3)	4	50¼	50⅛	50¼	+ ¼
2⅞	2⅜	Maytag Co(.15e)	1	2½	2½	2½	
28	25	Maytag pf (3)	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
14½	12⅝	McCall Cp (1.40)	2	13	13	13	M'y28
14⅞	12⅝	McCrory St (1)	1	13	13	13	
106¼	103⅛	McCrory pf ww 5	1	104½	104½	104½	M'y26
25½	19	McGraw El (2)	2	19½	19	19	M'y29
9	7¼	McG Hill (.15g)	4	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	M'y28
35	31	McIntyre h2.22a	1	32	32	32	M'y27
3⅞	3	McKess & Rob	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'y31
30⅜	24	McKess & R pf	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+ ⅜
7½	6	McLellan (.40g)	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	M'y27
9	7	Mead Corp (¼g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'y29
70	65	M pf B ww(5½)	1	66¼	66¼	66¼	M'y26
33⅛	27¼	Melville S (2)	2	28¼	27¼	28¼	M'y29
4⅛	3⅛	Mengel Co	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
30¾	14	Merch & Miners	2	24	24	24	— ½
37	27½	Mesta Mach (1g)	1	28	28	28	+ ½
9⅝	6⅛	Miami Cop(.45e)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
17¼	13	Mid Cont (.40g)	2	15¾	15½	15½	
38½	26⅜	Midland S (1g)	1	30	30	30	M'y22
45½	39⅜	Minn-Hon (2a)	4	40	39⅜	39⅜	M'y29
4¼	2⅝	Minn-Moline	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'y27
67	56	Minn-M pf(6½e)	1	57	57	57	M'y21
11¾	9⅜	Mission C (¼e)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
⅞	⅜	Mo-Kan-Texas	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y28
3	1½	Mo-Kan-Tex pf	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
5/16	⅛	Mo Pacific	2	¼	¼	¼	M'y21
5/16	⅛	Mo Pacific pf	11	¼	¼	¼	M'y21
15⅜	13⅜	Mohawk C (1g)	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
88½	77	Monsanto (1g)	2	78	77½	78	
39½	31½	Montgom W 1½g	13	33¾	33½	33⅝	+ ¼
43½	38¼	Morrell (J) (2)	2	39	38¼	38¼	M'y24
12	6⅞	Motor Prod (1e)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
17⅜	14½	Motor Wh (1.60)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	M'y29
24¼	18¾	Mueller Br (¾g)	4	20	20	20	
4½	2¾	Mullins Mfg B	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'y28
11¼	9⅝	Munsingw (½g)	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	M'y17
71¼	61⅞	Murphy(GC)(4)	2	62¼	62	62	M'y29
8¼	4⅞	Murray Cp (¼e)	3	5	5	5	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
51½	45	Myers&Bros ¾g		46	46	46	Apr29
5¼	3¾	Nash-Kelvin ⅛g	13	4¼	4	4¼	+ ¼
23⅜	16	Nat Acme (½g)	2	17	17	17	
7¼	5⅛	Nat A Fib (.60)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	M'y22
9	7	Nat Auto pf(.60)	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y28
10⅞	7¼	Nat Aviat (¾e)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	M'y29
18¼	15⅛	Nat Bisc (1.60)	5	15⅞	15½	15½	— ¼
175½	160⅞	Nat Bisc pf (7)	3	160⅞	160⅞	160⅞	M'y27
13¼	10⅝	Nat Bd & I (1)	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	M'y27
88¼	86	Nat Bd&I pf (5)	2	86	86	86	Apr23
17½	14¼	Nat B&S (.60a)	1	14½	14½	14½	M'y31
9¾	6¾	Nat Can	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
13⅞	11⅛	Nat Cash Rg (1)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
11	8¾	Nat Cyl (.40g)	3	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
14½	12¾	Nat Dairy (.80)	*8	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
6½	4⅞	Nat Dept Stores	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	7½	Nat D S pf (.30k)	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	M'y22
24¼	17	Nat Dist (2)	3	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
16	12	Nat En & S (¼g)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	M'y26
8⅝	5⅝	Nat Gyps (.40e)	1	6	6	6	
93⅞	78	Nat Gyp pf (4½)	10	79	79	79	+ ¾
17¾	14½	Nat Lead (½)	8	15½	15½	15½	
176	168½	Nat Lead pf A(7)	1	168¾	168¾	168¾	— ¼
23½	16⅝	Nat M & S (½g)	1	18	18	18	M'y29
31	26	Nat Oil (1.10g)	3	27¼	27¼	27¼	M'y26
7⅝	5¾	Nat P & L (.60)	16	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
68½	49¼	Nat Steel (3)	2	49¾	49½	49½	
6⅝	4¼	Nat Supply	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	M'y31
56½	41	N S(5½ pf (2¾k)	2	56	55¾	55¾	M'y29
12	8½	Nat Supply $2 pf	1	11	11	11	M'y31
5⅛	3	Nat Tea	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
10⅛	9	Natomas Co (1)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
9⅞	8	Nehi Corp (.60)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	M'y29
16	13	Neisner Bro (1a)	3	14½	14	14½	M'y29
45⅛	38	Newberry (2.40)	1	39	39	39	M'y13
31¾	22¼	Newmont (¾g)	7	28	27	28	+ ½
8¾	5½	Newport I (.30e)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
27¾	20¾	Newp N S (.90g)	15	23¾	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅝
110	106⅛	Newp N S pf (5)	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	M'y29
45	31½	NY Air Br (1g)	5	32¾	32¾	32¾	M'y29
15¼	11⅜	NY Central RR	34	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
16	11¾	NY Chi & St L	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ½
40¼	25	NY Chi&St L pf	2	35¾	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅜
24¼	15⅞	NYC Omni (3)	3	16¼	16	16	
6¾	4¼	NY Dock	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'y16
12	8	NY Dock pf	1	9	9	9	M'y28
¼	3/32	NY NH & H	2	1/16	1/16	1/16	+ 1/32
1⅜	7/16	NY NH & H pf	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y26
¼	3/32	NY Ont & West	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y24
31¾	24½	NY Shipbldg(1e)	43	29	27⅞	28⅝	+ ⅝
32¾	24⅜	Nblitt-Sp (¾g)	1	25	25	25	
215	188	Norf&West(10a)	3	190	189½	190	+2
17⅝	12⅛	No Am Av (1¼e)	8	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	
17⅜	12	No Am Co (.86f)	6	13	12⅞	13	
58¾	50½	No Am 6 pf (3)	1	54	54	54	M'y29
57⅛	50¾	No Am 5¾ pf 2⅞	1	53½	53½	53½	M'y31
7⅝	5¾	Northern Pacific	5	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
113⅛	110	Nor St Pw pf (5)	1	110	110	110	M'y20
10¼	8	Northwest Airl	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
2¾	1⅝	Norwalk T & R	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y28
13¾	11½	Norwich Ph (1)	2	11½	11½	11½	M'y28
		O					
9½	6¾	Ohio Oil (¼g)	19	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
20	13¾	Oliver F (½g)	4	19¾	19½	19¾	— ¼
10	4¾	Omnibus (.30g)	4	5	5	5	M'y31
3⅜	3	Oppenheim Col	2	3⅛	3	3	M'y12
17¾	14½	Otis Elevat(.40g)	3	14¾	14½	14½	
10⅜	6½	Otis Steel	1	7	7	7	+ ¼
53½	40¼	Otis Stl 1pf 5½k	2	46½	45	46½	M'y27
26¼	16⅜	Out M&M (.80g)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
49¼	38¾	Owen-Ill G (1g)	4	39¾	39½	39¾	— ⅛
		P—Q					
9¼	7¼	Pac-Am Fish	6	8	8	8	M'y29
11¼	9¾	Pac Finan(1.20a)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	M'y24
28⅞	23¾	Pac G & E (2)	4	23⅛	23	23	— ¾
40	32½	Pac Lighting (3)	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	11	Pac Mills	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
4⅝	3	Pac Tin C (.35g)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'y27
8	5½	Pac West Oil	1	7	7	7	M'y28
3⅜	2½	Packard Motor	6	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
16	10	Pan-Am Airway	6	11½	11¼	11½	
10⅜	7¼	Pan-AmPet(¼e)	1	9	9	9	M'y28
1¾	½	Panhandle P&R	2	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
37¼	27	Paraffine (1g)	1	27	27	27	M'y23
12¾	10	Param Pic (.20g)	12	10⅝	10½	10½	— ¼
99½	95½	Param 1 pf (6)	1	98	98	98	M'y15
11¾	9⅞	Param 2 pf (.60)	7	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
15¼	14¾	Park & Tilford	3	15	15	15	M'y27
2	1½	Park UCM (.10g)	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	25¼	Parke Dav (.80g)	10	26	25¼	25¼	M'y29
20⅜	17	Parker Rust (1a)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	M'y31
1	¾	Parmelee Trans	1	¾	¾	¾	M'y26
9¾	7½	Pathe Film(.30e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	M'y31
9½	6⅜	Patino M (1.10g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'y31
48	43⅛	Pen & Ford (3)	1	46	46	46	M'y24
87	74¾	Penney(JC) (3)	6	79½	78¾	79½	+ ¼
2¾	1¾	Penn Coal & C	1	2	2	2	M'y23
3⅛	2	Penn Dix Cem	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'y28
44	34½	Penn D pfA 1½k	1	41	41	41	+1
14½	12	Penn Gl Sand(1)	1	14½	14½	14½	M'y29
25¼	22	Penn RR (1½e)	22	24¾	24⅛	24¾	+ ⅜
24¼	21	Peoples D (.80g)	1	22½	22½	22½	
45¼	36¾	Peo GL&C(3¼g)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	M'y24
2¼	1⅜	Peoria & East	5	2	1⅞	1⅞	M'y 5
11½	7	Pere Marquette	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	M'y28
23½	21	Pet Milk (1)	1	22	22	22	M'y21
7⅜	5½	Petrol Cp (.20a)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
7⅞	6	Pfeiffer (1)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
35⅞	25⅜	Phelps D (½g)	12	28⅞	28⅜	28⅜	— ½
46	40½	Phila 6% pf (3)	2	43	43	43	+ ⅛
12½	8½	Philco (½g)	6	9	9	9	
80	72¾	Philip Mor (3a)	1	74	74	74	
108¼	105	Philip Mor pf 4¼	1	107	107	107	—1
7	4¾	Phillips-Jones	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'y 2
42⅜	35¾	Phillips Pet (2)	23	42	41¼	42	+ ⅝
3¼	2¾	Phoenix Hos'ry	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Apr19
23½	16	Pillsbury (1)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	M'y31
7¾	4¼	Pittsburgh Coal	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	M'y28
46½	30	Pittsburgh C pf	1	33	33	33	+1
8¾	5¾	Pitt C & I (¼e)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	M'y27
15	9¾	Pitt Forg (¼g)	1	11	11	11	M'y20
7⅛	4¾	Pitt S & B (.15g)	1	5	5	5	
9⅝	6	Pitt Steel	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	M'y28
⅞	7/16	Pittston Co	2	¾	¾	¾	M'y23
16⅞	14¼	Plym Oil (.60g)	4	15⅞	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
21	16¼	Pond Crk (⅜g)	5	17	16¼	16¼	M'y 1
8⅜	5½	Poor & Co B	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	M'y29
8¼	4½	Postal Tel pf	2	7⅝	7½	7½	M'y29
13⅛	9⅛	Pressed Stl Car	3	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
13½	9½	Pressed Stl 1 pf	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ½
40¾	32½	Pressed Stl 2 pf	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	M'y31
58¼	50⅛	Proct & G (2a)	7	50¾	50⅛	50¾	+ ¾
29½	21½	P S NJ (1.10g)	8	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ⅝
137	127	P S NJ 7% pf (7)	1	122	122	122	—3¼
123½	108	P S NJ 6% pf (6)	1	109	109	109	M'y31
110	97½	P S NJ $5 pf (5)	6	99¼	98¼	99¼	+1⅛
117¼	114⅞	P S El&G pf (5)	4	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	M'y26
28⅛	22½	Pullman (1)	44	28	27¾	28	+ ⅛
10	7	Pure Oil (¼e)	15	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅜
101½	94	Pure O 6% pf (6)	2	99	99	99	
90⅝	83¾	Pure O 5% pf (5)	5	90¼	90⅛	90¼	+ ⅜
11⅝	9⅞	Purity Bak (½g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	M'y29
10	8¼	Quaker Oil(.30g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
		R					
4⅞	3⅝	Radio Corp(.20g)	32	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
62½	50⅜	Radio cv pf(3½)	6	50	50	50	— ⅜
3¾	2½	Radio-Keith-Or	5	2¾	2⅝	2¾	M'y29
46	38½	R-K-O pf (2k)	2	44	44	44	M'y 5
20	17⅞	Raybest-M (¾g)	*4	18½	18½	18½	M'y28
17	11	Rayonier (¼g)	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	M'y28
28⅞	23¼	Ray'ier pf (2)	6	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	M'y28
15½	12⅜	Reading Co (1)	6	14½	14½	14½	
26½	23¼	Reading 1 pf (2)	1	25	25	25	M'y31
23	17	Reading 2 pf (2)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅜
1⅞	1⅛	Real Silk Hos'ry	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'y13
7¾	6⅜	Reliable Str ⅛g	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'y 9
12½	9½	Reliance (.30g)	1	9½	9½	9½	M'y19
10¼	7½	Reming R (.80a)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
67¼	57¼	Rem pf ww(4½)	1	57¼	57¼	57¼	M'y23
1⅜	¾	Reo Motors ct	7	⅞	⅞	⅞	
22¾	16¾	Repub Stl (1g)	23	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	
97	82⅛	Rep Stl pf A (6)	1	86	86	86	M'y26
11	7⅜	Rev Cop & Brass	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	M'y31
24	17	Rev Cop&BrasA	1	17½	17½	17½	M'y17
13⅜	10	ReynoldsM(.30e)	4	12⅛	12	12	— ⅜
10⅜	6¼	Reynolds Spring	3	7	7	7	M'y31
34¼	28⅛	Rey Tob B (2)	10	28⅝	28½	28½	+ ⅛
9	7¼	Richfield O (½e)	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	
9⅞	6	Ritter Dent (¼g)	1	8	8	8	M'y29
5¾	4⅝	Roan Ant (.14g)	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	M'y22
17¾	14¾	Ruberoid (½g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
13½	9¾	Rustless (.30g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	M'y29
⅞	7/16	Rutland RR pf	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr 5
		S					
45	35	Safeway Str (3)	3	38¼	37¾	38¼	M'y29
38⅞	28⅜	St Joseph Ld(1g)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
1/16	1/16	St L-San Fran	1	3/32	3/32	3/32	M'y26
½	1/16	St L-San Fran pf	1	1/16	1/16	1/16	
51½	37	Savage A (2¼g)	4	50	50	50	— ⅛
11⅞	8½	Schenley (½g)	6	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
87½	80	Schenley pf(5½)	5	80	80	80	M'y28
38½	33⅞	Scott Pap (1.80)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ¼
¼	⅛	Seaboard Air L	5	3/16	3/16	3/16	
⅝	⅜	Seaboard A L pf	2	7/16	7/16	7/16	M'y28
15⅜	12½	Seaboard Oil (1)	3	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Seagrave Corp	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'y28
78¾	67⅛	Sears Roebk(3a)	9	69⅝	69⅛	69⅝	+ ⅛
10⅞	8⅝	Servel Inc (1)	5	9	8¾	9	
14	10¼	Sharon Stl (¼g)	1	11	11	11	M'y29
4⅞	3¼	Sharp & D(.20g)	9	4	3⅞	4	M'y26
55¾	51½	Sharp D pf (3½)	1	53	53	53	M'y22
5¾	4¼	Shattuck (.40)	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
15	10⅛	Shell Un O (¾e)	10	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
5	4	Silver K (.10g)	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
21⅜	16¾	Simmons (2e)	3	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
2⅛	1½	Simms Petrol	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'y27
27¾	23⅞	Sim S&S (1.10g)	3	26	26	26	M'y21
28¾	18⅞	Skelly Oil (1¼e)	10	27¾	27⅛	27¼	
19⅝	14½	Smith (AO)(½e)	2	16	16	16	M'y29
13¾	9	Smith&Cor(¼g)	1	13	13	13	M'y28
15¾	13⅜	Snider Pack (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
9⅞	8¼	Socony-V (¼g)	24	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
2½	1⅝	So A G&P (.10g)	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'y31
21	15¼	So P R Sug(.65g)	3	15¼	15	15¼	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
15¾	13	So Greyn L(1½)	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	
28⅜	22⅛	So Cal Ed (1½a)	6	23½	23	23½	+ ½
11⅝	10½	Sou Nat Gas (1)	3	11	11	11	M'y31
12⅞	8	Southern Pacific	21	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	11¼	Southern Ry	8	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅜
26⅛	19½	Southern Ry pf	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
32⅞	23¼	SoRyM&O ct (4)	1	30	30	30	M'y29
2	1	Sparks Withing	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'y29
4½	3	Spear & Co	1	3	3	3	M'y 9
20¼	17¾	Spen Kel (1.60)	2	18	17¾	17¾	M'y22
38½	29	Sperry Corp(2e)	4	34½	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅜
37¾	27½	SpicerMfg(1½g)	1	30	30	30	M'y23
6⅞	5	Spiegel Inc(.30g)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
37⅜	31¼	Square D (½g)	3	37	36¾	37	
6⅝	5½	Stand B (.40a)	6	5⅝	5½	5½	
113⅛	111	Stand B pf (4½)	1	111	111	111	M'y23
1¼	⅜	Stand Gas & El	1	½	½	½	
4⅝	2¼	Stand Gas $4 pf	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'y31
21¼	10⅛	Std Gas $6 pr pf	1	15	15	15	M'y31
22¾	12½	Std Gas $7 pr pf	2	18	17⅞	18	M'y31
23½	17⅞	Stand O Calif (1)	17	20⅞	20½	20½	— ½
31	25½	Stand O Ind (1)	36	28⅜	28	28⅜	— ⅛
38¼	33	Stand O N J (1a)	32	37	36⅜	36¾	+ ¼
39¾	34¼	Stand O Oh(1½)	2	39	38¾	39	
40	34	Starrett (1g)	1	35	35	35	M'y26
66	52	Sterling P (3.80)	1	53	53	53	— ⅛
8¾	6⅝	Stewart-W (¼g)	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'y29
5⅛	3½	Stokely Bros	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	M'y31
8¼	5½	Stone & W (½e)	9	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	M'y29
8⅝	4⅝	Studebaker Cp	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
58¾	50	Sun Oil (1a)	1	52¼	52¼	52¼	—1¼
9	7¾	Sun Min'g (1.60)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	M'y29
21	15	Superheater (1)	2	15¾	15½	15½	— ½
2¼	1⅜	Superior O(.10e)	10	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
17	11½	Superior Steel	1	12½	12½	12½	M'y29
23¼	18⅝	Sutherland(1.20)	5	19¼	18¾	18¾	M'y21
4⅝	4	Sweets Co of Am	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	M'y27
24¼	19¾	Swift&Co (1.20a)	10	21¼	20¾	21¼	+ ⅜
19⅛	17⅜	Swift Intl (2)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
7¾	6⅜	Syming ww(½g)	2	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	M'y28
6⅞	5	Syming xw(½g)	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
		T					
4¾	3⅝	Talcott (.20g)	2	4	4	4	M'y28
3¾	2⅞	Telautogr (.10g)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	M'y29
9⅛	7⅜	Tenn Corp (½g)	2	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
12¾	8⅛	Texas & Pac Ry	3	11	10⅞	11	M'y26
40⅜	34½	Texas Corp (2)	27	39¼	38⅝	38⅞	— ⅜
4⅛	2⅞	Texas Gulf(.10g)	2	3½	3½	3½	
38	31½	Texas Gulf S (2)	4	34	34	34	+1
6¾	5¼	Tex P C&O (.40)	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	
5⅛	3¾	Tex Pac L (.10e)	12	5	4⅞	5	
10⅛	5½	Thatch Mfg	3	6	6	6	M'y21
40½	32¼	That cv pf (3.60)	5	33½	32¾	33½	M'y20
3	2½	The Fair	1	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ¼
5	4	Thermoid Co	17	5	4¼	5	+ ¾
4⅛	2½	Third Av Ry	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y29
6	4¼	Thompson (JR)	1	4	4	4	M'y23
34	25¾	Thompson P(1g)	1	27	27	27	M'y29
1¼	⅝	Thompson-Star	2	¾	¾	¾	M'y29
18	11½	Thompson-S pf	1	11½	11½	11½	M'y31
10¾	9⅜	Tide Wat A (.60)	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	
99¾	96	Tide W pf (4½)	1	97½	97½	97½	M'y27
34¼	27½	Tim-Det A (1g)	10	31⅝	31¼	31½	+ ⅛
51¼	39	Timken R (1¼g)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ¼
5¼	4⅛	Transamer (½)	3	4¼	4⅛	4¼	M'y31
17¼	9⅛	Trans & West A	2	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅜
8¾	6⅞	Tran & Wil(.30g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	M'y19
2	1⅞	Tri-Cont Corp	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'y29
5⅛	4	Truax-Tr C(¼g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	M'y26
10	9½	Truscon Steel	2	10	10	10	M'y22
7¼	5	Twenty C-Fox	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
19⅝	16½	Twe C-Fpf(1½)	2	17	17	17	M'y22
1½	1	Twin City Rap T	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'y31
9⅛	6⅝	Twin C'ch(.70e)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
		U					
34½	30	Underwood(½g)	2	31	30⅝	31	M'y31
12¾	9¾	Union B&P(¼g)	2	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
70⅞	60	Union C (2¼g)	7	69⅛	68⅞	69	+ ⅛
14¾	12¾	Union O C (1)	4	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
85⅞	75⅛	Union Pac (6)	5	78⅛	77⅜	78⅛	M'y31
85¼	80	Union Pac pf (4)	2	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	M'y29
13½	11½	Union Prem (1)	1	11½	11½	11½	M'y29
29¾	25⅝	Union T C (2)	4	28	27¾	28	
17⅛	9⅜	United Air Lines	4	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
44⅜	34¼	Unit Airc (2g)	7	38⅝	38	38⅜	— ⅛
14	11½	United Bisc(½g)	3	11⅝	11½	11½	M'y29
50½	40⅞	United Carb (3)	4	43	43	43	M'y29
20½	16½	Unit-C F (1.20)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	M'y 5
1½	9/16	United Corp	9	⅝	9/16	⅝	+ 1/16
30¾	18¾	Unit Corp pf	4	22	22	22	+ ⅜
4¾	3⅛	United Drug	16	3	3	3	
3¼	1½	United Dy'wood		1¾	1⅝	1¾	M'y20
5	3⅜	United Elec Coal	1	3½	3½	3½	M'y23
42	33⅞	United E & F (2)	1	35½	35½	35½	M'y21
70¼	60	United Fruit (4)	11	60½	60	60½	+ ½
10½	6¾	United Gas (.80)	10	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
117	105	United G pf (5)	1	107	107	107	
11	8⅛	Unit M&M(¼g)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	United Paperbd	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'y29
3½	2⅝	US & For Sec	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	M'y27
90	84	US & For pf (6)	1	86	86	86	M'y21
10¼	8½	US Freight (½g)	2	9	9	9	M'y22
69½	55	US Gypsum (2)	1	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	+ ⅛
7	4⅞	US Hoffman M	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
28¾	20	US Indust A (1a)	5	23	22½	22⅞	+ ⅜
4½	3¼	US Leather	1	3½	3½	3½	M'y26
8½	5⅝	US Leather A	1	6½	6½	6½	M'y24
70	54½	US Lea p pf 3½k	1	70	70	70	M'y14
31¾	26⅛	US Pipe & F (2)	2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
34⅛	29¼	US Play Cd (2a)	3	31	31	31	M'y22
25½	18⅝	US Plywood 1.20	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
1⅞	1	US Real & Imp	2	1	1	1	M'y31
25⅛	17⅞	US Rubber (½g)	2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
94½	80¼	US Rub 1pf (8)	1	89⅞	89½	89½	M'y29
65⅛	55¼	US Smelt (2g)	1	61½	61½	61½	M'y29
76½	69⅝	US Smelt pf(3½)	1	71	71	71	— ¼
70¾	49⅜	US Steel (2g)	48	53⅞	53	53⅞	+ ⅞
130	116	US Steel pf (7)	5	116	115½	116	
33⅜	22⅜	US Tob (1.28)	3	23	23	23	— ½
1⅝	1	United Stockyd	4	1	1	1	M'y29
1¼	⅝	United Stores A	1	11/16	11/16	11/16	+ 1/16
50	44⅞	Unit St pf (7½e)	1	46½	46½	46½	M'y 7
10⅝	12	Univ Cycl (.20g)	4	12¼	12	12	M'y10
59¾	48½	Univ Leaf T (4a)	3	48	48	48	— ¾
		V—W					
½	5/16	Vadsco Sales	6	⅜	5/16	5/16	M'y29
15	12	Van NormMT¼g	2	12¼	12	12	M'y28
26	22	Van Raalte (1g)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	M'y27
34⅛	23	Vanadium (¼g)	2	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	M'y29
44¼	40⅛	Vick Chem (2a)	4	39½	39½	39½	— ⅝
24¾	20	Vic Ch Wk(.30g)	3	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
2½	1½	Va-Caro Chem	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
27¼	19¼	Va-C Ch 6% pf	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	M'y26
42	38	Virgin Ry (2½a)	1	38½	38½	38½	M'y28
33½	31½	Vir Ry pf (1½)	3	32⅛	32	32⅛	M'y27
⅜	⅛	Wabash Ry	4	3/16	3/16	3/16	M'y 7
11/16	5/16	Wabash Ry pf A	2	5/16	5/16	5/16	M'y27
9⅞	8	Waldorf Sys (1)	1	9	9	9	
22¼	18	Walgreen (1.60)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	M'y22
105⅝	97	Walg'n p ww 4½	1	97	97	97	M'y21
30½	25½	Walker (H) (h4)	1	25½	25½	25½	M'y31
13⅞	12¾	Walker pf (h1)	3	13½	13½	13½	M'y14
6⅛	4	Walworth Co	3	4½	4½	4½	
5¼	3½	Ward Baking A	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y31
1	⅝	Ward Baking B	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y 5
17⅞	13⅛	Ward Baking pf	8	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¾
3⅞	2¾	Warner Bros Pic	10	3¼	3¼	3¼	
1	½	Warren Bros	4	11/16	11/16	11/16	M'y31
30	25	Warren Fdy (2)	1	26½	26½	26½	M'y26
24	19½	Wash G Lt (1½)	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
16½	14	Waukesha M (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
20¼	15¼	Wayne P (1g)	1	16	16	16	M'y31
4¼	2⅜	Webster Eisen	3	2½	2⅜	2½	M'y 6
23⅛	16¾	Wess O&S (¼g)	1	21½	21½	21½	— ½
74½	65⅛	Wess O&S pf (4)	1	69	69	69	M'y22
18	15½	W Va P&P(.80g)	2	16	16	16	M'y16
105⅛	104½	W Va P&P pf(6)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	M'y26
28¼	23½	West Auto (2)	4	26½	26¼	26½	+ ¼
3¾	2¾	West Maryland	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
7¼	6	West Mary 2 pf	1	7	7	7	M'y21
1⅛	3/32	West Pacific pf	1	¼	¼	¼	M'y20
24⅛	18½	West Union (1g)	11	23¼	22¾	23	
22⅞	17¾	Westing Air ½g	11	19½	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅝
105	86	West E&M (2g)	5	87⅞	86	87⅞	+1⅞
34½	28	West El Inst (1g)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	M'y24
36	27¼	Westvaco (1.40)	1	29	29	29	M'y27
38⅛	28⅞	Westvac pf (1½)	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	Dec 2
30	21¼	Wheeling Steel	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	M'y29
76	64	Wheel pr pf (5)	1	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	M'y23
12¼	10¼	White Dent(½g)	1	11½	11½	11½	M'y16
17⅝	12½	White Motor ¼g	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	M'y31
7½	4	White Rock	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	M'y24
5⅜	4	White Sew Ma	1	4	4	4	M'y27
50	41	White Sew M pf	1	45	45	45	M'y14
25½	20½	White pr pf (2)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	M'y13
2⅜	1⅝	Wilcox Oil(.10e)	2	2	2	2	M'y29
2⅜	1½	Willys-Overland	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5¼	3⅛	Willys-Over pf	4	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
5⅜	4¼	Wilson & Co	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
74	65½	Wilson $6 pf4½k	1	68	68	68	M'y29
33½	25⅛	Woodward I ¼g	2	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	— ¼
34½	26⅛	Woolworth(2.40)	9	26⅞	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
24¼	16½	Worth P & M	4	19⅜	19	19¼	M'y29
64¼	58	WPM cv ppf 2¼k	1	59½	59½	59½	M'y28
60¼	54¼	WPM ppf (2¼k)	1	56½	56½	56½	M'y28
80	62⅞	Wrigley Jr (3a)	1	63	63	63	+ ⅛
		Y—Z					
22½	17⅝	Yale & T (.60)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
17¼	11⅝	Yel T & C (½g)	2	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
12¼	9⅛	Young S&W (1g)	1	9½	9½	9½	M'y28
42⅛	30½	Yng Sh&T(1¼g)	13	32⅞	32⅜	32⅞	+ ¼
94¼	83	Yng Sh&T pf5½	1	83	83	83	M'y 9
18⅜	13¼	Young St D (¾g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	M'y28
15⅞	10¾	Zenith Rad (1g)	1	11½	11½	11½	M'y29
2¼	1⅜	Zonite Products	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'y27

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants. †1940 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Commerce and Finance

Farmers Give U. S. Right to Regulate Sale of Wheat Crops

Business and Industry

Would Put End To President's Money Powers

WASHINGTON (AP) — A bipartisan movement to scrap President Roosevelt's emergency monetary powers has developed in the Senate Banking Committee, and its leaders planned to call on Chairman Marriner S. Eccles of the Federal Reserve Board for testimony in their support.

The board and the presidents of the Federal Reserve banks recently recommended that the emergency powers be discontinued. These include authority to devalue the dollar, to purchase foreign silver and to issue silver certificates against the seniorage "profit" on silver purchases.

A House-approved bill continuing for two years the President's powers to devalue the dollar and to maintain the $2,000,000,000 Stabilization Fund now is pending before the banking committee.

Senator Robert Taft (R) of Ohio, a committee member, told reporters he not only would oppose continuance of the power to devalue the dollar, but would press for action on legislation to wipe out the other special monetary powers. He added that he would not object, however, to continue the Stabilization Fund, but thought Congress should write some restrictions regarding its use.

Senator Alva Adams (D) of Colorado, another Banking Committee member, asserted in an interview that he was "very much opposed to leaving this devaluation authority hanging up in the air."

"That power makes the whole economic setup uncertain," he added.

It was reported by friends that Acting Chairman Carter Glass (D) of Virginia of the committee was "not very enthusiastic" about continuing the devaluation and Stabilization Fund authority, which will expire June 30 unless renewed. He agreed with Senator Taft, it was reported, that Mr. Eccles and Secretary Morgenthau should be called for testimony on the pending bill.

Members reported that Senator Glass recently told the Banking Committee in a closed session that the Federal Reserve Board had "not changed its mind" regarding its recommendation for discontinuance of the emergency powers. Senator Taft and others were expected to question Mr. Eccles closely regarding the reasons for the original recommendation.

Administration supporters have argued that continuation of the powers is especially necessary in the present world crisis. Opponents have contended that their very existance tends to delay the defense program by creating uncertainty and making manufacturers reluctant to make future commitments.

Steel Industry's Pay Rolls Soar

NEW YORK (AP)—April pay rolls in the Nation's steel industry totaled $108,557,000, a rise of $10,500,000 over the month previous, reflecting increases in wage rates which became effective April 1, the American Iron & Steel Institute announced.

Employment in the industry also rose in April, reaching a new record high of 621,000 workers, or 8,000 above the previous peak of 613,000 first recorded in the summer of 1937, then duplicated in March of this year.

In April a year ago, pay rolls totaled $67,734,000, and the average number of employees, 503,000.

Hourly earnings in April this year averaged 97.4 cents an hour, compared with 87.7 in March before the increase went into effect, and 83.6 cents in a year ago.

An average of 39.4 hours per week was worked by steel wage earners in April, contrasted with 38.5 per week in March and 33.4 in April, 1940.

Kraft Paper Price Raised $5 a Ton

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—The price of kraft liner board, used in making corrugated shipping containers, will be advanced $5 a ton to $60 on July 1, leading producers announced today.

It was reported the new price probably would be maintained through the last half of the year.

Leading newsprint manufacturers recently reaffirmed the newsprint price for the third quarter at the present level of $49-$50 a ton, New York.

Gold Imports in Week Rise to $12,978,150

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports rose to $12,978,150 in the week ended May 21.

The Commerce Department said that the total was more than double the preceding week and slightly above average of recent months.

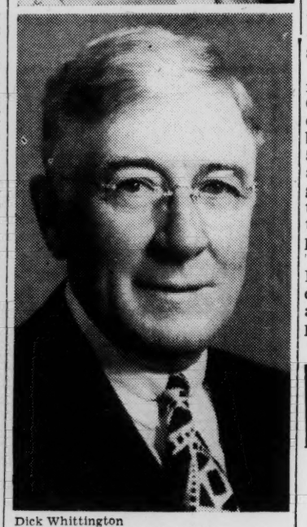
Largest shipments were $4,595,070 from Canada, $4,179,297 from Australia, and $2,775,896 from Colombia.

Foreign gold deposits under earmark in the Federal Reserve banks increased $109,482, to a total of $1,921,299,322.

Silver imports amounted to $747,028 and included $363,052 from Mexico, $120,594 from Peru, and $52,818, from Canada.

No gold was exported. Silver exports totaled $326,345.

Aircraft Directors



Dick Whittington
Gladser-Mitchell Studios

Top: William C. McDuffie, elected a director of Vultee Aircraft, Inc. Mr. McDuffie was formerly President of Pacific Western Oil Co. and formerly in charge of production for Shell Oil Co. Bottom: Henry D. Wilson, also elected a director of Vultee. Mr. Wilson, retired, was President of the Wilson-Snyder Manufacturing Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa., until its sale to Oil Well Supply Co. J. Mason Hougland also was elected a director of the company. He is President of Spur Distributing Co., which sells petroleum products along the Atlantic seaboard and through the South.

Foreign Exchange 'Loss Compensation' Plan Begun by Japan

TOKYO (AP)—A new national foreign exchange "loss compensation system" has been put into effect by Japan, Domei, Japanese news agency, said.

The new plan, which will also have the effect of strengthening the tie which has long existed between the pound sterling and the yen, by which the yen's international value was held steady in terms of sterling by official operations in the exchange market, has the following salient points:

1. Setting up of a "foreign exchange concentrating account" in the Yokohama specie bank in order to concentrate all holdings of foreign exchange in the pound sterling or other currencies hitched to the "sterling bloc."

2. On June 1, and thereafter, all banks doing a foreign exchange business shall be required to transfer their foreign exchange currency balances to the Bank of Japan in terms of the pound sterling, selling or buying the latter each day to effect the transfer.

3. The Bank of Japan in turn will transfer the exchange to the concentration account in the Yokohama specie bank.

4. Saturday, May 31, the Yokohama specie bank and all other banks doing an exchange business transferred all their holdings of the pound sterling to the concentration account through the Bank of Japan.

5. The government and the Yokohama specie bank shall conclude a contract whereby the government will compensate the bank for all losses and absorb all profits from the concentration account.

Commodity Exchanges Begin Saturday Closings

NEW YORK (AP)—The various commodities exchanges have begun their summer "Saturday closing" schedules.

The New York coffee and sugar, cocoa, rubber, hides and metals markets will be closed on Saturdays during June, July, August, and September.

No Saturday trading will take place in cottonseed oil futures through June, July, and August.

The New York silk market is closed on Saturdays the year round.

While no announcement has been made by the wool futures exchange, it is generally believed that Saturday holidays will be observed through July and August. The cotton exchange will function as usual for the half-day sessions.

Black & Decker Pays More

BALTIMORE (AP) — Black & Decker Manufacturing Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents a common share, payable June 30 to stockholders of record June 16. A 40-cent dividend was paid March 31.

Farmers Vote For U.S. Wheat Control Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—Growers of wheat have joined producers of cotton and tobacco in granting the Agriculture Department authority to control the sales of their crops this year.

In a nation-wide referendum Saturday, wheat farmers voted decisively for a departmental proposal to invoke the rigid marketing quota provisions of the 1938 farm act to keep the surplus production of this year's bread grain crop off the market until it might be needed.

Quotas on cotton and tobacco were approved in refedenda held last winter.

Farmers Like Plan

Virtually complete returns from the wheat referendum gave 379,559 votes for and 96,223 against quotas. This was slightly over 80 per cent, or far in excess of the necessary two-thirds.

By approving quotas, wheat farmers were virtually assured a Government wheat loan of 80 per cent of parity—or about 97 cents a bushel—compared with last year's 56 per cent of parity or 72 cents a bushel. The loans were contingent upon approval of quotas and the availability of funds. Legislation providing loan funds is now pending in Congress.

Under quotas, farmers will be limited to the sale of wheat produced on their 1941 AAA planting allotments, plus any wheat from previous crops. Grain produced on excess acreages would be subject to a penalty tax of about 48 cents a bushel unless it was stored under bond for future use or was delivered to the Government for relief use.

Allotments Reduced

Officials said no accurate figures were available yet on the quantity of wheat that might be subject to penalty if sold. There were unofficial estimates that it might run between 50,000,000 and 100,000,000 bushels.

Because the country has a prospective supply of old and new wheat sufficient to meet its needs for nearly two years, the Department has reduced the 1942 planting allotment 7,000,000 acres to the 55,000,000-acre minimum set up in farm legislation.

Officials expect much of this surplus acreage to be devoted to production of milk, chickens, eggs, meat animals and other products needed by Great Britain.

U. S. Has 49 P. C. Of World's Telephones

By the Associated Press

New York

Of all the telephones in the world, 49 per cent are used in the United States, the American Telephone & Telegraph Company reported.

The world total is 42,642,252 and the United States installation is 20,830,950.

Sixteen telephones are in use for every 100 persons in the United States while only one telephone is installed for each 100 persons in the rest of the world.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week, with the general apathy and the prolonged holiday of fine weather, was another standoff. On no day did volume reach over 400,000 shares, more lows than highs for the year were reported, and the averages again moved east and west. A further extension of the groundwork for a sharp move, sooner or later and either up or down, was laid. Commodities moved downward under official pressure, and the bond market turned in an indifferent performance.

The business indices continued upward. At present rates they ought to reach 150 on the Federal Reserve Board index for June, and 170 by the end of the year. Chief business development, as might have been expected, was the further rapid extension of the idea of priorities. Gano Dunn's long-awaited report on steel capacity, indicating a 1,400,000-ton shortage this year and 6,400,000 in 1942 will probably mark the point from which real official priorities in steel will begin. They will start in plates, which are pressingly needed in ship-building, freight-car construction, and for additions to steel capacity. Railroad people in Washington are confident of being able to get the necessary priorities for the car-builders to turn out the freight-cars wanted to meet the fall carloadings peak, but talk is already heard of reverting to wood for part of the current car-building program.

More Priorities in Sight

Priorities of some kind are now certain for petroleum products on the Atlantic coast, along the line of the first World War's gasless Sundays; gas stations may be closed on Sundays, the public may be asked to curtail riding, for patriotic reasons, there may be a rationing of fuel oil, there will probably be pressure against further oil-burner installations, and some big buyers are already preparing to use anthracite next winter in lieu of light fuel oil for heating, and bituminous in lieu of heavy oil for power generation.

Although the 50 tankers so far taken are only a small part of the normal 300 tankers used on the Gulf to north of Hatteras run, more will probably be taken and this imposes a gasoline-versus-fuel situation; if the public can be persuaded or forced to cut its summer gasoline consumption, a good deal of cargo space can be used this summer for advance shipment of fuel oil against the winter.

Priorities on copper developed over the week-end; it is all too obvious now that western hemisphere production can't keep up with the coming level of American copper use. A drought in the Southeast makes priorities likely on electric power, particularly in the TVA area, where the Tennessee Valley Authority has gone in disproportionately heavy for hydro power.

Priorities, or something drastic, may soon be necessary on steel scrap; the current Henderson ceilings are apparently too low to bring in the necessary supplies, which raises a problem that merges into the larger problem of whether, if steel capacity were to be raised in line with OPM's Stacy May report, to 120,000,000 tons, there would be enough scrap, pig, and alloy, to say nothing of Lake transportation. The time has now come where the expansion of one bottleneck may turn out to be useless if it merely uncovers another, and a wider and wider view must be taken.

Criticism of OPH Officials

Incidentally the barrage of criticism of OPM dollar-a-year men for failing to anticipate bottlenecks overlooks one major fact. Stettinius has been under fire for saying in November that there was enough aluminum; Gano Dunn for saying in March that there was enough steel; and the Association of American Railroads for saying consistently in the past that there were enough freight-cars. But these men were right—at the time. They were going by the current figures for the defense program; had they then said that capacity was insufficent, they might have been reasonably criticised for anticipating needs in excess of those anticipated by the Administration itself.

For instance, the Administration last winter had not got round to the current plans for 300 heavy bombers a month, which new necessitates an increase in aluminum output far beyond anything hitherto imagined. Criticism of these dollar-a-year men on this score, therefore, amounts to the criticism that their thinking was sloppy and unimaginative because it was no better than that of the public and the Administration. This is an interesting point of view.

May automobile sales may reach 600,000, an all-time high, so far beyond the current capacity output as to run down stocks to half a month's supply, with output curtailment likely soon in the face of a further increase in demand. Meantime the Wall Street Journal reports that 62 car and parts firms may grant wage increases, like it or not, to parallel those of Ford and GM.

Speaking of priorities, the railroads have an interesting plan to require a certificate or proof from wheat shippers that at point of destination there will be warehouse facilities to unload the wheat. This kills two birds with one stone. It obviously heads off recurrence of the first World War's use of freight cars for storage; and it puts a burden on the government's farm program to show that the latest ever-normal granary plan, with its unprecedented wheat carry-over, isn't over-taxing the country's warehouse facilities.

Living Cost Trend Up

Commodities softened in New York but a slow increase in the cost of living now appears inevitable. The softening was due to extension of price-control threats, particularly to hides, which tumbled; to a slight concern over whether wheat farmers would come across with the required two-thirds vote last Saturday on a quota system for wheat; with uncertainty over the CCC's program for selling or retaining its present holdings of wheat from previous crops; with the outlook for the bill to freeze current CCC cotton holdings, which looks likely to be defeated; and with the CEA's program for the raising of speculative margins, now virtually certain at $1,200 for a trading unit in rubber, $700 for hides, and $650 for slik and the metals.

The textile market is still upset over the Henderson order to cut combed yarns to a basis of 42 cents (from 52 cents) on 30's single-ply of combed yarns. The President's announcement of an "unlimited emergency" — whatever it may mean—also pushed New York commodity futures down somewhat.

The Treasury's offer of 15-17 year 2½'s was a big success and went to more than a two-poin premium, bringing up the question of whether the Treasury might not profitably use some of the big New York dealer houses to sell—i.e. do a selling job on—the new defense bonds, at perhaps a point spread. This would bring Treasury distributions round full-circle to the days of Jay Cook, though Cook's distributions netted a great deal more than a single point to the private distribution.

Kreuger & Toll Payment

NEW YORK (AP)—The protective committee for Kreuger & Toll Co. 5 per cent secured debentures announced a distribution of $1,087,751 to holders of its certificates of deposit. Certificate holders are to receive $24.50 per $1,000 debenture, which brings the total distributed to date to about $688 per $1,000 debenture, said Otis A. Glazebrook, Jr. committee chairman.

Steel Output Drops 1 Point To 99 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel production in the United States declined one point during the past week to 99 per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

"President Roosevelt's recent declaration of an unlimited national emergency is expected to speed even more rapidly developments in the steel industry," continues the survey. "Larger proportions of steel are expected to go for Britain and defense, with civilian uses correspondingly curtailed.

May Extend Priorities

"Business as usual, with complete supplying of all peacetime steel needs, apparently now seems impossible, even to the die-hards. Steelmakers expect, at least hope, that the President's reference to needs for more harmonious relations between capital and labor will be backed up by strict enforcement of industrial peace by Washington.

"The declaration of national emergency implies more regimentation of steel and other industries. It is recognized that priorities may be extended, inventory control tightened over the loose rulings now in force and civilian needs limited more drastically. In speaking of the possible necessity of curtailing automobile production more sharply, sentiment was expressed typically by a steel man remarking: "Better to walk, if that will insure against bombs dropping on our homes."

"Deliveries are becoming ever more extended. For one large maker of plates orders now being placed on books, where no priority rules, specify 1943 delivery. Some makers who had been selling half-heartedly for 1942 delivery are becoming stricter because of the rapidly-changing picture and difficulty of foreseeing conditions in 1942. Such strictness makes incoming orders taper sharply.

"A new inquiry calls for 400,000 tons of plates for shipbuilders who are to turn out 123 more merchant ships. A pipe line from Baton Rouge, La., to New York, involving 435,000 tons of mostly 24-inch pipe, is about to be placed.

New Speed Records

"Tin plate capacity has been engaged for 420,000 tons of tin plate for Great Britain over the next 12 months, to be shipped 35,000 tons monthly. For the same destination pig iron producers are actively figuring on 240,000 tons of pig iron, half low phos and half bessemer, one discussed plan being to allocate among producers with respect to their percentage of national capacity.

"Fabricators of shapes are making new speed records for fabricating and erecting for defense plants. Thus Bethlehem Steel Co. fabricated, delivered and erected 2,000 tons for a defense shop for the Otis Elevator Co., Harrison, N. J., in under three months; it also booked 4,800 tons for the Republic Aviation Co., Farmingdale, N. Y., early in February, started erection Feb. 10, completed fabrication that month and finished the contract April 1."

Farm Prices Are Highest Since '37

WASHINGTON (AP)—Stimulated by government food purchases for Great Britain, domestic relief programs and improved consumer buying power, farm prices have reached the highest level since 1937, the Agriculture Department reported.

The index of local market prices in mid-May reached 112 per cent of the 1910-14 level, an increase of 2 points over the mid-April level and 14 points above a year ago.

Price of cotton and cottonseed gained 10 points during the month, but other farm commodity prices advanced more moderately. Prices of grain, dairy products and chicken and eggs averaged three points higher. Meat animal prices gained one point, while fruit prices held steady.

The department said that despite the increases, farm product prices were still about 14 per cent under parity levels. (Parity prices are defined as those which would give agricultural products as much purchasing power as they had in the 1910-14 period.)

The department bought May 29 more than 32,000,000 pounds of food for British-aid and domestic relief distribution programs.

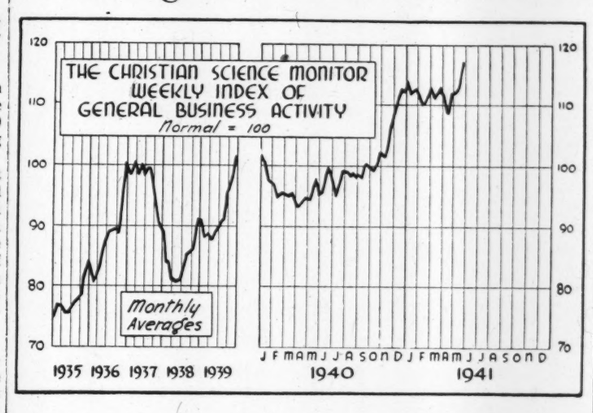
New Booklet Offers Guide To Financial Statements

Puzzling points in corporation financial statements, often regarded as mysteries by the average investor, are cleared up in "Financial Statements — What They Mean," a public information pamphlet now being distributed throughout the state by the Massachusetts Society of Certified Public Accountants.

In announcing availability of the new booklet to the public, Albert E. Hunter of this city, president of the society, said that it is intended as a handy guide for the stockholder in his or her search for information in financial statements.

Text of the pamphlet includes a section pointing out how "assets," "surplus," "liabilities" and "reserves," as shown in balance-sheets, have acquired technical meanings slightly different from those of ordinary everyday conversation. Accountants urge, said President Hunter, that every investor read and understand the financial statements of a company in which he is interested.

Monitor Weekly Business Index At Highest Level Since 1929



Advancing sharply during the week ended May 24, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity reached a new high for the year and the highest level since November, 1929. On May 24, the index registered 117.2 (prel.) compared with 114.8 on May 17, and 98.2 on May 25, a year ago.

All three components of the index contributed to its advance, with the best gain recorded in bank debits outside New York City. The increased volume of business transactions is reflected in the debits series which topped expectations for an intramonthly rise.

With industrial shipments increasing, miscellaneous freight carloadings scored a further gain, countering expectations for a seasonal decline.

The growing demands of defense industries boosted electric power production further during the week to new high levels for the current year.

Although automobile output declined during the week on account of the Memorial Day holiday, retail demand is holding at a high level, indicating continuation of recent output schedules.

Steel operations dropped back a point, to 99 per cent of capacity, as some mills shut down in observance of the holiday.

Retail trade responded to more seasonal weather and gains of 17 to 20 per cent over a year ago were reported.

Commodity prices showed further sharp gains, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics index.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*May24 1941	May17 1941	May25 1940
Combined index	117.2	114.8	98.2
Bk debits outside NYC	121.2	116.6	99.6
Elec pow production	114.8	113.1	102.1
Misc carloadings	118.1	116.5	89.2

*Preliminary.

Note: The Edison Electric Institute has revised its weekly output figures to include certain additional governmental and industrial power generation as part of the public supply not previously reported. Until the revision has been incorporated in the index, the figure compiled by the old method will be used.

Mass Output of Armaments Is About Ready to Roll, Says Report by OPM

WASHINGTON (AP)—The mass production of armaments is about ready to roll, the Office of Production Management reported in a review of the first year of the nation's intensive defense effort.

The preliminary work of designing plants and tools largely is out of the way, officials said, and the next 100 days should see weapons coming from assembly lines in ever-increasing numbers.

About 1,000 machine tools are being delivered daily to defense industries, officials said. They noted that the machine tool output had increased from $220,000,000 in 1939 to $450,000,000 in 1940 and an estimated $750,000,000 for this year.

Officials gave this outline of the present production situation:

Airplanes: May output expected to be four times that of a year ago. Actual production for April was 1,376 military aircraft.

Ships: Preliminary work actually started on 312. Navy combatant craft now building number 332 vessels and 360 are on order.

Tanks: Light tanks being produced at rate of about 150 a month. Mass production of medium tanks expected by late summer.

Scout cars: Well-armed combat vehicles now being produced at rate of about 400 a month.

Ordnance: Powder output up 1,000 per cent over a year ago, small arms ammunition up 1,200 per cent, machine guns of .30 caliber up 300 per cent and .50 caliber guns up 400 per cent, field artillery up 40 per cent and anti-aircraft artillery up 35 per cent. Actual figures were not disclosed.

Stettinius Sets Up Mandatory Control On Use of Copper

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Production Management has placed copper under a system of mandatory, industry-wide control.

E. R. Stettinius, Jr., defense director of priorities, said the action was made necessary by "shortage of copper which is expected to become worse during 1941."

The plan for control was worked out by Mr. Stettinius and by Leon Henderson, price administrator, and included a civilian allocation program for copper.

Officials gave this explanation of how the plan was designed to work:

Priority, or preference, ratings will be issued for copper needed in defense industries. The remainder of the available supply will be allocated for civilian purposes by the priorities division in accordance with recommendations of Henderson's office.

Beginning June 1, refiners will be required to set aside an amount of copper equal to 20 per cent of April production which will be allocated specifically by the OPM to meet emergency needs.

All copper owned by the Metals Reserve Company, an RFC subsidiary, will be allocated by the OPM after June 1.

Copper users will be prohibited from building up excessive inventories.

Officials said that the supply of refined copper this year probably would range between 1,340,000 and 1,470,000 short tons. Total military and civilian requirements, however, are estimated at about 1,810,000 tons.

Copper is widely used in the manufacture of shell cases and small arms ammunition.

Panhandle Extends Date Of Preferred Redemption

NEW YORK (AP)—The Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co., with approval of the stock's owner and to permit time for refinancing has moved from July 1 to Oct. 1 the date on which the redemption price on its Class A preferred advances from $100 to $110 a share.

Columbia Oil and Gasoline Corp owns the entire $10,000,000 issue, which would have advanced in value on July 1 to $11,000,000 had the premium risen 10 points as provided originally.

Financial circles understood Panhandle would try to refinance the issue within the next two months.

Some sources said the move was a result of Securities and Exchange Commission hearings over the relationship between the Columbia Company and Panhandle eastern, at which Columbia was said to be getting 10 per cent on its investment.

Federal Action On Oil Prices Is Considered

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—Government action to control the prices of gasoline and fuel oil in all sections of the country is being considered by defense officials, it was learned today.

Because of the varied price structure in the oil business it is unlikely that price ceilings such as have been imposed on some commodities will be invoked even if action is found desirable. Instead, it was learned, companies might be required to submit their cost records to justify any increases.

Leading oil companies operating in the mid-Atlantic and New England areas already have agreed to a request of Leon Henderson, price administrator, that they not raise prices without first consulting him.

In some quarters, it was said that any such notification to Mr. Henderson would result in a thorough study of the company's books before the increase was approved.

A meeting of California oil producers and purchasers has been scheduled for Saturday in San Francisco by Price Administration officials. California oil prices have advanced recently.

Companies invited to send representatives to the San Francisco meeting were asked to submit data bearing on costs and were told that the price administration "contemplates affirmative action in the situation."

Southern Gas Firm Raises Capacity

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—The Southern Natural Gas Company has begun a $7,000,000 expansion program which President C. P. Rather said would raise its gas delivery capacity by 45,000,000 cubic feet a day.

A 120-mile pipe line is being laid to connect six new gas wells in Logansport, La., to the company's present line running from Monroe, La., to Atlanta, the president said in announcing the program.

Other expansion work, undertaken "largely" because of national defense production, includes construction of more than 120 miles of pipeline to parallel the present line and numerous smaller lines, including two new lines under the Mississippi River some 30 miles above Vicksburg.

Mr. Rather said additional wells would be drilled at Logansport and that the new field "will give us ample gas to care for the expected expanded consumption for a number of years to come."

Air Lines Busy In April

CHICAGO (AP) — Revenue passenger miles flown by domestic air lines in April totaled 103,392,472, Col. Edgar S. Gorrell, President of the Air Transport Association of America, reported. He said the mileage was 29.43 per cent greater than that flown in April, 1940.

Leading Articles in the Weekly Magazine Section June 7, 1941

FULL BLAST FOR STEEL
By Robert L. Hartford
How steel workers are mobilized and doing their jobs—pushing hot steel through the open hearth furnaces and rolling mills to provide the sinews of war.

UNTO THE HILLS
By Rackham Holt
George W. Carver, Negro natural scientist and educator, abhorring waste and eager to ease the lot of humble people, has produced in his laboratory hundreds of farm by-products, from shoe polish to rubber.

HENRIK DE KAUFFMANN
By Joseph G. Harrison
Picture of a courageous diplomatist who signed the treaty with the United States for the protection of Greenland, despite orders to the contrary sent by the present Nazi-controlled Danish Government.

101 YEARS BEFORE THE MAST
By Harlan Trott
What the standards set by the U. S. Maritime Commission are doing to raise the safety of ships and the morale of the men of the sea through improvements in living conditions at sea.

ALASKA THROUGH A WINDSHIELD
By Hawley Sterling
A tourist from the far north gives a vivid description of the delights of automobile travel over Alaska's good roads.

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Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Auto Shortage Is Nearer Due To Steel Lack

DETROIT (AP)—The motorcar industry, facing more uncertainty than ever respecting production possibilities, has resumed its 26,000-units-a-day output schedule after a brief interruption because of the Memorial Day holiday last week.

With no labor difficulties in immediate prospect the car makers should be able to add another 132,000 vehicles this week to the already huge volume of production so far during the present model year. There appears to be a growing apprehension, however, among the manufacturers and sales executives that the newest priority regulations may interfere seriously with the original expectation that 1941 model output would reach 5,200,000 units.

Talk of Shortage

If present projections can be maintained, the industry will reach the end of June with an aggregate output of 4,672,000 of its 1941 model cars. Crowded into nine months since the start of the model year last Oct. 1, this volume of production gives a monthly average not previously attained by the industry's assembly plants.

Despite this heavy production and many months of unprecedented retail demand, there is talk among sales executives of a possible shortage of new cars even before the new model year with its restricted production program gets under way a little more than eight weeks hence.

This has led to the suggestion in some trade quarters that the car manufacturers may be anticipating a cut in their supplies of raw materials well in advance of the season's end. Because the manufacturers have not been in position to build up a "reserve" stock of metals, this, of course, automatically would cut assemblies. Many of the producers and merchandisers believe the likelihood of a further curtailment of car and truck production during the 1942 model year has grown materially in the last week or two. At the moment the car makers have an "authorized" maximum output for next year of slightly more than 4,200,000 units.

Further Cut Possible

None of them, however, expects anything like that volume to come from the assembly lines. Even as the "adjusted" curtailment of 20.15 per cent was announced in Washington a month ago, the possibility of a further cut was given consideration, according to manufacturing sources here.

The "realists" among the trade authorities say that another slash to make a total curtailment of 50 per cent from this year's projected 5,200,000 vehicles may be expected before the 1942 model year is many months old.

Reorganization Plan Studied by Exchange

NEW YORK (AP)—Governors of the New York Stock Exchange are studying a reorganizing plan developed from suggestions of former President William Mc Chesney Martin and reported to include a sharp reduction in the size of the board.

A special committee which has been working on the plan since Mr. Martin was inducted into the army made its proposals to the board. Details were not made public.

It was understood that the board also discussed higher commissions, recently suggested as the only way exchange members who get only commissions could break even at the present turnover of around 475,000 shares daily.

One report said commissions based on the dollar amount of a transaction rather than on the number of shares involved might develop.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	113½	117½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	49½	51½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	26¾	28¼
American Equitable (1)	18½	20
American Ins Nwk (½a)	12¼	13¾
American Re-Ins (1.60a)	41¼	43¼
American Reserve (1e)	10½	12
American Surety (2½)	46	48
Automobile (1a)	32¾	34¾
Baltimore Amer (.20a)	6¾	7¾
Boston (16a)	590	610
Carolina (1.30a)	27	28½
City of New York (1.30)	20¾	22¼
Conn General Life (.80)	21½	23¼
Continental Cas (1.20a)	29¼	31¼
Fid & Dep (4a)	117	121½
Firemen's Nwk (.40)	8¾	10
Frank Fire (1a)	28	29½
Gen Reinsurance (½g)	38½	40¾
Georg Home (1a)	22½	25
Glens Falls (1.60)	41¾	43¾
Globe & Republic (½)	9¾	11¼
Globe & Rutgers	6¾	8¾
Great Amer Ins (1a)	24¼	25¾
Hanover (1.20)	24	25½
Hartford Fire (2a)	83	86
Home Fire Sec	1⅛	2⅛
Home Insurance (1.20a)	29½	31
Homestead (1)	16¾	18¼
Knickerbocker (½)	8¾	9¾
Lincoln Fire	1	2
Maryland Casualty	2½	3⅜
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	60¾	63¾
National Fire (2)	57¾	59¾
National Liberty (.20a)	7	8
New Amsterdam Cas (.85)	16¼	17¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	43½	45¼
New York Fire (.80)	13½	15
North River (1)	22	23½
Northeast Ins	4¾	5¾
Phoenix 2(a)	81	85
Prov Wash (1a)	31	33
Rep Ins Tex (1.20)	26½	28
Revere (P) In (1.20a)	23	24½
Rhode Island Ins	2½	4
St Paul Fire (2)	240	251
Springfield (4½a)	119½	122½
Standard Accident	45	48
Sun Life (15)	205	245
Travelers (16)	390	400
U S Fid & G (1)	20¾	22¼
U S Fire (2)	45¾	47¾
Westchester (.10a)	31¾	33¾

a—Also extra or extras. g—Declared or paid so far this year. e—Paid last year.

British Markets Closed

LONDON, June 2 (AP)—All British financial and commodity exchanges were closed today in observance of Whitsuntide. The list included securities, money rates, bar gold and silver, meals and produce.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

3 2¼s 56-54	106.4	106.4	106.4
5 2⅞s 60-55	111.3	111.3	111.3
54 2½s 58-56	103.4	103.1	103.1
2 2¾s 59-56	110.12	110.12	110.12
9 2¾s 56-60	111.3	111.3	111.3
New York City Bonds			
9 3s 80	103¾	103¾	103¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	50½	50½	50½
1 Adams Exp 4¼s 46 st	105	105	105
2 Alleghany cv 5s 44	86	86	86
16 Alleghany cv 5s 49	73¾	73½	73¾
23 Alleghany 5s 50 st	47	46¼	46⅝
6 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107½	107½	107½
3 Am&For P 5s 2030	54¼	54¼	54¼
2 AmIChem 5½s 49	103¾	103½	103½
6 Am Int 5½s 49	99¾	99¾	99¾
11 Am T&T 5½s 43	102½	102	102
2 Am T&T 3¼s 66	108	108	108
3 Am T&T 3¼s 61	108¼	108¼	108¼
9 Arm Del 4s '55	105⅞	105¾	105¾
4 AT&SF 4s '95	108¾	108⅝	108⅝
1 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	98½	98½	98½
1 AT&SF 4½s '48	103¾	103¾	103¾
13 A C Line 1st 4s '52	77½	77½	77½
12 A C Line 4½s '64	66	65½	65½
4 A C Line 5s '45	86	86	86
2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	31	31	31
7 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	95	95	95
9 Atl Refin 3s '53	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 B&O '95 st C	39¾	39¾	39¾
5 B&O '96 st F	34	34	34
7 B&O cv '60 st	27¼	27	27¼
1 B&O 4s '48	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
1 B&O PLE&WV 4s '51 st	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
11 B&O S W '50 st	46⅛	46	46
2 Bang&Ar cv 4s '51 st	45⅛	45	45
2 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	110½	110½	110½
5 Beth Stl 3½s '52	106	106	106
1 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Boston & Me 5s '55	84	84	84
18 Boston&Me 4½s '70	27¾	27	27¾
1 Boston&Me 4s '60	69¼	69¼	69¼
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
10 Bkly Un Gas 5s '57 B	103½	103⅜	103½
1 Buf R&P '57 st	42	42	42
7 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	100½	100¼	100¼
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	101	101	101
1 Can NatRy 4¾s '55	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
25 Can Nor 6½s '46	107¾	107¾	107¾
6 Can Pac 5s '44	103½	103¼	103½
12 Can Pac 5s '54	76¾	75⅞	76¾
21 Can Pac 4s perp	56¾	56½	56¾
2 Caro C&O 4s '65	105	105	105
3 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
12 Celanese 3s '55	99	99	99
2 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	96	96	96
1 Cen of Ga cn '5s '45	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
18 Cen Pac 5s '60	54⅞	54⅜	54⅞
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	74¼	74¼	74¼
3 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	14	14	14
12 Certain-td 5½s '48	85¼	85¼	85¼
2 Chi & Alton 3s '49	16	16	16
3 CB&Q 4½s '77	76¾	76¾	76¾
6 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	96½	96¼	96¼
3 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	92	92	92
3 Chi G Wt Inc 4½s 2038	32½	32½	32½
1 Chi Gt W 4s '88	67	67	67
17 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	8⅞	8¾	8⅞
54 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅝	2⅝	2½
4 CM&SP 4½s '89 C	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
2 CM&SP 4½s '89 E	36¼	36¼	36¼
8 Chi&NW 6½s '36	29	29	29
8 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	16⅛	16	16⅛
7 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	24	24	24
3 Chi&NW2cv 4¾s '49	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
6 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	16	16	16
10 CRI&P 4½s '52 A	12	12	12
10 CRI&P 4½s '52 A ct	11	11	11
2 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	2	2	2
7 CRI&P 4s '88	19¼	19⅛	19⅛
29 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	11½	11⅜	11½
5 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
3 CStL&NO Mem 4s '51	51½	51½	51½
6 CTH&SE 5s '60	53¼	53¼	53¼
6 Ch Un Sta 3⅛s '63	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
7 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	92½	92¼	92½
1 CCC&StL SWM 4s 91	56¼	56¼	56¼
11 ClevUnTerm5½s72	86¼	86¼	86¼
12 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	77¼	77	77¼
3 Col & So 4½s 80	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞
1 Columbia G 5s 52 May	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
61 ComlMack inc 69ww	44	43⅝	44
1 Con Edis 3½s 56	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
5 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 Consum Pow 3½s 65	108¼	108¼	108¼
7 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	97	97	97
2 Cuba RR 5s 52	21⅞	21½	21⅞
5 Curtis Pub 3s 55	98½	98½	98½
3 Dayton P&L 3s 70	106	106	106
14 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	54	53⅞	53⅞
1 Del P&L 4½s 69	107½	107½	107½
10 D&RG 4½s 36	13¼	13¼	13¼
4 D&RG 4s 36	13	12¾	12¾
10 Det Ed 3s 70	105	105	105
4 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 Elec Auto L 2¼s 50	101	101	101
23 Erie rfg 5s 67	24	24	24
28 Erie rfg 5s 75	24	24	24
1 Erie gen lien 4s 96	53¾	53¾	53¾
1 Fed Lt & T 5s 42	102	102¼	102¼
4 Fla E Cst 5s 74	9¾	9¾	9¾
2 Francis Sug 6s 56	50½	50½	50½
23 Cen St Cast 5½s 49	87¾	87½	87¾
1 Goodrich 4¼s 56	106	106	106
1 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	106½	106½	106½
3 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	100¾	100¾	100¾
5 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
60 Hudson Coal 5s62A	38¼	3¾	38
72 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	44¼	44¼	44¼
1 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
2 Ill Cen 1st 3½s 51	93	93	93
30 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	45	45	45
11 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	53¾	53¾	53¾
15 IC&SCL&NO 5s 63A	50⅛	50	50
8 IC&CSL&NO 4½ s63	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝
5 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	12¾	12½	12½
3 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	39¼	39¼	39¼
3 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	81	81	81
1 Int Paper 6s 55	104¼	104⅛	104¼
6 Int Papers 5s 47	104¼	104¼	104¼
33 Int T&T 5s 55	46⅛	46	46⅛
5 K C Term 4s 60	108	107¾	107¾
1 Keith (BF) 6s 46	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2 Lac Gas 5½s 53	63½	63¼	63½
2 Lac Gas 5s 42	95¼	95¼	95¼
10 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	70	70	70
2 Leh Val Coal 6s '43 st	97½	97½	97½
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	45	45	45
3 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	33½	33½	33½
9 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	29⅛	29	29
27 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29⅛	29	29
27 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	27¼	27	27
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
5 Lion Oil cv 4½s '52	98½	98½	98½
7 Loew 3½s '46	104½	104½	104½
1 Lorillard Co 5s '51	124¼	124¼	124¼
1 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
3 Maine Cen 4½s 60	52	51¼	52
1 McKess&Rob 5½s 50	113	113	113
2 Mich Cen 4½s 79	66½	66½	66½
10 MilSprta&NW 4s 47	21½	21½	21½
6 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
2 Mo-Ill 5s 59	87	87	87
10 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	30¼	29⅞	30¼
11 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	12½	12¼	12¼
11 M-K-Tex 4½s 78	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
17 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	37⅞	37¾	37¾
2 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
2 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
31 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝
9 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	22¼	22	22¼
3 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
10 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	21	20⅞	20⅞
4 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	2⅛	2	2
1 MonWPa Pub Sv 6s '65	112¼	112¼	112¼
6 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
1 Montreal Tr 5s '41	63	63	63
12 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	36¼	36	36¼
1 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	39¾	39¾	39¾
17 Nat Dairy 3¼s '60	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
28 Natl Supply 3¾s '54	105	105	105
8 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
8 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	41½	41½	41½
1 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
12 NYC rfg 5s 2013	64½	64	64½
3 NYC 4½s 2013 A	58¼	58	58¼
2 NYC cn 4s '98	62¾	62¼	62¾
18 NYC 3¾s '46	93¾	93⅝	93¾
5 NYC cv 3¼s 52	61½	61½	61½
9 YC & HR 4s 42	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
12 NYC&HR 3½s 97	81	80⅞	80⅞
24 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	62¾	62½	62¾
3 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	91¾	91¾	91¾
5 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	58¾	58¾	58¾
5 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	54¾	54¾	54¾
1 NYLE&WCoal5½s42	100½	100½	100½
11 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	25⅝	25⅜	25½
9 NYNH&H 4½s 67	24	23⅞	23⅞
1 NYNH&H 4s 57	5½	5½	5½
5 NY Steam 3½s 63	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Norf&W 4s 96	127	127	127
10 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67	66⅝	66⅝
1 Nor Pac 4s 2047C	58½	58½	58½
1 Nor Pac 4s 97	76½	76½	76½
3 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5 Pacif Cst 1st 5s '46	68	68	68
9 Pac G & E 3¾s 61	111⅛	110¾	110⅞
10 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112½	112½	112½
2 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
5 Panhandle E P L 3s '60	102	102	102
2 Uara Pict cv 3¼s '47	95½	95½	95½
1 Parmelee T 6s '44	43	43	43
1 Pat & Pass Gas 5s '49	121	121	121
2 Pen Co 4s '63	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Pen P & Lt 4½s '74	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Pen RR gen 5s '68	113	113	113
4 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	108¼	106¼	106¼
4 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	93¾	93½	93½
3 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	102½	102½	102½
16 Pen RR 3¾s '70	96¼	95½	95¾
16 Pen RR 3⅛s '52	91	90¾	90¾
10 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	115	115	115
6 Peoriga & East 4s '60	46	45	45
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
7 Phila Co 5s '67	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
5 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	21¼	21¼	21¼
1 Philippine Ry 4s '37	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
5 Philippine Ry 4s '37ct	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Phillips Pet 1¾s'51	130	103	103
1 Pitt Steel 4½s '50	99	99	99
2 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	54½	54¼	54½
2 Portl Gen El 5s 50	107	107	107
4 Portl Gen El 4½s 60	82	82	82
5 Pressed Stl Ca 5s 51	96⅜	96	96⅜
1 Purity Bak 5s 48	104½	104½	104½
18 Readg 4½s 97 A	82	81¾	81¾
4 Rem Rand 4¼s 56ww	104½	104½	104½
1 Republic Steel 4½s 61	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 RI Ark&La 4½s 34	12¾	12¾	12¾
9 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	70⅞	70½	70¾
8 StLIM&S 4sR&G33ct	70	70	70
9 StI Pub Svc 5s 59	74	73⅞	74
7 St LSF 5s 50B	12⅞	12¾	12¾
1 StLSF 5sB 50 ct	11¾	11¾	11¾
11 StLSF 4½s 78	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
36 StLSF 4½s 79ct st	13¼	13	13¼
5 St LSW rfg 5s 90	16⅞	16½	16⅞
2 StLSW 1st 4s 89	74½	74½	74½
1 StLSW 2nd 4s 89	45	45	45
5 SA&A Pass 4s 43	94¼	94¼	94¼
2 Seab A L cn 6s 45	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜
3 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Sea-AllFla 6s 35A ct	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
11 Shell Un 2½s 54	97¾	97¼	97¼
1 Simmons cv 4s 52	103	103	103
1 Skelly Oil 3s 50	104	104	104
13 Sou Pac 4½s 68	52¾	52⅜	52⅜
25 Sou Pac 4½s 68	52½	52¼	52¼
31 So Pac 4½s 69	52¾	52¼	52½
2 So Pac rfg 4s 55	67¾	67½	67½
17 So Pac 3¾s 46	66	65⅝	66
14 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	55	54¾	54¾
5 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	85¼	85⅛	85⅛
23 South Ry 6½s 56	85½	85½	85½
2 South Ry gen 6s 56	81½	81⅛	81⅛
1 South Ry cn 5s 94	92	92	92
2 South Ry gen 4s 56	62	61½	61½
6 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	104¼	104	104¼
1 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Swift & Co 2¾s 61	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
2 T RR A St L 4s 53	109¾	109⅝	109⅝
12 Tex Corp 3s 65	105	105	105
12 Tex Corp 3s 59	106	106⅛	106¼
2 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	72	72	72
2 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	72	72	72
3 Third Ave 4s 60	51	51	51
1 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	111½	111½	111½
2 Un Pac 3½s 71	97¼	97¼	97¼
7 Unit Drug 5s 53	85⅞	85½	85½
2 U S Steel 2.35s 52	100½	100½	100½
7 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	103¼	103⅛	103¼
11 Utah P & L 5s 44	103⅝	103	103⅛
1 Va&SW st 5s 2003	88¾	88¾	88¾
4 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	108½	108½	108½
3 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	11¼	11¼	11¼
5 Wabash 2d 5s 39	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
5 Wabash 5s 76 B	11	11	11
2 Wabash 3½s 78C	11¼	11¼	11¼
5 West Shore 4s 2361	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛
1 West Va P&Pap 3s 54	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
2 Westn Md 5½s 77A	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	25	24¾	24¾
10 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	24¼	24¼	24¼
1 Western Un 5s 51	79¼	79¼	79¼
19 Western Un 5s 60	78⅜	78	78⅜
1 Western Un 4½s 50	74¾	74¾	74¾
42 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	92¾	92⅝	92¾
19 Wis Cen 4s 49	37	36½	36½
1 Wisc El Pow 3½s 68	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
2 Young S&T cv 4s 48	102	102	102
37 Young S&T 3¼s 60	101¼	100¾	101¼

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	59¼	59¼	59¼
3 Argentine 4½s 48	79¼	79⅛	79⅛
4 Argentine 4½s 71	66⅜	66¼	66⅜
1 Australia 5s 55	60	60	60
1 Belgium 7s '55	74½	74½	74½
1 Belgium 6s 55	75	75	75
23 Brazil 8s 41	20⅛	20	20
1 Brazil 6½s 27-57	17	17	17
1 Belgium 6s '55	75	75	75
23 Brazil 8s '41	20⅛	20	20
1 Brazil 6½s '27-'57	17	17	17
1 Brisbane 5s '57	54	54	54
4 Buen A 4⅜s '77	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜
2 Buen A 4½s Aug '76	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
1 Canada 5s 52	101½	101½	101½
4 Canada 2½s 45	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Chile 6s 60 as d	10½	10½	10½
2 Chile ..s 63 asd	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	35½	35½	35½
6 Colomb 6s 67 Oct	35½	35½	35½
3 Copenhag 4½s 53	24	24	24
1 Cuba 5½s 45	88	88	88
61 Cuba 4½s 77	62¾	62¾	62¾
2 Ger Gov 5½s 65	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Ger Govt 4½s 65 unst	7	7	7
26 Ger Govt 7s 49	10½	10¼	10⅜
6 Ger Govt 7s 49 unst	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
1 Good Hope 7s 45	22½	22½	22½
5 Hung L Mt 7½s '61 A	6	6	6
1 Japan 6½s '54	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞
13 Japan 5½s '65	55¾	55¾	55
1 Medellin Mun 6½s '54	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
4 Milan City 6½s '52	20¼	19½	19½
1 N Sou Wales 5s '57	61	61	61
10 Peru 1st 6s '60	6½	6½	6½
1 Queensld 6s '47	64¾	64¾	64¾
2 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
1 Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	9½	9½	9½
1 Rome 6½s '52	20½	20½	20½
4 Sao Paulo St 7s '56	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
6 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	52¼	52	52
5 Tokyo City 5½s '61	42¾	42¾	42¾
1 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
1 Un Stl Wk 3¼s 51 A asd	25	25	25
1 Un Stl Wk 6½s '51 C	25	25	25
1 Urug aj 3¾s 48 4⅛s '79	41¼	41¼	41¼

Total today, 2,209,000; previous day, 1,740,500; week ago, 3,790,600; year ago, 3,579,000; two years ago, 4,537,850; Jan. 1 to date, 950,608,375; year ago, 748,579,525; two years ago, 728,839,925.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Ca Wirebd Box A	52½c	..	July 2	June 14
El P & El Cp $6 pf	30c	..	July 1	June 7
El P & L Cp $7 pf	35c	..	July 1	June 7
Hamilton Colton pf	75c	..	July 2	June 14
Press St Car 1st pf	50c	..	June 25	June 10
So Cal Pow pf	$1	..	June 14	May 31
Extra				
Brown & Sharpe	$4.50	..	June 10	May 31
First Nat Bank Palm Beach	50c	..	June 2	May 26
Initial				
Lawrence Lea (AC)	25c	..	June 20	June 2
Pend Or M & Met	6c	..	July 28	June 26
Irregular				
Art Metal Const	50c	..	July 1	June 21
Cert Metal Const	50c	..	July 1	June 21
Burgess Battery	15c	..	June 16	June 6
Cincin NO&TP Ry	$3	..	June 25	June 9
Time, Inc	$2	..	June 10	June 5
Wisc El P (1897)	17½c	..	June 1	May 27
Resumed				
Pressed Stl Car Co. Inc 5% 2d pf	$2.50	..	June 25	June 10
Ritter Dental	25c	..	July 1	June 17
Thermoid Co	20c	..	June 26	June 16
Interim				
Time, Inc	$2	..	June 10	June 5
Increased				
Am Coach & Body	50c	..	July 1	June 20
Blk & Decker Mfg	50c	..	June 30	June 16
Regular				
Am Fork & Hoe Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	July 15	July 5
Artloom pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 15
Basic Refract	20c	..	June 16	June 5
Bastian Bless Co	40c	..	July 1	June 16
Bastian-Bessing Co $5.50 pf	$1.37½	Q	Juy 1	June 16
Beatty Bros, Ltd 7% 2d pf	$3.50	S	July 2	June 14
Bell Tel Co of Can	$2	Q	July 15	June 23
Brown & Sharpe Mfg Co	$1.50	Q	June 10	May 31
Burlington Stl	15c	Q	July 2	June 16
Ca. Cottons pf	$1.50	Q	July 2	June 14
Ca. Cottons	$1.50	Q	July 2	June 14
Carey Mfg 6% pf	$1.50	Q	June 30	June 20
Carey Mfg 5% pf	$1.25	Q	June 30	June 20
Chapman Val Mfg Co	50c	Q	July 1	June 20
City Auto Stpg	15c	..	July 1	June 20
Craddock-Terry Sh 1st pf	$2.50	S	June 30	June 19
Do 2d pf	$2	S	June 30	June 19
Craddock-Terry Sh 3d pf	$1.50	S	June 30	June 19
Dev&ReynoldsA&B	25c	..	July 1	June 20
Dev&Reynolds pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 20
Dominion Glass	$1.25	Q	July 2	June 16
DominionGlass pf	$1.75	Q	July 2	June 16
Eastern Mal Iron	50c	..	June 10	May 27
Egry Register Co 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	June 20	June 10
Elgin Nat Watch	25c	..	June 23	June 7
Fiscal Fund, Inc—Bnf stk series	4 1-10c	..	June 16	June 2
Fiscal Fnd, Inc—Benef shares—Insurance stk series	5 3-10c	..	June 16	June 2
1st N B Plm Beach	$1	M	June 2	May 26
Gen Box	1c	Q	July 1	June 10
Gen Mills pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 10
Gen Reinsurance Corp (N Y)	50c	Q	June 16	June 9
Gold & Stock Tel	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 30
Gt West Sugar	50c	..	July 2	June 14
Gt West Sugar pf	$1.75	Q	July 2	June 14
Gulf Oil	25c	..	July 1	June 13
Hall Lamp	20c	..	June 16	June 9
Harrisburg Steel	25c	Q	June 26	June 12
Harshaw Chm Co	37½c	Q	July 1	June 16
Hoskins Mfg	25c	..	June 26	June 11
Jersey Cent P & Lt 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 10
Jersey Cent P & Lt 6% pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 10
Jersey Cent P & Lt 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	July 1	June 10
Lehigh & Wilkes-Bar Corp	$1.50	..	June 23	June 9
Louisville Provision Co 8% pt pf	4c	S	June 1	May 27
Mapes Cons Mfg	50c	Q	July 1	June 16
Mitchell Co (Robt)	50c	..	June 30	June 20
New Orl Texas Pac RR	$3	..	June 25	June 9
N Y Shipb'g pt shrs	$1	..	June 20	June 10
N Y Shipb'g fd shrs	$1	..	June 20	June 10
N Y St El & G Corp 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	July 1	June 6
Northern Ont Pow Co, Ltd	20c	..	July 25	June 30
Northern Ont Pow Co, Ltd, 6% pf	$1.50	Q	July 25	June 30
Page Hershey T.	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 14
Parke Davis Co	40c	..	June 30	June 14
Paramount Pic	20c	..	July 1	June 11
Para Pict 1st pf.	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 13
Para Pict 2nd pf	.15c	Q	July 1	June 13
Penn W & Pow	$1	Q	July 1	June 16
Penn W & P pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 16
Pa Pw Co $5 pf.	$1.25	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Pitts Ft W & Chic RR	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 10
Pitts Ft W & Chic RR pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 10
Premier G M	3c	Q	July 15	June 13
Pub Sv N J 6% pf.	50c	M	July 15	June 13
Ritter Dental Mfg Co. Inc, 5% cv pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 30
St. Crox Paper pf	$3	S	July 1	June 21
San Diego G&E	7½c	..	June 14	May 31
Signal O&G "A&B"	50c	Q	June 16	June 7
So Carolina E&G Co $6 pr pf (np)	$1.50	Q	June 30	June 21
S'wn Assoc Tel Co pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 15
SupersilkHosM pf	$2.50	S	July 2	June 13
Strouss-HirshCo $5	25c	Q	June 16	June 5
Tex-N Mex Util 2dpf	$4	A	July 1	June 21
U S Pet Co	2c	..	June 16	June 6
Valve Bag pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 14
Vinco Corp	15c	..	June 25	June 10
Wabasco Cotton	50c	Q	July 2	June 21
Wagner Elec	50c	Q	June 20	June 3
Weyenberg Shoe Mfg Co	37½c	..	June 20	June 5
Wiscn-Mich Power Co 4½% pf	$1.12½	Q	June 15	May 31
Wisc El Pow pf	$1.50	Q	July 31	July 15

$3,000,000,000 Now Signed Up for New Defense Plants

WASHINGTON (AP)—New defense plant construction, expansion and equipment since the beginning o fthe armament program one year ago involves commitments of nearly $3,000,000,000, the Office of Production Management announced.

More than 1,700 construction and expansion projects are included.

The commitments include both those of the United States are British governments and private financing in cases where the firms have obtained certificates of necessity. The certificates enable the company to amortize the cost for tax purposes over a five-year period.

There have been 1,338 of the certificates issued, calling for construction amounting to $744,000,000.

The Government is committed to the expenditure of more than $2,000,000,000 in constructing or expanding 362 plants. About three-fourths of the amount represents Army and Navy obligations to build or expand production facilities in 232 plants. The remainder consists of RFC loans and commitments of the Maritime Commission ship building program.

The British commitments totaled $146,400,000 for 47 plants.

U. S. Plans to Award 60,000 Contracts Of Less Than $100,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government will award at least 60,000 defense contracts of less than $100,000 each during the year beginning July 1, Robert L. Mehornay, chief of the defense contract service, forecast.

"The next 12 months undoubtedly will see more manufacturing plants engaged in our preparedness program than ever took part in such effort in any country at any time," Mr. Mehornay said.

A recent check showed that the Army and Navy had awarded 15,500 contracts to 4,750 direct contractors, Mehornay said, and that some 28,000 subcontractors also were engaged in defense work.

"From now on," he said, "it may be that the larger contracts will require definite subcontracting clauses; but that does not necessarily mean undue compulsion. It means, rather, putting work on a sound business basis, taking it out of the no man's land of uncertainty."

ICC Official Warns Shippers to Speed Up Use of Freight Cars

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP) — The Federal Government may resort to allotting railroad freight cars on a defense priority basis unless shippers speed up loading and unloading periods.

Orris S. Reynolds, Interstate Commerce Commission agent, told of this possibility in an interview while here to request of Louisville firms a voluntary 50 per cent reduction in the time allowed without charge for loading and unloading.

Shippers are permitted to hold cars 48 hours before a $2-a-day demurrage charge starts.

Halving of that time probably would avert a threatened freight car shortage and, said Mr. Reynolds, "eliminate the fear of priorities which were invoked in the last world war."

Building of Large Synthetic Rubber Plants Urged as Emergency Measure

PITTSBURGH (AP)—An expert urged the publicly-financed construction of large synthetic rubber plants as an emergency measure, declaring the present crude rubber supply would last only five months and the synthetic supply five days if imports suddenly were cut off.

Dr. Waldo L. Semon, research chemist of the B. F. Goodrich company, Akron, who is credited with the discovery of a synthetic rubber, said he based his estimates of supply on the present rate of consumption of 800,000 tons yearly. Through rationing, extention of reclamation processes and other "drastic" methods. He said, the supply might be stretched to as much as 4 months.

Cost of Production

In ann address prepared for delivery to a group of scientists and business men, he declared:

"An expenditure ofg $200,000,000 or less than the value of one year's supply of imported rubber, would assure capacity to produce from abundant raw materials 300,000 tons of synthetic rubber per year. If this were considered a 'battleship' plan to be built for national defense and the cost amortized in the present price of the product, synthetic rubber so produced could be made available for less than the present price of natural rubber.

"Without question larger synthetic rubber plants must be built. aCpacity must be available so that in case natural rubber ceases to come, synthetic plants can produce immediately at the rate of 100,000 to 400,000 tons per year thus extending the supply of natural rubber and giving time for the construction of other plants to make up the deficiency."

Financial Hazard

Construction of synthetic plants by private industry, he said, "involves too great a financial hazard for these plants might remain idle as standby emergency capacity. For nation defense we must not consider the cost of making synthetic rubber but rather the cost of being without rubber."

Dr. Semon said the results of the use of synthetic rubber automobile tires in the last year had been "gratifying" and that synthetic casings "have been tested by the Army and found satisfactory for general military use." New uses for the product, he said, includes bullet-sealing airplane fuel tanks, and special acid an oil resistant aviation parts.

Edison Electric Institute Holds Annual Convention

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 2 (AP)—Utility executives from throughout the United States and Canada open the ninth annual convention of the Edison Electric Institute today with attention centered on the power industry's relationship to expanding defense production.

From 1,500 to 2,000 representatives are expected for the four-day conference.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, June 2

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling:			
Cables‡	$4.03¾	$4.03½	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2322	.2322	§
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2386	.2386	.4537
Greece—d'chma	.0068x	.0068x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugos'via—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Arg'tina—peso†‡	.2380	.2375	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1500	.1500	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4100	.4100	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3032	.3031	.6180
Java—florin	.5332	.5329	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2450	.2455	*
Shanghai—dol	.0550	.0547	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4748	.4751	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4987	.4987	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8762	.8750	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100 Ainsworth (¼g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
30 Ala Pow $7 pf	107	107	107
30 Ala Pow $6 pf	98¼	98¼	98¼
150 Alum Co Am (2g)	118	118	118
100 Am Beverage	½	½	½
50 Am Book (1g)	25	25	25
100 Am Box Board (¼g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
1800 Am Cyan B (.60)	36¾	36	36¾
350 Am Fork & Hoe	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞
200 Am Gas & El	24	24	24
75 Am Gas & El pf	107½	107¼	107¼
150 Am Gen $2 pf	26	26	26
100 Am Light & T (1.20)	13	13	13
10 Am Mig pf (5)	81	81	81
400 Anch Post F	2¼	2⅛	2¼
50 Appal El Pow pf	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
100 Ark Nat Gas	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
400 Ark Nat Gas A	1¼	1¼	1¼
20 Ark P & L pf (7)	79½	79½	79½
300 Ashland O&R (.40)	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
200 Atl Cst Fish	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
400 Atl Rayon (.10e)	4	3¾	4
200 Atlas Corp war	⅛	⅛	⅛
10 Axton-Fish A	31¼	31¼	31¼
300 Babcock & Wil (½g)	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
100 Bardst'n Dis	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
500 Barium Sta Stl	⅞	⅞	⅞
1800 Beech Airc	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜
200 Bell Airc	18⅛	18	18⅛
100 Berk & Gay Furn	¼	¼	¼
100 Bliss (E W)	14½	14½	14½
100 Blumenthal (S)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
10 Bohack (HC) 1 pf	19½	19½	19½
1600 Braz Tr L & P	4½	4⅜	4½
300 Breeze Corp (1e)	8¼	8⅛	8¼
300 Brewst Aero (¼e)	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜
50 Brown Co pf	13¼	13¼	13¼
100 Brown F&W A (.65e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
100 Brown-F Dist	1½	1½	1½
200 Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
900 Bunk Hill & S (1)	9¾	9¾	9¾
200 Burry Biscuit	⅜	⅜	⅜
200 Calamba Sug (1.60)	12½	12½	12½
00 Callite Tung (.10e)	1½	1½	1½
600 Carib Syn	1½	1½	1½
100 Carrier Corp	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
100 Casco Prod (1e)	6½	6½	6½
600 Catalin Am (.10g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
150 Celanese ptc st (7a)	109	107	109
100 Cen & SW Ut	⅛	⅛	⅛
300 Cen Hud G&E (.80)	10½	10½	10½
10 CenNYPow pf (5)	87½	87½	87½
300 Cen St El	1-32	1-32	1-32
400 Cessna Airc	4⅛	4	4⅛
200 Chesebrough (4a)	93½	92½	92½
50 Childs pf	6½	6½	6½
400 Cities Service	4	4	4
100 Cit Svc pf	53	53	53
10 Cit Svc P&L $6 pf (6)	91½	91½	91½
300 Colon Develop	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50 Comm P2Svc (1g)	18¾	18¾	18¾
100 Colo Fuel&I war	2¼	2¼	2¼
130 Colum G&E pf (5)	54¼	54	54¼
300 Colum O&G	1¼	1⅛	1¼
100 Compo Sh M vtc (1)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
10 CG&EBal pf B (4½)	115½	115½	115½
10 Con2G&EBal pfC (4)	109	109	109
200 Cins Gas Ut	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
50 Cons Mng & S (h1a)	21¾	21¾	21¾
100 Cons Royalty (.20)	1	1½	1½
100 Cons Stl Corp	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100 Copper Range (.30e)	5½	5½	5½
300 Creole Pet (½a)	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛
200 Darby Pet (¼g)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
200 Decca Records (.60)	6	6¼	6¼
100 Det G&M pf (1.20)	18¼	18¼	18¼
200 Driver-Har (1.20g)	30	29	30
100 Duro-Test	⅞	⅞	⅞
100 Eagle Pich Ld	8	8	8
100 East G&F 6pf (1½k)	30¼	30	30
1400 El Bond & Sh	2⅛	2	2
300 El Bond & Sh pf (6)	59	58½	59
100 El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	55¼	55¼	55¼
800 Emerson Elec (.10e)	4	4	4
10 Emp G&F 6% pf	90½	90½	90½
100 Eversharp Inc	2	2	2
500 Fairchild En&Air	3	2¾	3
200 Fansteel Met	7½	7½	7½
100 Ford M Can A (h1)	10¼	10¼	10¼
300 Gen Share	⅛	⅛	⅛
100 Gilchrist (¼g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
200 Glen Alden Coal (½g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100 Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
100 Gray Mfg	3½	3½	3½
100 Greenf T & D (½e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100 Groc Str Prod	1¼	1¼	1¼
500 Gulf Oil (1)	34	33⅜	33¾
70 Gulf St Ut 6pf (6)	113¼	112⅝	112⅝
100 Hartford Ray vtc	½	½	½
300 Hecla Min (.45g)	5½	5½	5½
25 Heyden Chem (3)	70¼	70¼	70¼
100 Hubbell (H) (1.60)	17½	17½	17½
800 Humble Oil (&g)	59¼	59	59
50 Huyler's pf	4	4	4
200 Ill Iowa Pow	1½	1½	1½
50 Ill Zinc	10	10	10
900 Imp Oil Ltd (½m)	6⅝	6½	6½
100 Ind Pipe L (.30e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100 Ins Co N (Am (2½a)	72	71⅞	72
600 Int Pap&Pow war	1⅝	1½	1½
100 Int Petrol (h1)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100 Iron Firemvtc (1.20)	16½	16⅜	16½
100 Jones & Lau Stl	26½	26½	26½
400 Kingston Prd (.10g)	1⅜	1¼	1¼
100 Knott Corp (.30e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100 Krueker Brew (½)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
300 Lake Sh M (.85g)	10¾	10½	10½
50 Line Materl (½e)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1500 Lone St Gas (.20g)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
200 Louis L&E (.20g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
125 Mer-C&SpfA (5k)	90½	90½	90½
100 Mid-West Abr	1½	1½	1½
25 Minn M'n&M (1.20g)	47½	47½	47½
100 Missouri P Svc (.20e)	4½	4½	4½
500 Mt City Cop (¼e)	2½	2⅜	2½
2500 Nat Fuel G (1)	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
125 Nat P&L pf (6)	98¼	98	98
100 Nat Rub Mch	4½	4½	4½
100 Nat Trans (½g)	11½	11½	11½
100 Nat Tun & Mines	2½	2½	2½
100 Navarro Oil (.40a)	10¾	10¾	10¾
100 Nestle-LeMur A	¾	¾	¾
50 NEPA6% pf (2½k)	36½	36½	36½
200 N J Zinc (1½g)	62¼	62	62
800 NY Shipbd fd sh (1g)	26⅞	26	26⅞
700 Niag Hud Pow (.15e)	2½	2¼	2½
25 Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	66¾	66¾	66¾
50 Nor Am L&P pf	82¼	82¼	82¼
100 Ogden Corp	2½	2½	2½
75 Ohio Ed pf (6)	107	107	107
1000 Pantepec Oil Ven	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
3200 Pennroad (.20e)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300 Pa-Cent Airl	9⅝	9¼	9¼
10 Pa P&L $6 pf (6)	106¾	106¾	106¾
100 Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	111	110¼	111
100 Pharis T&R (.45e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
1000 Phoenix Sec	5¼	5	5⅛
100 Phoen Sec pf	35	35	35
100 Pioneer Gold (h.40)	1½	1½	1½
100 Pitney-Bowes (.40)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
10 Pitts & Lake E	65	65	65
50 Ptts Metallu	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
100 Pitts Pl Gl	74	74	74
100 Plough Inc (.60)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
100 Powdr & Alex	4	4	4

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util.
Net change	+.40	+.15	+.01
Today's close*	116.16	27.58	16.91
Previous close	115.16	27.43	16.90
1941 high	133.59	29.75	20.65
1941 low	115.30	26.54	16.82

* Preliminary.

Sales Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
50 P S Ind $7 pr pf	123¾	123¾	123¾
50 P S Ind $6 pf	55	55	55
75 PugSP&L$5pf (2½k)	97½	96½	97½
850 Pug Sd P & L $6 pf	48	47	47½
600 RKO opt war	5-32	5-32	5-32
600 Republic Avia	3½	3⅜	3½
100 Root Pet	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200 Ryan Cons Pet (.10e)	2½	2½	2½
100 St. Regis Pap	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
150 St. Regis Pap pf	90	89	89¾
400 Salt Dome Oil	2¾	2⅝	2¾
400 Schulte (DA)	¼	¼	¼
125 Schulte (DA) pf	9	9	9
100 Scovill Mfg (1g)	26	26	26
100 Scullin Stl (½g)	9	9	9
100 Scullin Stl war	⅛	⅛	⅛
400 Segal Lock & H	½	½	½
100 Selby Shoe (¼g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100 Selected Indus	¼	¼	¼
50 Sherwin-Wms (1½g)	68½	68½	68½
10 Sherw-Wms pf (5)	110¾	110¾	110¾
100 Solar Airc (.15e)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200 So Penn Oil (1½a)	37⅞	37	37
20 So Cal Ed pf (1½a)	40¾	40¾	40¾
100 Southl Royal (.10g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100 Spencer Shoe	2	2	2
200 Stand Brew	¼	¼	¼
100 Stand Cap&S (.60e)	3½	3½	3½
500 St Oil Ky (1)	19¼	19	19
25 St Oil Ohio pf (5)	109¾	109¾	109¾
200 St Pow & Lt	⅛	⅛	⅛
50 St Pow & L pf	27	27	27
100 Stand Stl Sprg (1½e)	18	18	18
100 Sterl Al Prod (1.20e)	5½	5½	5½
25 Stetson (JB)	2½	2½	2½
300 Sunray Oil (.05g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100Texon Oil&L (.10g)	3	3	3
100 Texon Oil&L (.10g)	3	3	3
100 Thew Shovel (½g)	14½	14½	14½
100 Tilo Roof (.80)	6	6	6
200 Tri-Cont war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100 Tubize Chat A (2g)	35¾	35½	35¾
200 Unit Airc Pr (½g)	8½	8¼	8½
900 Unit Cig-Wh Strs	⅜	⅜	⅜
100 Unit Gas	⅛	⅛	⅛
100 Unit Lt & Pow A	¼	¼	¼
100 Unit Lt&Pow B	7-32	7-32	7-32
50 Unit ShoeM (2½a)	51¼	51½	51¼
10 Unit Sh M pf (1½)	44¼	44¼	44¼
100 UnitSpecialts (.60a)	8½	8½	8½
100 USLines pf	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
10 USStrs 1 pf	4½	4½	4½
900 Unit Wall Pap	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50 Univ Prod (.80g)	14	14	14
75 Utah P&L (5¼k)	67	66½	66½
600 Vultee Mfg (.20g)	6½	6¼	6½
400 Wolverine T (¼g)	5½	5¼	5¼
100 Wright Harg (h.40a)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜

Total stock sales today (estimated), 50,000 shares; year ago, 75,665 shares.

Stock Transactions Drop to Low Level

NEW YORK (AP)—Transactions of stocks and bonds in the New York Stock Exchange during May were the smallest of any month since February.

The exchange reported that 9,661,230 shares of stock changed hands in May compared with 11,185,760 in April and 38,964,712 in May, 1940. In February, only 8,969,195 shares were traded.

Bond sales in May totaled $169,272,800, face value, compared with $209,471,000 in April and $176,105,000 in May, 1940. February's transactions totaled $123,647,000.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July wheat:				
Chicag	96⅜	95⅛	96⅛	94¼
Minneaplis	94⅜	.93	04	02¾
Kansas City	89	86⅞	87¾	86
Winnipeg	....	....	77½	77½
Sept. wheat:				
Chicago	98	97	97¾	96
Minneapolis	95⅞	94⅜	95½	94¼
Kansas City	91	88⅝	89½	87¾
Dec. wheat:				
Chicago	99⅝	98½	99⅛	97½
Kansas City	92½	90¾	91½	89¾
July corn:				
Chicago	73⅜	72⅛	73⅜	73½
Kansas City	69⅛	69	69	68⅞
Sept. corn:				
Chicago	75⅛	74⅜	74⅜	74¾
July oats:				
Chicago	36¼	35⅞	36⅛	36⅛
Minneapolis	32⅝	32⅜	32⅜	32½
Winnipeg	36¼	36⅛	36¼	36⅛
Rye				
July (old)	....	....	47	47¼
(new)	56	55	55¼	54½
Sept. (old)	....	....	46½	49
(new)	57	56¼	56¼	55½
Dec	59⅜	59	59	58⅛

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	9.70	9.80	9.70	9.70	9.65
Sept.	9.95	9.97	9.85	9.90	9.87
Oct.	10.02	10.05	9.95	10.00	9.95
Dec.	10.15	10.20	10.15	10.20	10.12

Soy Beans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	1.35	1.35⅜	1.34¼	1.35½	1.33½
Oct.	1.23¼	1.24¼	1.23	1.24⅛	1.22¾
Dec.	1.24⅝	1.24⅞	1.23¾	1.24⅞	1.23½

Wool

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Grease					
July	94.5b	....	....	....	94.6
Oct.	94.8b	....	....	....	95.5
Tops					
July	128.0b				127.7
Oct.	125.0	125.2	1125.0	125.0	125.2

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	13.00	13.08	13.00	13.08	13.05
October	13.18	13.26	13.18	13.26	13.23
December	13.26	13.33	13.25	13.33	13.28
March	13.24	13.31	13.24	13.30	13.27

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
June	14.65	14.70	14.65	14.68	14.51
Sept.	14.70	14.80	14.70	14.75	14.66
Dec.	14.84	14.97	14.84	14.91	14.75

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept	10.33	10.46	10.33	10.46	10.26
Dec.	10.36	10.42	10.35	10.42	10.21

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	7.32	7.37	7.32	7.37	7.25
Sept.	7.43	7.47	7.40	7.45	7.35

Crude Rubber

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	22.20	22.22	21.70	21.70	22.12
Sept	1.87	21.90	21.40	21.40	21.80

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NY Sept No 3	2.52	2.55	2.52	2.55	2.50
Wld Sep No 4	.89	.89	.88½	.88½	.89

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	6.17	6.25	6.17	6.22	6.19

Copper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	11.75b	....	....	....	11.80

b—Bl.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Butter					
Nov*	36.30	36.40	36.15	36.40	36.50
Eggs					
June†	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	24.40
October*	27.25	27.55	27.25	27.59	27.20

*Sd s. †S. p. f. bBid.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt; for copper, rubber, cocoa, pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by Ratjen & Flagg. All prices at N. Y. unless otherwise noted.

Boston Stocks

June 2

in $ Div.		High	Low	Last	close Prev.
8.75	Bos & Albany	89¼	89¼	89¼	89½
	Bos Edison	27	26¾	27	26¾
5.00	Bos Elevated	44	44	44	44
1.60	Bos Her-Trav	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
	Bos & Me st A pf	2	2	2	2
	Copper Range	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
	Eastern SS	7	7	7	7
1.00	Employ Group	22	22	22	22
..	Mass Util Asso	10c	10c	10c	7c
	Narr Ras A	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5¾
1.75a	N E Tel & Tel	110⅜	110¼	110⅜	110¼
	North Butte	26c	26c	26c	25c
1.60	Torrington	26⅞	26	26⅞	25¼
2.50	Unit Shoe M	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	51¾

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid or payable in 1941, no regular rate. bExclusive of extras. cPaid in 1940 on account of accumulations.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
2 Ala Pow 5s 46	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2 Ala Pow 5s 51	105	104¾	105
1 Ala Pow 4½s 67	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1 Ala Pow 5s 56	103½	103½	103½
8 Am G&E 2¾s 50	104	103⅞	103⅞
9 Am P&L 6s 2016	106½	106¼	106½
1 Ark P&L 5s 56	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
11 As Elec 4½s 53	44⅝	44¼	44⅝
5 As G&E 4½s 49	13¼	13¼	13¼
2 Beldw L 6s 50	113	113	113
8 Bell T Can 5s 57B	107¾	107¼	107½
2 Birm El 4½s 68	103	103	103
1 Can Nor P 5s 53	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
10 Can Pac 6s 42	81	81	81
2 Cen Il P S 3¾s 68 A	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Cen St El 5½s 54	14	14	14
17 Cen St El 5s 48	14	14	14
51 Cen St P&L 5½s 53	100	99¾	99¾
1 Cities Ser 5s 69	88½	88½	88½
26 Cities Ser 5s 50	88¾	88¼	88⅝
3 Cit SP&L 5½s 49	97½	97¼	97½
4 Cit S Pow 5½s 52	97⅝	97⅛	97⅛
1 Commun P&L 5s 57	101¼	101¼	101¼
22 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	98	97¾	98
29 East G&F 4s '56 A	88⅞	88⅝	88⅝
600 Elec P&L 5s 2030	90¾	90¼	90¼
1 Erie Ltg 5s '67	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
7 Fla P&L 5s '54	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Gatineau Pow 3¾s '69	76	76	76
2 Gen W Wk 5s '43A	101	101	101
3 Geo P&L 5s '78	85¾	85¾	85¾
7 Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	85¼	85	85¼
5 Great Nor P 5s '50 st	108½	108½	108½
1 Guar Inv 5s '48 A	19¼	19¼	19¼
1 Hygrade Fd 6s '49A	75	75	75
4 Idaho Pow 3¾s '67	109½	109¼	109¼
21 Ill Pow & L 5s '56 C	106⅞	106⅜	106⅞
3 Ill Powd&L 6s '53	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
2 Ill P&L 5½s54B	107	107	107
3 Ind Svc 5s50	78¼	78¼	78¼
2 Ind Svc 5s63A	78	78	78
2 Ind P&L 3¼s70	106¼	106¼	106¼
6 Inters Pow 6s52	30	29	29¾
39 Inters Pow 5s57	72⅝	72¼	72⅝
7 It Sup Pw 6s 63A	14½	14⅛	14⅛
1 Jacksonv Gas 5s 42 st	43½	43½	43½
12 Jer Cen P&L3½s65	108	107⅞	108
2 Lou P&L 5s 57	108	108	108
2 Miss Pow 5s 55	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Nassau & Suf 5s '45	102	102	102
3 Nat P&L 5s 2030 B	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
6 Nebr Pw 6s A 2022	116½	116½	116½
10 Nevada Cal E 5s '56	97⅛	96¾	96¾
2 N Eng G&E 5s '50	61⅜	61¼	61⅜
3 Nor Con Ut5½s48A	51½	51½	51½
1 Ogden Gas 5s 45	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
1 Ohio Pub Svc 4s 62	109¾	109¾	109¾
7 Okla P & Wat 5s 48	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
2 Pac P&L 5s 55	99½	99½	99½
3 Pen El 4s 71 F	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Peo Gas L&C 4s 81B	103½	103½	103½
3 Phila El P 5½s 72	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
5 Potomc Ed 5s 56 E	110	110	110
1 Pub Sv Colo 4s '49	106	106	106
18 Pug Sd P&L 5½s'49	102½	102	102
7 Pug Sd P&L 4½s'50D	101¼	100¾	100¾
1 N Eng G&E 5s '48	61¼	61¼	61¼
2 Queens Bor G 5½s '52	82	82	82
9 Safe Har W 4½s '79	108	107⅝	108
1 Scullin Stl 3s '51	79	79	79
2 South Car Pow 5s '57	105¼	105¼	105¼
6 So Cal Ed 3s '65	103	103	103⅛
6 N Eng G&E 5s 47	61½	61½	61½
7 N Eng Pow 5½s 54	91⅝	91¼	91½
4 N Eng Pow 5s 48	97⅜	97½	97½
7 N Orl PS 6s 49 A	103	102½	103
1 NY&West Lt 4s 2004	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 NY St E&G 4½s 80	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
4 Stand G&E 6s '48 cv st	86¼	86⅛	86⅛
4 Stand G&E 6s '51	86⅝	86½	86½
3 Stand G&E 6s '57	86⅛	86½	86½
2 Stand G&E 6s '66	86⅝	86⅛	86⅛
2 Stand P&L 6s '57	86⅛	86	86⅜
13 Tex El S 5s '60	107	107	107
2 Twin CRT 5½s 52A	60	60	60
7 Unit P&L 6½s 74	98	97¾	98
1 Unit L&P 5½s 59	104	104	104
6 Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	101½	101¼	101½
2 Unit L&Ry 6s 73A	97	97	97
3 Utah P&L 2022A	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Virg Pub S 6s 46	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Virg P S 5½s 46 A	101¾	101¾	101¾
11 Virg Pub S 5s 50 B	102½	102½	102½
1 Wash Ry & El 4s 51	109½	109½	109½

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
3 Danish Con 5½s 55	81	80⅞	81
3 Terni Elec 6½s 53	22	21½	22

Total bond sales today, estimated, $600,000; year ago, 726,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Paid last year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Declared or paid so far this year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated F Inc	2.20	2.41
Amerex Hold	12.875	14.375
Am Business Shrs	2.54	2.79
Axe-Houghton Fd	9.74	10.47
Boston Fund	12.78	13.68
British Type Inv	.07	.17
Broad St Inv	19.52	21.10
Bullock Fund	11.24	12.32
Can Inv Fund	2.40	3.05
Century Shrs Tr	23.62	25.40
Chain St Inv	15.20	..
Christiana Sec	23.15	23.15
Commodity Fund	9.14	10.00
Consol Inv Tr	22.00	24.50
Dividend Shrs	.99	1.09
Eaton&Howard Balanced Fd	16.94	18.01
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	10.04	10.67
Equity Corp $3 pf	14.00	14.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	14.66	15.78
Fund Investors Inc	14.26	15.63
Gen Capital	24.87	26.74
Gen Investors Tr	4.21	4.59
Incorp Investors Tr	13.17	14.16
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	29.90	29.90
†Loomis Sayles Mut	72.20	72.20
Maryland Fund	2.45	3.35
Mass Invest Tr	16.63	17.88
Mass Invest 2d Fd	7.77	8.35
Mutual Invest	8.00	[illegible]
Nation Wide Voting	.98	1.10
New England Fund	10.04	10.83
Old Colony Tr Assoc	14.25	16.25
Plymouth Fund Inc	.31	.36
Putnam Fund	11.73	12.55
Quarterly Income Shares	3.50	4.40
Railway & Light Sec	5.375	7.50
Railway & Light Sec pf	101.00	
Repub Invest Fund	2.90	3.24
Scudder S & C	75.53	77.05
Spencer Trask Fund	12.32	13.08
Stand Util Inc	.18	.21
State Street Invest	57.125	60.375
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.44	.49
Trusteed Industry Shares	.66	.75
Wellington Fund	12.92	14.22

†Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Fixed and Unit Type

	Bid	Asked
Assoc Stand Oil	4.50	5.25
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.27	..
Cumulative Tr Sh	3.89	..
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.57	..
Diversified Tr C	3.05	..
Diversified Tr D	4.50	5.10
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.15	3.65
Fund Tr Shrs A	3.98	4.74
Nation Wide Sec	3.10	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	40.00	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.81	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.23	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.19	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.78	..
Super of Am Tr AA	1.95	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	13.25	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.50	..

Investment Banking

	Bid	Asked
Blair & Co	.375	1.00
First Boston Corp	12.50	14.00
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	.125	.50

Keystone Custodian Funds

Bonds	‡Sales price	Common Stocks	‡Sales price
B-1*	30.82	S-1	23.19
B-2	24.54	S-2	11.83
B-3	15.66	S-3	8.57
B-4	7.57	S-4	3.25
Preferred Stocks			
K-1	15.59	K-2*	13.16

*Ex-dividend. †As of 1 p. m.

U. S. Deficit Forecast Now Seen Too High

WASHINGTON (AP)—With revenues running ahead of expectations and some non-defense expenditures trimmed, the Budget Bureau estimated that its January forecast of this year's deficit would prove about $743,000,000 too high.

Harold D. Smith, Director, said it appeared the deficit for the fiscal year ending June 30 would be $5,442,000,000. In estimates presented to Congress last January it was figured at $6,189,440,970.

At the same time, Daniel W. Bell, Acting Secretary of the Treasury in the absence of Secretary Henry Morgenthau, disclosed that Federal budget prospects for the new year beginning July 1 were being resurveyed.

Mr. Bell said that President Roosevelt has asked several billion dollars of new appropriations since his January budget message, and the Treasury now was in a better position to estimate revenue prospects on the basis of annual income tax returns received during March.

In January, spending in the 1942 fiscal year was estimated at $17,485,528,049, revenues at $8,275,435,000, and the deficit at $9,210,093,049. Unofficial guesses in Government quarters lately have put spending at close to $24,000,000,000 and the Treasury recently said that if Congress passed the new tax program revenues would total $12,667,000,000.

Mr. Smith, reporting on this year's fiscal prospects, said revenue was expected to aggregate $7,558,000,000, whereas it had been estimated at $7,012,930,000. He figured that expenditures would total $13,000,000,000, about $200,000,000 under estimates. This is due, he said, to cuts in non-defense spending as defense spending is expected to be about $6,450,000,000, slightly in excess of January estimates.

The greater part of the increase in revenue was in income tax collections which ran $369,000,000 above budget estimates.

Defense Areas Show Largest Gains In Purchasing Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The armament effort continues to be the paramount factor in the distribution of American purchasing power, according to figures released by Business Week in its month-by-month account of the trend of purchasing power in the country's 12 Federal Reserve districts.

In April, two leading defense districts, Philadelphia and Cleveland, scored the largest gains in the magazine's regional income indexes, up 3.0 and 2.7 points respectively. During the past year, such other defense-dominated areas as Richmond, San Francisco, and Chicago have been leaders on the advance, while such non-defense districts as New York, Minneapolis, and Kansas City have lagged behind the national average.

Business Week's Regional Income Indexes

(Adjusted for seasonal)

(1935-37=100)

District	April 1941	March 1941	April 1940
United States	125.2	124.7	108.6
1—Boston	122.1	120.8	103.6
2—New York	115.8	117.1	103.3
3—Philadelphia	121.3	118.3	104.7
4—Cleveland	129.4	126.7	107.3
5—Richmond	136.5	135.6	113.5
6—Atlanta	132.0	131.1	114.9
7—Chicago	127.9	128.2	110.3
8—St. Louis	125.9	125.5	109.6
9—Minneapolis	123.8	122.4	116.1
10—Kansas City	113.2	113.0	103.3
11—Dallas	131.1	129.6	116.1
12—San Francisco	132.5	132.5	113.4

Corporate Earnings Continue Uptrend

NEW YORK (AP) — Corporate earnings for the week ended May 31, showing net profit per common share, included:

	1941	1940
Feb. 28 quarter		
Nat. Power & Light	.37	.43
March 31 quarter		
Am. Power & Light	.52	.53
Am. Safety Razor	.15	.26
Am. Viscose	.93	1.02
Chicago Pneumatic Tool	1.56	.53
International Paper	1.31	.99
Philco	.39	.27
Walworth Co.	.31	.04
White Rock Mineral Springs	.05	.05
4 Months ended April 30		
Commonwealth & Southern	.10	.08
N. Y. Central	1.06	..
6 Months ended April 30		
Brown Shoe	2.25	1.01
Lee Rubber & Tire	1.68	1.70
U. S. Leather	.83a	.20a
9 Months ended April 30		
Young Spring & Wire	2.49	..
12 Months ended March 31		
Dixie-Vortex	1.95	2.01
Lehigh Port Cement	3.11	2.58
McLellan Stores	1.22	1.02
12 Months ended April 30		
New Jersey Public Service	2.50	[illegible]

a—On Class A shares.

Bank Stocks

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	14¼	15¾
Bank of New York (14)	331	339
Bankers Trust (2)	49½	51¼
Brooklyn Trust (4)	67½	72½
Central Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	91½	94½
Chase National (1.40)	28½	30
Chemical Bank&Trust (1.80)	41	43
Commercial (8)	170	176
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	12½	14
Corn ExchangeBk&Tr (3)	42	43
Empire Trust (3)	44	47
First National (100)	1430	1470
Guaranty Tr (12)	264	269
Irving Trust (.60)	10	11
Manufacturers Trust (2)	34¼	36¼
Manufacturers Tr pf (2)	51¼	53¼
National City (1)	24¼	25¾
New York Trust (5)	91	94
Public (1½)	28	29½
Title Guaranty & Trust	1¼	2¾

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	
First National (2)	40¾	43¼
Merchants-National (12)	390	405
New England Trust	‡400	
National Rockland (2)	66	72
National Shawmut (1)	22	24
Pilgrim Trust (8)	225	245
Second National (4)	140	150
†State Street Trust (8)	305	320
United States Trust (.80)	11½	13¼
United States Trust pf (.80)	13	15
Webster & Atlas (2)	48	52

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSS (2.40)	35½	37½
Continental Illinois (4)	79	82

Anti-War Congress Favors Nationalization of Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 2—Resolutions favoring nationalization of American industry and finance and a policy of strict neutrality by the United States were voted by the second National Anti-War Congress at its closing session yesterday.

Oswald Garrison Villard, former editor of The Nation, was elected Honorary Chairman.

The Congress voted for the confiscation of "all defense industries, all national resources, basic industries and the American banking and credit system" as a measure to banish war from America notwithstanding protests by many delegates.

Some opposing the resolution charged it constituted an acceptance of the Socialist "party line" but the delegates refused to amend the resolution in any respect and its final supporting vote was 155 to 67.

Resolutions on foreign policy advocated that the United States keep out of further involvement in war in favor of strict neutrality so that this country may be able to lend economic assistance to Europe and Asia when the war end.

All proposals for joint anglo-American leadership in world affairs were rejected.

Nevertheless the delegates voted that the Administration's good-neighbor policy "tends" to "reduce suspicions" that this country is embarking on a course of imperialism.

The Congress, composed of five national peace organizations, ended its annual convention in the Sylvan Theater, in the Shadow of Washington Monument. Representative Jeanette Rankin (D) of Montana, presided.

The bitterly debated resolution on nationalization of finance and industry was supported by Maynard Krueger, of the University of Chicago faculty, and opposed by Frederick J. Libby, Executive Secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War, who charged it "goes too far."

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Kingston: Church Edifice, 3:15 p. m., June 8.
Oshawa: Regent Theater, 3:15 p. m., June 8.

United States

California

Beverly Hills: Church Edifice, 142 South Rexford Drive, 8 p. m., June 13.
Sacramento (First Church): Sacramento Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 13.
Santa Ana: Broadway Theater, 416 North Broadway, 12:10 p. m., June 13.

Connecticut

Meriden: St. Paul's Universalist Church, East Main and Norwood Streets, 8:15 p. m., June 12.

Delaware

Wilmington: Church Edifice, Park Place and Van Buren Street, 8:15 p. m., June 12.

Illinois

Antioch: Antioch Theater, 8 p. m., June 9.
Chicago (Ninth Church): Church Auditorium, 6154 Woodlawn Avenue, 8 p. m., June 12.
Monmouth: High School, West First Avenue, 8:15 p. m., June 13.
Wilmette: Church Edifice, 1003 Central Avenue, 8 p. m., June 9.

Indiana

Chesterton (Society, Chesterton and Porter): Westchester Township High School, 3 p. m., June 8.
Hagerstown: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 12.
Newcastle: High School Gymnasium, Church Street, 8 p. m., June 13.

Iowa

Clarinda: High School Auditorium, South Sixteenth Street, 8 p. m., June 13.
Des Moines (Second Church): Church Edifice, 923 Eighth Street, 3 p. m., June 8.

Kansas

Emporia: Lowther Junior High School, 3 p. m., June 8.

Maine

Augusta: All Souls Unitarian Church, State Street at Oak, 3 p. m., June 8.

Massachusetts

Boston (Second Church): Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury District, 8 p. m., June 9.
Brockton: Porter Congregational Church, North Main Street, 3:30 p. m., June 8.
Middleboro: Middleboro Town Hall, 3 p. m., June 8.
Newburyport: Belleville Congregational Church, 300 High Street, 3:30 p. m., June 8.
North Attleboro (First Church, Attleboro): North Attleboro High School Auditorium, South Washington Street, 3:30 p. m., June 8.
Quincy: Quincy High School Auditorium, Coddington Street, 8 p. m., June 9.

Michigan

Alma: Alma High School Auditorium, Downie and Gratiot Street, 3:30 p. m., June 8.
Benton Harbor: First Congregational Church, 8 p. m., June 12.
Grand Haven: Woman's Club Building, 8:15 p. m., June 10.
Houghton: Houghton High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., June 12.
Wyandotte: Church Edifice, Chestnut Street and Van Alstyne Boulevard, 8 p. m., June 13.

Minnesota

Excelsior: Excelsior High School Auditorium, evening, June 12.

Montana

Deer Lodge: Orpheum Theater, 8 p. m., June 10.
Hamilton: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., June 12.
Polson: Lincoln School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 13.

Nebraska

Fremont: City Auditorium, Ninth and Broad Streets, 8 p. m., June 10.

New Jersey

Atlantic City (Second Church): Vernon Room, Haddon Hall, 8:15 p. m., June 9.

New York

Brooklyn (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, Twelfth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, 8 p. m., June 9.
Canandaigua: Canandaigua Academy Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., June 8.
Catskill: High School Auditorium, West Main Street, West Catskill, 8:15 p. m., June 10.
Glens Falls: First Baptist Church, 100 Maple Street, 8:15 p. m., June 10.
Hempstead: Hempstead High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., June 9.
Katonah: First Presbyterian Church, Bedford Road, 8:15 p. m., June 9.
New Rochelle: New Rochelle Woman's Club, 50 Lockwood Avenue, corner Division Street, 8:15 p. m., June 10.
New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 3 p. m., June 8. Radiocast Station WMCA, 570 kilocycles.
Richmond Hill: Sunday School Auditorium, 8760 One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 8:15 p. m., June 9.
Rochester (Fourth Church): Masonic Auditorium, East Main at Prince Street, 8:15 p. m., June 13.
Schenectady: Erie Theater, 277 State Street, 8:15 p. m., June 10.

Oregon

The Dalles: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., June 9.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Greene Street, Germantown, 8 p. m., June 10.

Utah

Salt Lake City (Second Church): Church Edifice, 566 East South Temple Street, 4 p. m., June 8.

Washington

Seattle (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 4709 Thirty-sixth Avenue South, 8 p. m., June 12.
Yakima: Capitol Theater, South Third Street, 8 p. m., June 10.

Wisconsin

Lake Geneva: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 9.
Sturgeon Bay: High School Auditorium, Church Street entrance, 8:15 p. m., June 10.
Watertown: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., June 12.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, June 15, 29; July 6, 20; Aug. 3, 17, 31.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly W1XAL), 11.79mc (25.4m.), 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., July 6, Aug. 3.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 930kc, on June 29, Aug. 3.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on June 8, July 13, Aug. 10.

New York

New York—Second Chuch of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on June 15.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on June 15, July 6, 20, Aug. 3, 17.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on July 6.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1130kc, on July 6, Aug. 3.

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on June 22.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on July 6, 20; Aug. 3, 17.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on June 15, 29; July 6, 20; Aug. 3, 17, 31.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1260kc, on July 6; Aug. 3.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on June 15; July 6, 20; Aug. 3, 17.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; June 15, 29; July 13, 27; Aug. 10, 24.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on June 15; July 20; Aug. 17.

Uruguayan Students Burn Pro-Nazi Paper

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, June 2 (AP)—Irate students started street bonfires May 31 with the first issue of the pro-Nazi newspaper Libertad which they seized from newsboys.

Several hundred copies were tossed into the flames before police intervened. The authorities also threw up a cordon in front of Libertad's offices to prevent demonstrations.

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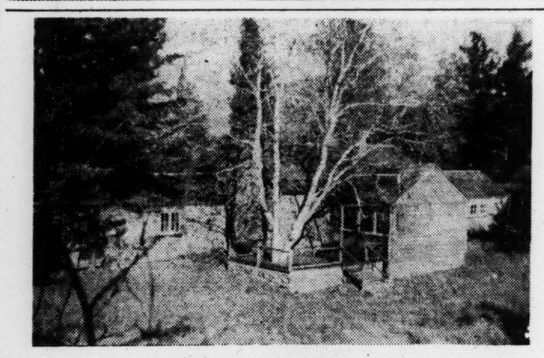

IN ADIRONDACKS, between Lake Placid and White Face Mountain, completely furnished cottage to let; electricity, refrigeration. For particulars address Real Estate Division, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

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BRANDON, VERMONT — Summer home on Lake Dunmore, Vt. for a few paying guests during July and August; $18 a week includes room, board, garage, use of boat and canoe. Mrs. Carl Schmidt, 2217 Harrison St., Evanston, Ill.

ROOMS TO LET

BALTIMORE, MD.—Large, pleasant furnished room, near car line; garage if desired. MRS. VERNON OUTMAN, 3107 Glenmore Avenue.

MONTREAL, Drummond Court, 1455 Drummond St.—Centrally located; bright, well furnished room, newly decorated; meals optional. MA. 3123.

N. Y. C.—Attractive front room $5.50, single $4.50; kitchen privileges; near Columbia. 506 West 113th St., Apt. 6-B. CA. 8-3210.

N. Y. C., 145 East 35th St.—Desirable room; comfort, cleanliness, southern exposure; writer's home. MUrray Hill 5-5569.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1736 Columbia Rd., N. W., Apt. 102—Delightful room in cultured home for refined woman, Col. 8099.

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Free Parking Space

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ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home; $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

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SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

PRACTICAL attendant desires to serve, complete experience, also in housekeeping; excellent references; Protestant. Tel. Ken. 5931 (Boston).

SECRETARY, knowledge bookkeeping, thoroughly competent, desires to serve; capable taking full charge, willing; references. Write Box P-20, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sublet for 3 months, artistically furnished, large cool studio apartment. Conn. Ave. Phone Dupont 1640.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — 5-room bungalow, screened porch, large yard; in Mohican Hills near Glen Echo, Md. Tel. Bradley 0153.

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COUNTRY ESTATE, by the water, Connecticut; year-round home of modest luxury, taste, charm. Box X-24, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

CONNECTICUT CAMP, 32 rooms, rustic, modern; acreage, water; excellent location; sale or rent. Box X-23, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C.

HELP WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR-ATTENDANT for business executive, who is physically handicapped; winters in Florida; single man. Give age, experience, references and salary expected. Box M-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Useful maid, experienced in general housework, also able to help in pantry and kitchen, experienced in cooking; Protestant; private home; good salary and working conditions. Write Box M-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Housekeeper, congenial, live in; mature, expert cook, general housework; New England summers; 3 in family. MRS. MILLER, 3336 Mt. Pleasant St., N. W.

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STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
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ATTRACTIVE office, overlooking Copley Sq., available June to Labor Day or certain days each week; suitable practitioner or business; reasonable. Room 406, 603 Boylston Street, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

FEW ADULT guests, refined atmosphere, $21-$35 per week; modern conveniences; references requested. Mrs. Bertha G. Hayes, SUNNYSIDE FARM, BARRINGTON, N. H.

Merrymeeting in Maine, Camden
A quaint vacation place in the mountains, on a lake, near the sea. Swim, canoe, bask on the sand; SEA CRUISES; cycling. Delicious food. Rates and folder, D. Doolittle, Elsah, Illinois.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE—Country Home
14 rooms, fireplaces in every room downstairs; partly landscaped; also barn, chicken house; modern conveniences; near lake; price $3000. Write to BERNARD YEATON, Gilmanton, N. H.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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FOR RENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sublet for 3 months, artistically furnished, large cool studio apartment. Conn. Ave. Phone Dupont 1640.

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LOCAL AND DISTANCE MOVING
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Merrymeeting in Maine, Camden
A quaint vacation place in the mountains, on a lake, near the sea. Swim, canoe, bask on the sand; SEA CRUISES; cycling. Delicious food. Rates and folder, D. Doolittle, Elsah, Illinois.

REAL ESTATE

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Country Home
14 rooms, fireplaces in every room downstairs; partly landscaped; also barn, chicken house; modern conveniences; near lake; price $3000. Write to BERNARD YEATON, Gilmanton, N. H.

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All Kinds of Laundry Service
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THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
DIAL 881D OR 9129
The New Atlantic Restaurant
T. D. MOURKAS, Mgr.
66 Main Street Bangor, Maine

FREEPORT

We Are Ready for Spring Painting Business
Sherwin-Williams Paints and Varnishes—Paste, Plaster and Brushes—Groceries Meats and Confections.
THE RED & WHITE STORE
WESTON'S

LEWISTON

FOR LADIES—
Arch Relief and Arch Lock Shoes
FOR MEN—
Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
MAYNARDS BOOT SHOP
"THE STORE OF FRIENDLY SERVICE"
180 Lisbon Street

PICKERING HAT SHOP
DISTINCTIVE STYLES in SUMMER HATS
Hats made and remodeled
30 Sabattus Street Lewiston, Maine

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 3-4634 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Furnishing a Camp or Cottage
See us for the glassware, silverware, dinnerware, beds, mattresses, towels, kitchenware and the many other things that will mean so much to your pleasure and comfort this summer.
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
The store keyed to Maine living
PORTLAND, MAINE

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

SCOTT'S PARKING SERVICE
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

NEW BAGS—PURSES
COSTUME JEWELRY
of all descriptions
CARTER BROTHERS CO.
521 Congress St. Portland, Maine

WALTER ENEMARK Co.
Painters and Decorators
984 Forest Avenue Phone 2-8794

GEO. S. OWEN CO.
Quality Cleaners
219 Anderson Street
Phone 2-1422. Call and Deliver

Harmon & Newcomb
Portland's Growing Men's Store
TWEED SUITS $25
TWEED COATS $19.50

RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE 3-2941
ANTHRACITE COAL BITUMINOUS
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Oil Heating Equipment Coke

New State of Maine Motor Vehicle
Financial Responsibility Law Affects Every Car Owner
Travelers Offers Full Protection
Philip H. MacDonald
912 Chapman Bldg. Phone 2-8301

J. R. Merrill & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.
Wedding and Graduation
GIFTS
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jewelers and Silversmiths
503 CONGRESS STREET

—WALL PAPERS—
We feature
Imperial Washable Wall Papers
Loring Short & Harmon
Monument Square, Portland

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 2471. Hours: 6 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Home Cleaning Co. of N. H.
Cleaners of
FINE RUGS and FURNITURE
Phone 2670

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 TO $6
TONKIN & FRASER
79 North Main Street

DUSTIN & SMITH INSURANCE
is our business
May We Serve You?
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

Valspar Paints and Varnishes
Concord Hardware & Plumbing Supply Co.
Opposite the State House
On North Main Street
TEL. 313

The army of bugs are here—Fight them with our spraying materials—
ARSENATE OF LEAD, GREENTOX
TANGLEFOOT and EVERGREEN
For all plants and shrubs
A. H. Britton & Co.

CASUAL CLOTHES
In wonderful new Summer colors and materials
HARRY G. EMMONS

When Visiting Concord, N. H.
Do not forget to visit
HENRY'S ATLANTIC SUPER SERVICE
230 North Main Street
The only Atlantic Station in Concord

LEVINE'S
Women's, Misses' Wearing Apparel
86 North Main St. Tel. 2228M

You'll always do better at **LINCOLN'S** 26 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

Fitch's Tea Room
FITCH-MURRAY CO.
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Closed Sundays and Holidays

HARPER METHOD SHOP
HM
201 Patriot Building Phone 2301
MISS STELLA M. LINES

William, the Tailor
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
Special line of ready-made suits
Suits cleaned, pressed and repaired
45 North Main Street Phone 121

Boutwell's Filling Stations
TEXACO PRODUCTS
EXIDE BATTERIES
76 So. Main Street Phone 1570
24 Hour Service

CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET
The Best of Everything for Your Table
9 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

DOVER

E. J. YORK
Main Office 6 Locust St., Tel. 1000
Lumber, Builders' Supplies and Coal

LACONIA

Oscar A. Lougee Co.
Laconia's Leading
DRY GOODS STORE
Everything in Yard Goods
Ladies' and Misses' Apparel

O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE

J. P. PITMAN & Co.
Bay State Paints, Hardware, Sporting Goods, Roofing, Hand and Power Lawn Mowers
Fishing Licenses
519 MAIN STREET PHONE 359

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable advertised laundry.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3447-J—daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 1 to 7:30 p. m. except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Summer Tropical Worsted Suits
These suits are designed to resemble your regular business suits. $27.50
Other Palm Beach Summer Suits $17.95 to $58.00.
FLOYD'S

J. HODGE CO.
Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
MARTIN-SENOUR
Monarch Paint
100% PURE
Interior Exterior, Quick Drying Enamels, Varnishes
Office and Factory, 485 Elm Street

Window Shades Venetian Blinds Pillows Draperies
For Drapery Service
PHONE 7370
O. J. MALMGREN CO.
36 W. Central Street
Curtains—Slip Covers—Material by the Yd.

Graduation Watches Most Desired
Hamilton and Elgin
N. GUY RUITER
922 ELM STREET

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
Easy Payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

Always Fresh Vegetables
PHONE 2130
For Quality and Service.
Fresh and Best Meat, Fish and Groceries.
R. HECKER & CO.
191 DOUGLAS STREET

JUNE BRIDE HEADQUARTERS
Whether a traditional church, simple home or garden wedding, Pariseau's propose the smartest wedding ever for Bride and Attendants.
PARISEAU'S
1008 ELM STREET

PHONE 7310
Clothes—Furniture—Rugs
All work expertly done. Best of materials used.
PARISIAN
Dry Cleaning & Dyeing Co.

PERMANENTS!
$3.50 to $10.00
Machine or Machineless
Phone 354
For Your Appointment
IDA PATZKE'S BEAUTY SHOP
21 DUBUQUE ST.

Comfort Plus Style in Shea's White Shoes for Men, Women and Children
D. F. SHEA SHOE STORE
790 ELM STREET

Yours for Guaranteed Service and Joy for Years to Come. Stop in today and see the various models.
G. F. St. Lawrence & Son
Electrical Contractors
71 HANOVER ST.

Father's Day—Graduation Brides and Anniversary
Book and Card for All
THE BOOK NOOK
9 STARK STREET

There's Something About
A Large Hat
That spells Smartness, for Weddings, Graduation or Street Wear.
New Jewelry to Set Off Your Costume.
Miss Mary Cahill
50 Hanover Street

NASHUA

Choice Meats
Improve Your Desserts. Use
MARSHMALLOW FLUFF
DELICIOUS TO TASTE
MOORE'S MARKET
31 MAIN STREET TEL. 2800

COLBURN FOOD SHOP
Monarch Products
B. & M. Baked Beans and Corn Relish
7 Temple Street Tel. 286

PORTSMOUTH

Certified Ice—Ice Refrigerators
American Anthracite Coal—Bituminous Coal—Bottled Gas—Stoves
Motorstokor and Burners
Portsmouth Ice & Coal Co.
TEL. PORTS. 86 and 87

WHITE & HODGDON
20 CONGRESS ST.
TEL. 123—124
Quality Foods at Fair Prices

Hotpoint Electric Stoves and Refrigerators
Chicks Motor Co.
Tel. 614 301 State St. Est. 1919

NEW HAMPSHIRE

PORTSMOUTH
(Continued.)

The Brown Jewelry Co.
12 Market Square Portsmouth, N. H.

Around the Corner from the Post Office
Cleaners **EASTMAN'S** *Dyers*
Keep Clean with "Gene"
Work Called For and Delivered
295 State Street Tel. 2943

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

WILLIAM LEYS
The Century Store.
DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

PAWTUCKET

Tire and Battery Service
NEWTON'S TIRE SHOP
Tel. Perry 6789 440 Dexter Street

PROVIDENCE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Gaspee 7610 10 to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOOKS REVIEWED IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR are available at regular prices at THE BOOK SHOP.
Try our quick service
5 Grosvenor Building
The Book Shop

AL. MOORE'S
RICHFIELD SERVICE STATION
Taunton Avenue and John Street
East Providence
Tires, Accessories and Guaranteed Lubrication

HOPE MARKET
The Personalized Service Store
17 So. Angell St. Tel. PL 1660-1661

ELECTRICIANS
Repairs Wiring
RADIO
Sales Service
MARSHALL ELECTRIC CO.
24 North Main St. Tel. DExter 1166

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Complete Repair and Lubrication Service for All Make Cars
On No. 1 Highway in Alexandria
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
115 No. Washington Street

Southern Dry Cleaning Co.
Store your valuable furs and other winter garments in our modern cold storage vault
Alex. 0060 Ivy 13000

ALEXANDRIA
Cleaners & Shoe Repairers
AGENCY *Palace Laundry*
711 King Street Phone ALex 2536
Delivery Service

Complete and Guaranteed Service
Ford Herbys Inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

Ossie & Odessa
Delightful summer dresses and accessories
Hats—dainty underthings
1225 King St. Alex 1350

Virginia Appliance and Service Co.
Repair small electrical appliances and lamps
917 KING ST. TEMPLE 3360
3119 WILSON BLVD. CHESTNUT 9191

GORE'S ESSO STATION
501 S. WASHINGTON STREET
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Tel. Alex 3278 for Road Service

LYNCHBURG

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

SEE NEXT PAGE

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG
(Continued)

Scores of Smart Gifts for GRADUATES *and* JUNE BRIDES

D. Moses & Co.
The Best Place to Shop After All

USE **DIPLOMA**-CY
Select Your
GRADUATION GIFTS
From
PHILLIP'S BROS.

Your Home-Owned Store
Bibee's
Choice Meats
Fruits Vegetables

McGEHEE'S
LYNCHBURG'S LEADING FURNITURE STORE
920-MAIN ST-922
Good Furniture Reasonably Priced
CONVENIENT TERMS

For FUN in the SUN
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE
BEACH SHOP

NEWPORT NEWS

COTTON SHOP OPEN
Prices from $3.98 to $10.98
SECOND FLOOR
NACHMAN'S
32nd St. and Washington Ave.

PENINSULA DAIRY
Newport News, Va.
Milk, Butter, Eggs, Ice Cream
27th and Wickham Ave. Tel. 2872

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41212, 9-10 a. m daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LOUIS ILIAD'S
RUG SERVICE
624 BOTETOURT ST. PHONE 23342
Oriental and Domestic Rugs Cleaned. Repaired and Stored.

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847. A complete stock of sterling silver Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor
NORFOLK VIRGINIA

W. G. SWARTZ CO.
Norfolk's Largest Department Store
Vacation days are almost here . . . children are going away to camps . . . students are planning for their summer outing . . . in fact, everybody intends going somewhere for a few days change. Remember . . . this store will supply every need.

"Better Furniture"
Smith Furniture
WM. F. SMITH & COMPANY
422 Granby Street Norfolk, Va.

We Call For and Deliver
B AND M
SHOE REPAIR SHOP
Shoes Dyed to Match Your Gown
J. W. BRACKEN PHONE 27513
117 W. Charlotte St. Norfolk, Va.

Our Thirty-Seventh Year
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Outfitters to Military Officers
Granby Street and Tazewell

RICHMOND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3776 9 to 11 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIGGS' BAKERIES
BELMONT AND CARY 4-9824
HARRISON AND MAIN 5-6261
618 N. LOMBARDY 4-7611
2517 CHAMBERLAYNE AVE. 5-2857

ROANOKE

Quality Clothes for Women
at
THE NATALIE SHOPPE
301 S. Jefferson St. Dial 2-0678

CALDWELL-SITES CO.
Stationers, Office Outfitters
Wholesale Paper Merchants
105 Jefferson St., Roanoke, Virginia
Dial 6241

For a well balanced meal
EAT
Michael's Bread
Dial 7726 317 1st Street, S. E.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE
(Continued.)

ROANOKE'S MOST MODERN DAIRY — LABORATORY CONTROL FOR YOUR PROTECTION — DIAL 5501

A. R. MINTON, Inc.
Poultry and Eggs
Fresh and Cured Meats
QUICK SERVICE
24 East Campbell Ave. Phone 2-7205

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

"CHEER UP"
There is, today, an increasing tendency among garment makers to use water-repellent in WASH SUITS and SUMMER SPORTSWEAR.
We find wash suits and a long range of summer garments, for both men and women, in which the water-repellent finish increases the time of wear between cleanings, improves the drape of the garments through making them non-absorbant of moisture, and retextures them by replacing the textile dressings inevitably lost in cleaning.
Call us or request our routeman to have your garment water-repellent serviced.
Elite Laundry Company
PHONE 21-125

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking—Shoe Dyeing and Tinting—Clothes Cleaning and Pressing
30-Minute Dry Cleaning Service
CHARLESTON, W. VA.
Other stores located in Wheeling, W. Va. Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio

SANDWICH HOLSUM BREAD
Makes all food taste better
Rich with milk
1325 WASHINGTON E.

New 1941 Complete Line
ZENITH RADIO
On Display at
McKEE'S INC.
10 Capitol Street Phone 24-151

LOUISE C. CLAYTON
BEAUTY SHOP
Coiffure Reflections
We feature Gabrieleen With Adepsol Permanent Wave. Coyle & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 27-151 Ex. 13

The Complete Apparel Shops
Miriam's
1608 E. Wash. Street, Charleston, W. Va. — Conveniently open
307 "D" Street, So. Charleston — Conveniently close
OPEN 12 NOON 'TIL 8:30 P. M.

DAYLIGHT BEAUTY SHOP
We feature
FREDERICS PERMANENT WAVES
and many other standard waves and every Complete Beauty Service
418 VA. ST. W. PHONE 33.633

CLARKSBURG

ONE COAT COVERS. NU-ENAMEL. NO BRUSH MARKS
Henry A. Spencer
PLUMBING, HEATING
432 W. PIKE ST. TELEPHONE 199

EMPIRE LAUNDRY CO.
MASTER DYERS AND CLEANERS
PHONES
600 - 601 - 602 - 603

ANDERSON'S
"The State's Largest Restaurant"
407 WEST MAIN
F. H. JOHNSON, Mgr.

ALLMAN BROS.
Fancy Groceries
MEATS AND PRODUCE
236 Milford St.

"CANDYLAND"
HOME MADE CANDIES and ICE CREAM
TASTY SANDWICHES
352 West Pike Street

Square Deal Shoe Shop
"From Old to New With Any Shoe"
We Call For and Deliver
PATSY NASH, *Prop.* Phone 2661

Crossword Quiz Answers

J	E	R	O	M	E		A	S	I	A
O		E	R	E		T	I	P		R
S	A	B	E	R		A	R	I	O	N
E	V	A		O	C	T		R	I	O
	E	B	B		L		B	E	L	L
A			I	V	O	R	Y			D
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L	A	D		O	N	E		L	A	W
A	B	A	C	A		T	H	O	T	H
I		H	O	T		N	U	T		E
A	R	O	W		C	A	T	H	A	Y

WEST VIRGINIA

CLARKSBURG
(Continued)

O. J. MORRISON DEPT. STORE CO.
West Virginia's Most Dependable Stores
Stores located in:
CHARLESTON, CLARKSBURG, CLENDENIN, FAIRMONT, BECKLEY, WEST UNION, LOGAN, MORGANTOWN, POINT PLEASANT, RIPLEY, SPENCER, HUNTINGTON

HUNTINGTON

Philco Refrigerators
Philco Radios
Easy Washers and Ironers
C. G. Lawson Refrigeration Co.
1034 THIRD AVE. PHONE 7894

BETTY GAY SHOP
Known for Lower Prices
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Garments
941 Third Ave. Phone 9645

METHENY SHOE SHOP
Expert Shoe Repairing
331 NINTH STREET DIAL 4932

MODEL LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
2047 Third Ave. Phone 9134

George H. Wright Co.
Men's Wearing Apparel
4th Ave. at 10th St. Phone 24203

MORGANTOWN

Hardware for Every Purpose
"Don't Say You Can't Find It Till You've Tried Us"
BUSY SINCE 1894—PHONE 88
H. C. Baker Hardware Co.

The O. J. Morrison Company, Inc.
"ALL OVER WEST VIRGINIA"
345-351 High Street
Morgantown's Largest Department Store

THOMAS CLEANERS, Inc.
Dependable Cleaning and Pressing
Phone 5924 231 Pleasant St.

WHEELING

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking—Shoe Dyeing and Tinting—Clothes Cleaning and Pressing
30-Minute Dry Cleaning Service
WHEELING, W. VA.
Other stores located in Charleston, W. Va., Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio

John O. Tucker
1140 CHAPLINE STREET
Insurance
Life and General
Wheeling, West Virginia

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 8 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HAVE YOU TRIED *Jackson's* THORO-BAKE BREAD?
• The loaf with the crispy crust •
JACKSON'S BREAD Limited

"HILL'S BETTER BREAD"
ROLLS and CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone 2-3535—A Driver Will Call

Robinson's
FUR STORAGE
2% of your own fair valuation protects your furs from moths and summer heat. Call 7-4411

Choose your White Shoes now
Attractive Styles at
LEVINSON'S
La Gioconda, Selby Arch Preservers and Dr. W. M. Locke Shoes
26 KING STREET WEST

Seymour's Hardware
Garden Chairs—Verandah Chairs
Moore's Paints
Utilac 4 Hour Enamel
Prompt Delivery
Phone 4-4335 1115 Main Street East

OTTAWA

HARVEY H. HYDE
Blue Ribbon Meat Markets
Quality and Service
610 SOMERSET ST. 8-0097 — 831 BANK ST. 5-1478

ONTARIO

OTTAWA
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478, 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELGH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
Furnace Cleaning
Electric Vacuum Method
234 BANK STREET 2-5777

G. T. GREEN
DECORATOR
750 Bank Street 5-1833

English Dinnerware
Spode, Wedgwood, Coalport, Royal Crown, Derby and other famous names
McINTOSH & WATTS
245 Bank Street

The Evening Citizen
welcomes support from Ottawa readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

R. & POWELL GROCER
KNOX GELATINE
Phone 2-2411

LADY BILTMORE HATS
Tailored felts of unusual smartness 5.95
Murphy-Gamble
LIMITED

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hargreave 3577. Hours: 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
"Badge of Merit"
Irradiated Vitamin D Milk
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

W. J. MERRILL
Dominion Hardware
Furnace Repairs and Tinsmithing
Beach Ave. and Kingston Road Gr. 4055

Distinctive Styles
flor-enz
HATS
MADE TO ORDER AND REMODELLED
169 Yonge St. (Room 103) EL. 7990

Diana Restaurant
187 YONGE STREET
188 BLOOR STREET WEST
Delicious Food, Well Served
We Appreciate Your Yellow Stickers

• *Dunfield's* •
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE ST.
Between Richmond and Temperance

BEER'S FURS
STORAGE 2%
KE. 7378 1161 ST. CLAIR W.

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Kitchener, St. Catharine's, Peterborough, Brantford, Chatham, Stratford, Sarnia, Guelph, Woodstock, Elmira, Lucknow, North Bay, Sudbury, Cayuga, Cargill

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

DON'T LET WASHDAY
Spoil Your Hands
Hot and cold water, steamy clothes and wash suds could not be recommended as a beauty treatment. Let us take care of your wash-day worries.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

14 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake Pres
Catering Dept. KI 2118

Call *car-U-drive*
KI. 2133
The Car Rental Service with the Car YOU Prefer

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1878 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HAYES GARAGE
"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"
1179 Drummond Street
Tel. MArquette 6926
Res. ELwood 2284

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
Makers of
BUTTERNUT and the new CORONATION LOAF

The House of 1001 Suggestions
Souvenirs Gifts
Hand Bags Traveling Bags
Ottawa Leather Goods Ltd.
1005a St. Catherine W. LA 3820
"Everything in Leather"

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____for_____ year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-2
Coupon

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

THERE IS AN ART IN SHOE FITTING
Prices $7.50 up

Wm. H. MACK Inc.
Better Fitting Footwear
1432 Bleury Street and 1395 St. Catherine St. W.

Complete Apparel for All Men
• BURBERRYS
• ENGLISH SHOES
• HABERDASHERY
• SUITS
• SPORTSWEAR
• HATS

Max Beauvais
385 St. James Street W.
Montreal's Quality Store for Men

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

MODERN COLD STORAGE
12 Months Insurance
Jay Wolfe INC.
FURRIERS
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Aiding War Refugee

Medford, Okla.

The members of the Medford Progress club wanted to adopt a war refugee; but the procedure would cost them thirty dollars, which seemed at the time, to be a great deal of money. This is how they raised the adoption money.

One of the members borrowed an old shirt from her husband. It needed patching; so she cut many squares of bright red print for the patches. She put a dollar bill underneath the first patch and passed it and the red squares on to other members, who proceeded to patch the shirt in the same manner. It was a muchly patched shirt and looked freakish, but the money was there and some little war orphan will be cared for during the next year in the name of the Medford Progress club.

Caption Contest

Mrs. Allen L. Sutter, San Francisco

The following are the ten best captions sent in for the Camera Club picture published on May 19:

"Sitting Bill"
George Wishart Melville, Philadelphia; Vera Moran, Healdsburg, Calif.

"Sit-Down Strike"
Rebecca Armstrong, Savannah, Ga.; Antoinette Babson, Alice M. Johnson, Chicago; Mrs. Charles E. Bond, Sandy Spring, Md.; Maude Edmondson, El Paso, Texas; Atha Martin, Colorado Springs, Colo.; J. M. Seese, Ertasburg, Ohio; Treva Ward, Los Angeles.

"Fit to Be Tied"
Kathleen Roberts, San Francisco.

"Just a Squatter"
Margery L. Wells, Jamaica, N. Y.

"Ba-Ba—I Want My Ma"
A. W. Wentworth, Lowell, Mass.

"All Ears"
Mrs. Ray K. Goodman, New York.

"Set in His Own Way"
Martha S. Schwarz, Marysville, Kan.

"Wouldn't It Get Your Goat?"
David B. Bradbury, Rosemead, Calif.; Chester Denham, Los Angeles; Mrs. F. H. Graff, Brookfield, Mo.; Roy Kenworthy, East Orange, N. J.; Maude L. Noble, Concord, Mass.

"Maaaaammy!"
Jane B. Allen, Longmeadow, Mass.; Helen Buchelt, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. Henry V. Bich, Montgomery, Ala.

"A Smiling Kid"
Laura E. Pray, Beverly Hills, Calif.

408 Maple Street

—Chase Craig

Did You Ever Wonder

How the New Fluorescent Tubes Differ From Ordinary Electric Lights?

The light source in an ordinary electric light bulb is a white-hot filament of wire. In the new fluorescent tubes the principal source of light is a glow from a chemical coating inside the tube. The tubes, consequently, are a much less concentrated source of light than filament-type lamps.

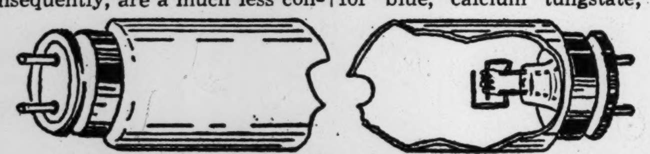


DIAGRAM SHOWING CONSTRUCTION OF ONE TYPE OF FLUORESCENT TUBE

The fluorescent tube is a low-pressure mercury vapor lamp. At each end of the tube is an electrode in the form of a small coil of wire. The wire is coated with a material which emits electrons freely when heated, and these electrons carry the arc current through the vaporized mercury. This results in the radiation of considerable energy in the ultraviolet region of the spectrum, as well as the highly efficient blue-green-yellow light of the mercury.

The ultraviolet radiations are below the visible spectrum and consequently would be of no value as a light source in the form in which they are emitted. However, the inside of the glass tube is coated with a thin, even layer of a substance, called a "phosphor," which has the property of changing ultraviolet energy into visible light.

There are many types of phosphors, and from these the lamp designer selects compounds most sensitive to the ultraviolet radiations emitted by the tube, and those which remain stable during the life of the lamp and which lend themselves to best advantage in the manufacturing processes.

Fluorescent tubes may be obtained which produce different colors of light. The characteristic color given off by the tube is determined by the phosphor used. For instance, for green light, the tube is coated with zinc silicate; for blue, calcium tungstate; for pink, cadmium borate; for yellowish white, zinc beryllium silicate; and for bluish white, magnesium tungstate.

Fluorescent tubes are claimed to be the nearest approach to a practical source of artificial daylight yet devised.—W. P. Keasbey.

Military Priorities

An ordnance expert says that military priorities call for airplanes first, vessels second, then machine and anti-aircraft guns and ammunition, then anti-aircraft weapons and fire control, then tanks, and finally combat cars and some large guns.

Daily Quotation

A PARENT'S good example will assist the tempted child in solving his own problems.
—Dr. John W. Holland.

Brevities

Consolidator: Grandfather had a farm, his son has a garden, and his grandson has a can opener.

Detroit News: For the primary class in numbers: After a thousand comes a million. After a million comes a billion. After a billion comes Morgenthau.

Speaking of Manuscripts

As William Feather relates the story, when Rob Wagner, now editor of Script, sent his first manuscript to the Saturday Evening Post, he received this telegram:

May we cut your article into two installments and will six hundred dollars be agreeable?
George Horace Lorimer

To which Wagner replied:

Cut it to ribbons but send the six hundred.
Wolf Magazine of Letters

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright, 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Aimone, Duke of Spoleto (ī-mō′-nȧ; spô-lā′-tô)—Italian prince of the House of Savoy, who will become King of Croatia.

Bastianini, Giuseppe (jo͞o-zĕp′-pȧ bäs′-tyä-nē′-nē)—Former Italian Ambassador to London, now appointed Governor of Italy's new province of Dalmatia.

Cabanillas, Gen. Carlos Asensio (kär′-lōs ä-sän′-syō kä′-bä-nē′-lyäs)—New Chief of the General Staff of the Spanish Army.

Catroux, Gen. Georges (zhôrzh′ kȧ′-tro͞o′)—Free French leader in the Middle East.

Clagett, Brig. Gen. Henry B. (klăg′-ĕt; -ĭt)—Commander of the U. S. Army Air Corps in the Philippines.

Dentz, Gen. Henri (äɴ′-rē′ dĕnts′)—High Commissioner for French-mandated Syria and Lebanon.

Ruiz-Guiñazú, Dr. Enrique (ân-rē′-kā ro͞o-ēs′-gē′-nyä-so͞o′)—Argentina's Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Shefket, Nadji—Popular spelling for Nāji Shawkat—(nȧ′-jī shou′-kȧt)—Iraq's Minister of Defense.

Sikorsky, Igor (ē′-gôr sĭ-kôr′-skĭ)—Designer and builder of aircraft, who has set a world's endurance helicopter record.

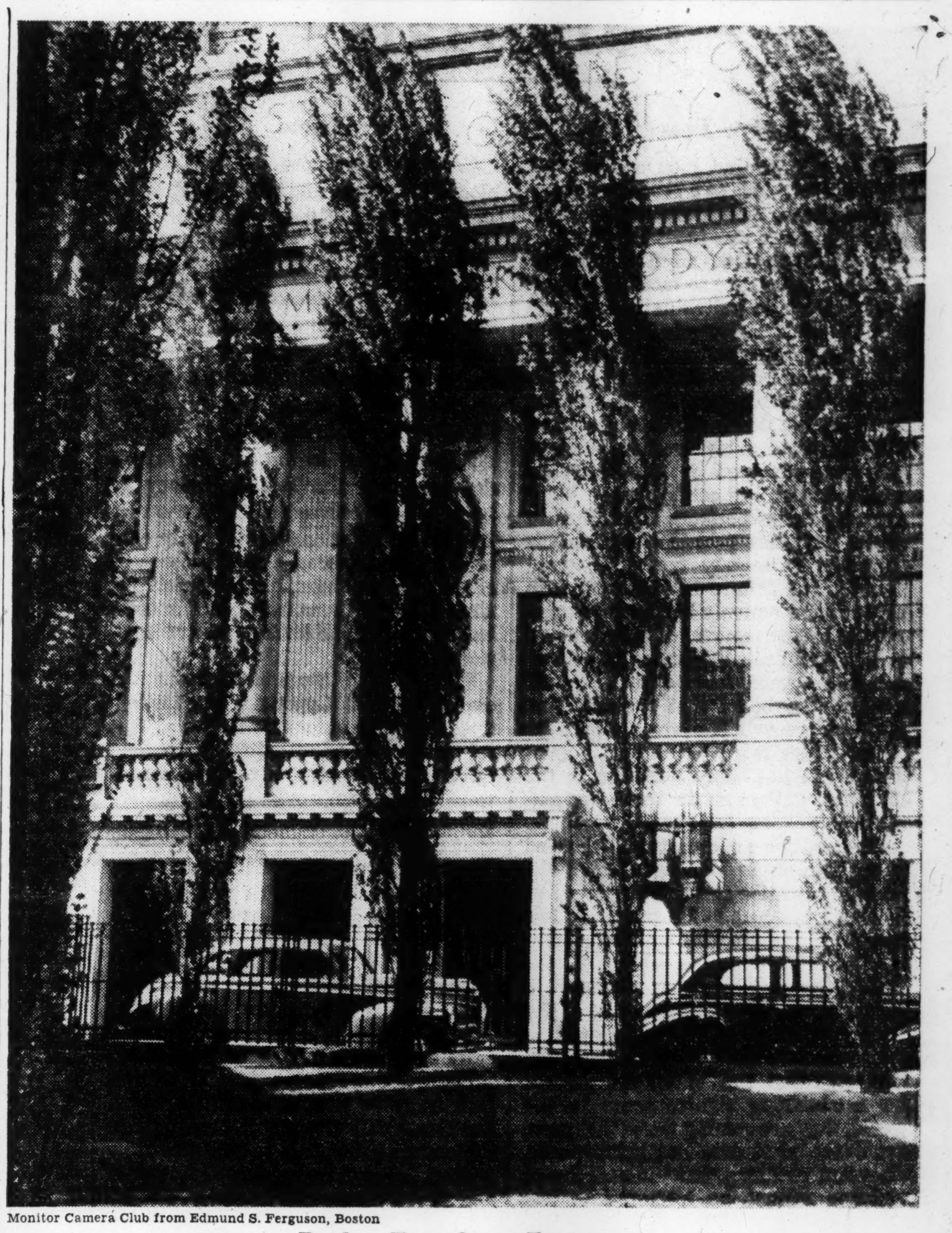
von Brauchitsch, Field Marshal Gen. Walther (väl′-tēr fôn brou′-ĸĭch)—Commander-in-Chief of the German Army.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Bahrein (bä-rān′)—Small island off the coast of Saudi Arabia, site of valuable oil wells.

St. Pierre and Miquelon (pyâr; mĭk′-ē-lōn′)—French-owned islands in the Atlantic Ocean off Newfoundland.

Key: āle, chȧotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fo͞od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; boɴ; yet; zh=z in azure.



Monitor Camera Club from Edmund S. Ferguson, Boston

Poplars Transfigure Entrance

A hitherto unpublished and perhaps unfamiliar view of the entrance to the Christian Science Publishing House.

In Lighter Vein

A New Field

"Margie's new hat is a beauty. I wonder what milliner designed it?"

"Milliner, indeed! A landscape gardener did it!"

Not Ready to Eat It

"So you complain of finding sand in your soup?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you join the Army to serve your country, or complain about the soup?"

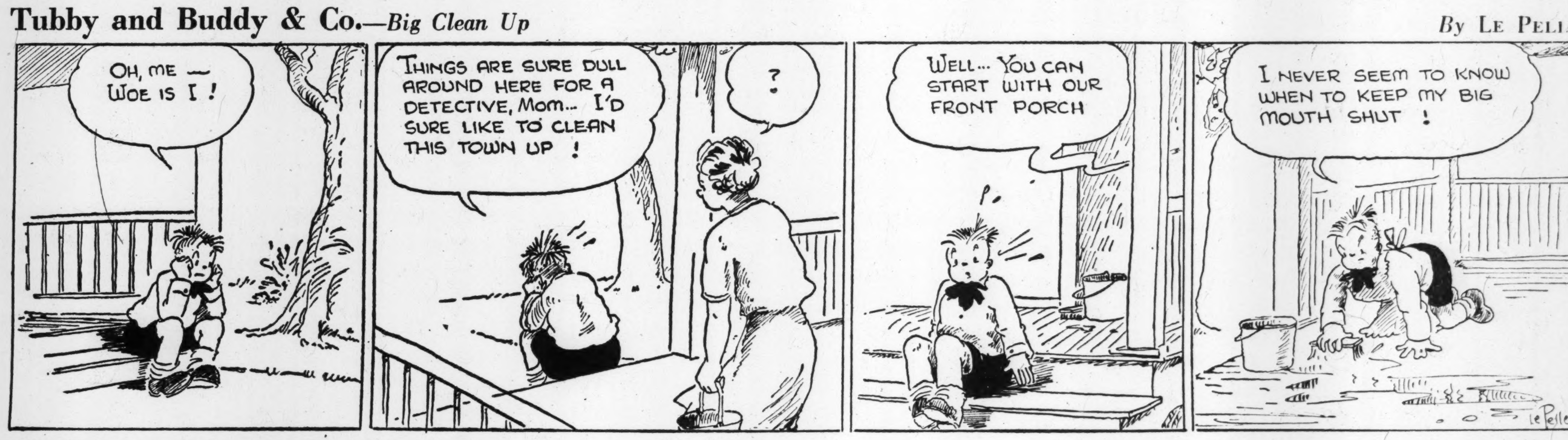
"To serve my country, sir—not to eat it."—Pasadena Post.

A Verse for Today . . .

Thy righteousness is an everlasting righteousness, and thy law is the truth.—Ps. 119:142.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Big Clean Up*

By Le Pelley



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Br-r-r!*

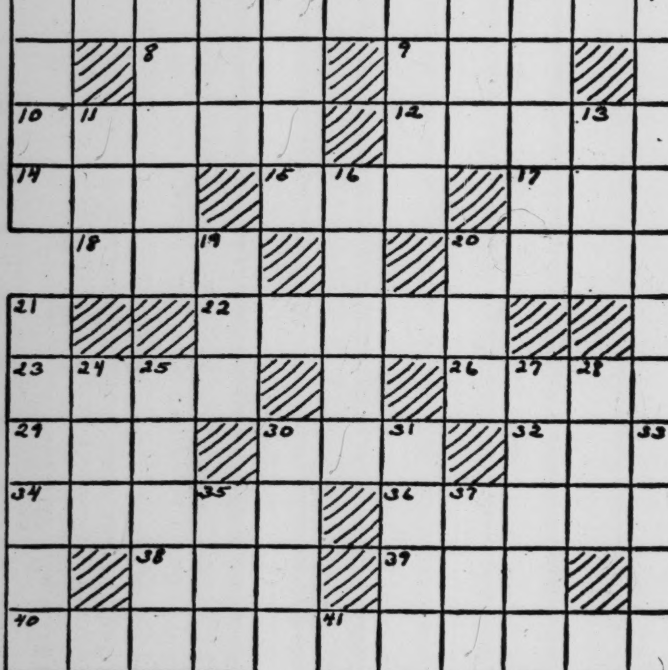
By Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*It's All in the Game*

By The Hagers

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was author of "The Passing of the Third Floor Back"?
5—What continent is separated from America by Bering Strait?
8—Before.
9—Small gift of money.
10—What is a heavy sword used by cavalrymen?
12—Greek poet renowned as a player on the lyre.
14—Who is a well-known Stowe heroine?
15—James Whitcomb Riley was born in what month (abbr.)?
17—What is Spanish for "river"?
18—What is opposed to "flood"?
20—What is the cup or corolla of a flower?
22—What substance is used for billiard balls?
23—What part of Cheshire cat was last to vanish?
26—What suffix forms feminine nouns?
29—Youth.
30—Single unit.
32—Legal knowledge is what?
34—What is the Manila hemp?
36—What Egyptian god was represented with head of an ibis?
38—Torrid.
39—What fruit is enclosed in a woody shell?
40—In a row.
41—What name is applied poetically to China?

Down

1—Who is a sergeant in opera "Carmen"?
2—What medieval instrument is sometimes regarded as progenitor of the violin?
3—Native metal.
4—Greek combining form, suggesting part or fraction.
5—To ventilate.
6—What is the tapering roof of a tower?
7—Who wrote "Sohrab and Rustum"?
9—You might do what to make lace?
11—Hail!
13—What is a greasy substance?
16—Canio is what in "I Pagliacci"?
19—What is an enclosed place for storing coal?
20—Secondary.
21—Who was one of the Graces?
24—What is a beater used in mixing mortar?
25—Where is Pocatello?
27—What is said to be the laziest animal?
28—Rested.
30—What is grain or seed of a certain cereal grass?
31—What is a vessel for heating liquids?
33—What is the watery part of milk?
35—What is the female of the whale?
37—Rude house is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Active Peace

Strange it is that men and nations still think of peace as a passive or negative condition. One reason the world is seeing so much war today is this tendency of the human mind to take its ease, this reluctance to face unpleasant issues. Many an individual has proved that he could not evade the constant conflict between good and evil and that only by meeting and overcoming evil—fear, hate, greed—could he find peace. Moses at first fled from the serpent but when he relied on his own knowledge of good and grasped it fearlessly he achieved calm and confidence.

Surely the experience of nations in recent days has proved that there is no peace in merely trying to avoid trouble. The failure of the nations to engage more actively in positive peacemaking by the removal of injustice and by firm and united rejection of aggression has caused most of the present trouble. The belief that there can be peace before evil is overcome and the causes of strife rooted out of human thinking is as plainly mistaken in the affairs of nations as in those of individuals.

The frontier community which tried to appease outlaws only increased the reign of injustice and crime until drastic measures had to be taken. A few years ago racketeering and kidnaping reached alarming proportions in the United States. There was no peace in letting them spread. Something of the same condition has now developed in international affairs. Much as good men recognize that war is not the method for establishing righteousness in the world, they are coming to see that mere avoidance of it does not bring peace. They are realizing that the anarchy of violence cannot be tolerated in the world community and some police power must be established.

That attitude is a closer approach to positive peacemaking than the belief that peace can be made with evil.

Oil Control—to Aid Japan?

Sunday driving may be the first casualty in the United States under what President Roosevelt has proclaimed as an unlimited national emergency. If some relinquishment of this privilege is necessary to the purposes of defense, surely the minor sacrifice will be borne with good grace.

It seems hardly likely, however, that the situation calls at once for all private cars to be ruled off the road on the Sabbath as some speculation has it. Church attendance on Sundays has its part in conserving national morale, as does indeed a certain amount of recreational use of motorcars. Yet probably a considerable mileage in needless joyriding and in long week-end trips would be inhibited by a regulation that filling stations should be closed from Saturday noon until Monday morning. This might apply only in the eastern United States, where transportation is a problem.

In the western United States chief interest in the order will be in its application to the oil producing industry. In this respect there will be a great deal of apprehension due to the selection of Secretary Harold L. Ickes as coordinator or "czar" of the industry, though the choice is a very natural one in view of the close contact of the Department of Interior with the conservation of all natural resources including petroleum.

Mr. Ickes, though he has criticized severely the wastefulness of old competitive methods in producing petroleum, is understood not to be in sympathy with the most extreme tendencies in the Cole Committee in Washington toward socialization as a remedy. It is to be hoped that he will proceed with a great deal of care for preserving private initiative in the industry and with an appreciation for what oil men have accomplished through voluntary co-operation and State laws.

Finally, however, the executive order for oil conservation raises one imperative question which is not so much for the Department of Interior as for the State Department.

This question is:

If "gasless" Sundays and stricter production controls are necessary to assure that "the supply of petroleum and its products will be accommodated to the needs of the Nation and the national defense program," then why in the name of reason does the United States permit gasoline and lubricating and fuel oil to be shipped—as it has been from West Coast ports for months at the rate of a tanker every two days—to an avowed ally of the Axis, Japan?

Production is going up, prices are going up, appropriations are going up, taxes are going up. Wonderful thing, a parachute.

Crete

Crete is one more symbol of the blood, toil, tears and sweat that Winston Churchill offered his countrymen in his first speech as Britain's Prime Minister. The spectacular quality of the battle may lead to exaggeration of its importance. Military experts point out that the Nazis have acquired something that will be less useful to them than it was to the British. But the loss of the island is admittedly a serious blow.

This loss may in the end prove less decisive than the British victory in Iraq, which occurred at the same moment. But attention has naturally centered on Crete because of the fierceness of the fighting there, and because Nazi air power and German innovation combined to make the battle a test of invasion-by-air.

Whether the Nazis can repeat the exploit against Cyprus is a question. Cyprus, which might be the next logical object of Nazi attention, is a strong naval and air base; Crete's defenses were hastily improvised in primitive regions, without roads and communication facilities. Should the Nazis move toward Cyprus they will extend their own lines as the British were extended in the defense of Crete, and one advantage the Nazis enjoyed in Crete will revert to the British. This fact leads military strategists to look for a Nazi move against Libya instead of Cyprus.

The effect of the British withdrawal from Crete, however, is not confined to military consequences. It may be felt in Turkey in weakened morale which the Nazis will attempt to convert into diplomatic gains. It is registered on the British home front where a failure of the Royal Navy, even without proper accompanying air power, always causes sober reflections. It has even been capitalized by American isolationists who so misread its significance as to use it to obstruct swift action on the part of the United States to prevent Nazi acquisition of sea power.

The true significance of Crete is plain in Britain. It is that Britons, having already done more than seemed humanly possible, must find means to accomplish yet greater tasks. For Americans the significance of Crete is, that having helped Britain to stave off a threat that is a menace to American freedom and interest, Americans must do more and do it more quickly than they have yet. The Nazi attempt to break British sea power in the Mediterranean is part of a grand strategy which implies the breaking of British sea power in the Atlantic. Crete will do the totalitarians little good if those blessed by freedom read its significance aright.

Defense Workers—on the Farm

Food is an important factor in any war. Farms are a vital part of the defense plant of democracy.

Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, acting director of the selective service system, has recognized this by sending out to draft boards all over the United States a letter from Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, pointing out a shortage in farm labor due to the calling of men into defense industry and the armed forces.

A current publication of the Department of Agriculture reports that the ratio of farm labor supply to demand is below 75 per cent in a large part of the eastern United States and was only 82 per cent as a national average on April 1 compared with 109 per cent a year before. Farmers report to the New England Council that they are able to find only one new hand for every two they lose.

Urban youth is just as much a reservoir of military man power as is rural youth, and the farm family should not be allowed to feel that its son is any more apt to be drafted than a boy similarly situated in town.

This does not mean that any blanket exemption should at once be made for all farm boys or farm hands, but it does indicate that draft boards should be as careful to grant deferment to workers needed on the land to keep up the production of farms as they are to exempt workers in munitions plants. Families or employees of these men should feel free to request their deferment.

Congress has voted $30,000 for a safe, secret sanctuary to protect important documents in case of war. The rare documents include the English Magna Carta, The United States Constitution, and the Declaration of Independence. But then, secret sanctuaries will be of no avail unless the war is won, and the spirit of these great documents protected with the full ability of a free people.

Our Readers Say—

"The Way Is Uphill All the Way"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Colonel Lindbergh's doctrine of defeatism is saddening—a spirit of hopelessness that is far from what the world needs in this momentous hour. Who would stand in the face of adversity and make no attempt to rise above it? If a man did not believe in the power of good, why, when faced with the pronouncement of a fatal disease, does he turn for help to overcome it and regain his health? When faced with poverty, why does he still struggle on, determined to overcome this evil and gain a decent standard of living?

What the world needs at this moment is not a sense of the inevitability of evil and the surrender or resignment to it, but a still stronger, firmer faith in God. Some believe more in the power of evil than of good. Some theorize it is useless to oppose evil; hopeless to defeat it; foolhardy even to attempt to do so. Is this the attitude that armed our forefathers with the strength, courage, bravery to meet the adversities in their path? Met by a Goliath twice his size, an army overwhelmingly huge and and well equipped, David shrank not back in terror nor cried that it was hopeless. He did not go trembling to his foe with an appeasement offer. He looked up! He knew from whence came his power and he never doubted it.

It is time we Americans began to look up, and diligently! To run from evil when faced by it means only the added difficulty of meeting it again in a more accelerated form. This is plainly illustrated in today's present accumulation of trouble. Who dared to take the first step to stop Hitler? No one! He took the first step himself, and not only the first but many more. Everyone else was too lazy, too afraid, too apathetic. They didn't have the moral courage. And today when of all days we need more courage, more faith in God, more hope in good, more willingness to give up a few meaningless pleasures for the really priceless thing—we are being told we are silly! We are being lulled back into selfish ease. We are being told in so many words that there is no God, no hope, no omnipotent good, that liberty's battle is useless!

But there are still some who can think on a bigger scale, who can hope for a better world, who can look through the seeming and still believe; when faced with the foe can look up and meet its boastings with equal faith in their own power and strength. Hitler believes, and many accept the view, that his power is invincible. Why, oh why, do not more of us believe with equal passion that our power is invincible, unconquerable and inevitable? If we knew it was of God, we should not be doubting, fearing, cowering, stumbling. The way is uphill all the way but those who think they can find an easier road are taking the longer, harder one.

H. W. R.

Albion, N. Y.

Americans Have Much to Do—

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It should be noted that there is an obvious flaw in the line of thought developed recently by Mr. Herbert Hoover on the war question. He seems to be saying on the one hand that we are so strong we need have no fear of German aggression, and on the other hand that we are so hopelessly weak it would be useless for us to oppose a German victory. Both of these statements cannot be true at the same time.

The view that we are too weak is a favorite with many of those who endorse Mr. Hoover's view for private reasons very different from his, the same sort who applaud Senator Wheeler's complacent references to the ravages of German bombers over Britain, the same sort who write unsigned letters, in broken English, calling on "good Americans" to sabotage the policy of their President.

Those who harp upon our national weakness ignore the facts of our progress in defense industry. We turned out 1,427 planes in April; our armament plant is now 70 per cent tooled up; the volume of production in arms is from four to twelve times as great as last year. Americans have much more to do, but it is being done, more every hour. When the day comes upon which accounts are to be settled, we shall be there, and we shall not be asking favors.

JOHN S. HOFFECKER, JR.

Cambridge, Mass.

Rider Haggard's Prophecy

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I believe readers of The Christian Science Monitor would be interested in H. Rider Haggard's prophecy which has been reprinted recently in the press:

> The spectacle of the Empire defending itself against a combination of Powers, and putting out all its strength in men and money, would be the most tremendous that the world has ever seen. But although, doubtless, we should meet with reverses, for my part I should be sorry for the Powers, as I believe that within a year they would scarcely have a ship left between them, and not much British territory by way of consolation. One day the rest of the world, or most of it, I suppose, will fling itself at the throats of America and ourselves. That will be the day of Armageddon, after which may come the long peace. But the British Empire and the United States will dictate the terms of that peace.

It appeared originally in Haggard's "A Farmer's Year," in 1898.

Boston — B. B.

Congressional "Tribute"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a member of Congress I find no newspaper quite as informative as The Christian Science Monitor. It is my custom to clip news items on all live political subjects and file the clippings away in separate envelopes, labeled "Strike Legislation," "Convoys," etc., for future use. I have just completed reading one of your recent issues and the pages are slashed to pieces. To be accurate, I cut out nine news items, all vital enough to keep for a legislator's guidance and information. That's a tribute to your idea of news value.

Washington — W. R. THOM

Representative, 16th District, Ohio

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Worth Defending

Yosemite: Garden of Grandeur

YOSEMITE VALLEY, CALIF.

Are there words which can give a first impression of Yosemite Valley?

We doubt it.

We are an average American family seeing Yosemite for the first time. We are speechless. Ideas come—leaping, glancing, roaring like the shimmering, snowy sweep of cascades and falls. Words do not.

Ideas come—grand, reverent, rugged, and strong, like the sheer, cut-out stone of ancient granite cliffs. But words lag.

Swishing pines sing us to sleep, and we dream of mellow-eyed deer, startled fawn, and tumbling waters. The scent of trees and of meadow grass, warmed by the sun, awakens us. But how does one say that?

It's an indescribable event. We become for the moment millions and millions of years old. We live in the sparkling water as it leaps unbound, unlimited, and with abandon. We sense the coming of glaciers hundreds of thousands of years ago. We can feel the rising of great mountains, the sinking of deep valleys. We are lifted to the stars. They come down to us.

We live through the cutting away of great boulders, so that the smooth cliffs may glisten in the sun. We swim and we wade in the waters of that great lake which thousands of years ago covered the valley floor. We grow like the meadow grass and the redwoods. At the same moment we are meek and strong. We are humble, yet mighty.

We stand and we are silent. Why should we speak? Words are nothing here. There is nothing to say. Everything is expressed.

Yosemite is more than a garden of gratitude and praise. It is a hymn. It is a lesson. It is a reflection of all loveliness and grace, of all grandeur, that freshness, that love which we ourselves understand in our hearts—and are still.

Now we know that great Half Dome is not static, and that its work has hardly begun—the work of bringing mankind to its senses.

Now we know that El Capitan is truly a chief, a captain of grand ideas, a parliamentarian of first rank, a monolith of might.

Men do not lock doors here. Nor bicker. They do not shove and they do not shout. Why lock doors when everything is everyone's? Why bicker when we all possess? Why shove when the world is ours and the skies are our roofs? Why shout? All is expressed.

Here men can make peace because they for the first time understand peace. What a wonderful "Versailles" it could be!

NATE WHITE

"A Sane, Calm and Resolute People"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This letter is in part a reply to the letter titled "Public Opinion—and a Declaration of War" concerning the necessity and disadvantages of our immediate declaration of war.

That letter could roughly be paraphrased into the following points: First, all abhor war, but the present war has very much against our will been forced upon us. Secondly (and of central importance), Germany constitutes an alarming menace to the peace and security of the United States by reason of its tactics of first destroying us from within and then of finishing the task with an actual military invasion. Third, that a declaration of war would only be recognition of the existing situation anyhow and besides offers certain distinct advantages. Let us consider these points briefly and in turn.

All of the belligerents in the present war are in it because they have also against their will (so they say) been "forced" into it. Ironically, Herr Hitler was quoted on the first page of The Christian Science Monitor recently as saying: ". . . when we were forced into this war . . ." Americans may be forced into this one, but if so it will be by a group of people whose sincerity should not be questioned but whose sense of reason and balance has been befogged by the emotionalism and hysteria which a war always engenders.

The logic of those who feel that we ought to go to war against Germany to prevent her accomplishing a death-dealing invasion of this continent has always surprised me. If the United States has neither the military nor moral strength to defend itself from aggression by a Power three thousand miles away, it certainly cannot have the strength to defeat that Power on its own shores three thousand miles away. To assert the first part is to preclude the second and at the same time admit of a tragic and defeatist weakness on the part of the United States. So far as any prelude of effective fifth-column invasion is concerned, no alert nation can be "invaded" from without until it has first of all itself disintegrated internally from within, and I refuse to believe the United States has been guilty of that.

Then there is always the economic argument: If Hitler wins, we will be subject to such terrific pressure in foreign markets that in desperation we would eventually be forced into some sort of a rigidly regimented society ourselves. That has an ominous sound but not a very impressive one. In the first place, the history of the post-war decades has shown that the United States in terms of costs has been able easily to maintain her position in the international economic picture. Furthermore, our international trade is a small part of our total business activity. And finally, even granting the worst—a clean-cut Hitler victory—certainly the United States with its financial power and reservoirs of materials plus its genius for organization could maintain its bargaining position with an impoverished and war-ravaged Europe, even a Hitler-dominated one.

Our sympathies are and should be all with those nations fighting for their liberties and their ways of life. We all hope they win. But that is not in any sense to say that we must therefore get into the war to insure that they shall win—even assuming that this would insure such a victory—for no war of any consequence anywhere ever can be fought but that it is to our advantage for one side or the other to win. The spheres of the British Empire and the United States are similar; but they are not identical!

There is still a very considerable group of people in this country vigorously opposed to our entry into the war. There are some who favor it. It is inevitable that in a period of tension such a clash of opinion should tend to become explosive and violent. A sound solution will never be reached by each calling the other a warmonger on the one hand or unpatriotic and Maginot-minded on the other. A sane and calm and resolute policy can only be formulated by sane and calm and resolute people.

PAUL W. MCCRACKEN

Cambridge, Mass.

The Wide Horizon

For a Better Britain

By Peter Lyne

LONDON

Sentiments as moving in their sincerity as I have ever heard are being voiced these days emphasizing the tremendous and ever-growing urge for a better Britain. Some of the finest things said inevitably escape publicity, what with present national preoccupation with war and the greatly reduced size of British newspapers.

It is a privilege, therefore, to record just a glimpse of a recent unheralded sitting of the House of Commons. The occasion was officially described as "the second reading of the Consolidated Fund (No. 2) Bill," which doubtless partly explained the meager attendance of the M. P.'s and the fact that my only companion in the gallery was Lord Reith, Minister of Works and Buildings.

But those present were rewarded with a scene charged with the essence of drama. An ex-bricklayer and a former coal miner faced each other across the historic floor of Parliament. The bricklayer, Mr. George Hicks, has relinquished his hod for the role of Socialist M. P. and has recently been promoted to Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Works and Buildings.

He was making on this occasion his first appearance as spokesman for the Government and he described it himself as "the giddiest height I have yet reached." His task was to explain the progress of Government plans to rebuild a worthier new Britain.

* * *

A Parliamentary observer knows from past experience Mr. Hicks's views about slums and all the suffering absence of planning has brought to the poorer people and especially those in the most congested industrial areas. But on this occasion Mr. Hicks was not speaking from the Socialist Opposition benches and his eloquence was checked by responsibility of office. After assuring the House of the Government's determination to make a thorough and far-sighted job of rebuilding, he made an appeal clearly addressed to his Socialist colleagues opposite whom he knew would be impatient for clearer signs of social betterment ahead, "Not to press too closely at present."

But his appeal did not prevent Mr. John J. Lawson of Durham, one-time digger of coal, from making a passionate plea for nationalization of land among other measures as a means to secure a better life for working-class people. Of ribbon building he said, "I have spent a great part of my life in colliery villages, and, in fact, spent half my life in a colliery house. Critical things have been said about some of these colliery villages and rightly so, and bitter things have been said about them by colliers, but I tell the House that I would rather live in a colliery area than in one of these ribbon-built areas. One can at least get away from a colliery area, get into the fields, get among the woods and forget it for a short time; but who can forget the Great West Road, that monstrosity of our present-day social life?"

* * *

Mr. Lawson urged replacement of all woods now being cut down for timber. He described the enormous difference trees made to life in colliery areas. "They broke the harsh effect of the long lines of dull houses. Sometimes they hid the pit-head gear. Boys and girls and men and women could go into the woods in the Spring, see a few flowers and watch for the bluebells coming."

Of beauty in architecture he said: "I was well on in my teens before I saw a beautiful building. Then I emerged, like one from a far journey, to see Durham Cathedral. I remember, too, when I had the privilege of a little education, how overwhelmed I was by the High in Oxford. . . . I agree with those who talk about the need to build beautiful and gracious buildings, but I hope they will bear in mind that such rebuilding should not be limited to certain parts of the country, such as older areas that have hitherto had the privilege of possessing great architecture. Regard must be paid to the people who do the rough and ready work of the country and who have hitherto been starved of good architecture."

Similar sentiments, though they could hardly be more sincerely expressed, are being voiced all over the country by people of widely different walks of life. Mr. Hicks knows as well as anyone else they represent an overwhelming weight of public opinion in this country and as such must be given effect after the war, so far as is practically possible. But Mr. Hicks is now in the driver's seat and has to use the brake as well as the steering wheel.

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